Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

21

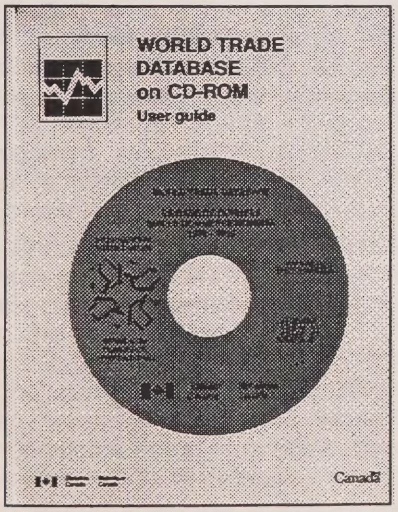
Monday, April 3, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)



World trade database on compact disc
1980-1993

The new *World trade database* can provide you with data on global trade flows, market share and sources of supply. The database was created from data reported to the United Nations, so it reveals information on annual trade flows (in US$) between some 160 countries and for more than 600 commodities. The U.N. data have been adjusted to remove any substantial inconsistencies between individual countries' returns and to estimate the trade of countries that reported late or did not report.

The *World trade database* is now available on compact disc ($3,500, subject to Statistics Canada's licence agreement) and contains data for the years 1980 to 1993. It uses software by Dataware Technologies, which makes finding and retrieving data simple and easy. A 50% discount is available to educational institutions.

For further information on this release, contact Craig Kuntz (613-951-9647, fax: 613-951-0117), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

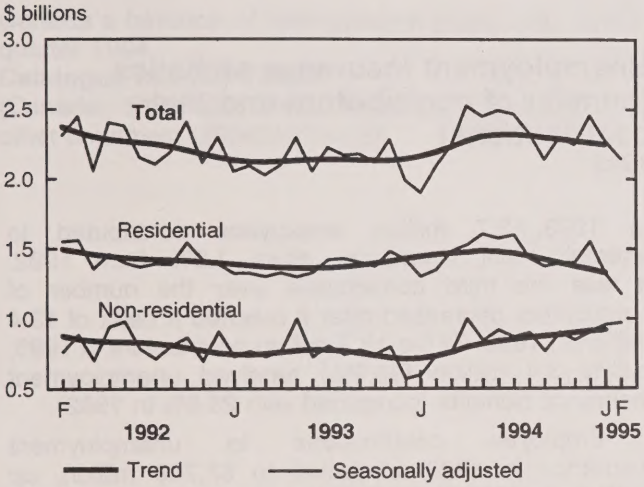
OTHER RELEASES – concluded

OTHER RELEASES

Building permits
February 1995

New housing construction intentions dropped sharply for a second consecutive month in February, reinforcing the downward movement observed since mid-1994. The value of building permits issued declined 5.6% in February, to $2,147 million (seasonally adjusted).

Value of building permits issued



Falling sales of new and existing homes, coupled with relatively high mortgage rates, continued to take a toll on the housing market in February. The value of permits in the residential sector tumbled 10.7%, reaching $1,178 million. The sector's key component, single-family dwellings, has been falling at an accelerating rate since June 1994, and was the major contributor to the sector's latest decline.

Annualized, the number of dwelling units issued in February dropped 20.1% to 113,800 units. February's level was the lowest since January 1991. Along with the declines back to July 1994, it signals that further contraction will occur in residential construction in the coming months. The recent slowdown has been reflected in Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's latest annualized housing starts, which were down 5.0% in February.

Strength in the non-residential sector has been led by the industrial and commercial components. Higher industrial capacity utilization rates and increasing retail sales are behind this improvement. February's advance (+1.5% to $969 million) was the third consecutive monthly increase. Furthermore, the value of non-residential building intentions over the first two months of 1995 (+43.9% from 1994) surpassed the corresponding value of the previous three years.

Among the provinces, February's decline in the value of building permits came mainly from Ontario (-18.4%), where there were declines in both the non-residential (-28.1%) and residential (-9.4%) sectors. British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island also recorded decreases, but to a lesser extent.

By contrast, boosted by commercial projects, Quebec recorded a 7.6% increase in the value of permits issued. Similarly, in Saskatchewan, the level in industrial projects reached a record high ($67.6 million), a 362.9% increase.

Value of building permits

Type of construction	February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995	January 1995 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
	$ millions	% change	
Total	**2,147**	**2.9**	**-5.6**
Residential	1,178	-12.6	-10.7
Non-residential	969	31.2	1.5

Note: *Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22, 24–32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The building permits estimates for March will be released on May 3.

The February 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on April 10. See "How to order publications".

For further information on these statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Railway carloadings
February 1995

Loadings of revenue freight by railways in Canada totalled 19.5 million tonnes in February, a 17.6% increase from February 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.5 million tonnes from U.S. connections during February.

Total loadings for January and February 1995 increased 20.4% from a year earlier. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 26.2% during the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The February 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Crushing statistics
February 1995

Oilseed processors crushed 220 thousand tonnes of canola in February. The shorter month caused the first decline in monthly canola crushings since the beginning of the crop year in August 1994. There were 93 thousand tonnes of canola oil and 139 thousand tonnes of canola meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Civil aviation
Fourth quarter 1994

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) reported a preliminary basic loss of $78 million in 1994. Preliminary basic income or loss is measured by combining operating income (before capital gains, miscellaneous items and tax) with interest expenses. The basic loss in 1994 was much smaller than the losses reported from 1990 to 1993 ($325 million, $624 million, $630 million and $491 million respectively). The last time that a basic income was reported was 1988, when Air Canada and CAIL combined to produce an income of $23 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data on civil aviation for the fourth quarter of 1994 will be published in the March 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Unemployment insurance statistics (number of contributors and their contributions)
1993

In 1993, 12.7 million employees contributed to unemployment insurance, down 1.2% from 1992. It was the third consecutive year the number of contributors decreased after it reached a peak of 13.4 million in 1990. Of the 12.7 million contributors in 1993, nearly 3.4 million (26.9%) received unemployment insurance benefits (compared with 28.5% in 1992).

Employee contributions to unemployment insurance in 1993 amounted to $7,749 million, up 1.7% from 1992 and 23.0% from 1991. The advances since 1992 resulted from increases in the maximum weekly insurable earnings (from $710 to $745) and the maximum annual employee contribution (from $1,107.60 to $1,162.20). Over the same period, the average annual contribution per employee also increased (from $594 to $611).

Annual data for 1993 on the number of employees who made unemployment insurance contributions and on the amount of their contributions are now available. Data are also available on insurable earnings and work earnings.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5718-5719 and 5729-5730.

The 1993 data will be published in the 1995 edition of *Annual supplement to unemployment insurance statistics* (73-202S, $41), which will be available in June.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ginette Gervais (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, February 1995
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, February 1995
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Canada's balance of international payments, fourth quarter 1994
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $30/$120; United States: US$36/US$144; other countries: US$42/US$168).

Canada's international transactions in securities, December 1994
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Mental health statistics, 1991-92
Catalogue number 83-245
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Tuesday, April 4, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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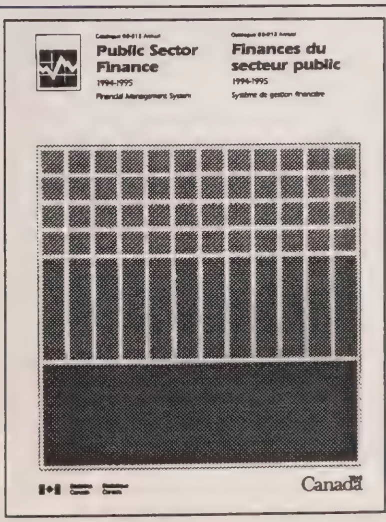
There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Public sector finance
1994/95

Public sector finance, a new annual publication, is a comprehensive, consistent and efficient source of government statistics. Its contains data on the sources of government revenue, the main purposes of government spending, as well as complete balance sheet and debt statistics for all levels of government. Revenue, expense and balance sheet statistics for government business enterprises are also included.

Public sector finance, 1994/95 (68-212, $65) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Susan Stobert (613-951-1781), Public Institutions Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for almost five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 20) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices. An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast (see the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer*) showed it is superior to mean naive forecasts, and suggested the quality of the forecast improved over time.

- The forecast for March's consumer price index is 1.9%. Opinions range widely from a minimum of 0.5% to a maximum of 2.3%. One month ago, the mean forecast (1.3%) underestimated the outcome of 1.8%.
- The forecasters foresee an unemployment rate of 9.6% for March. The forecasts range from a minimum 9.3% to a maximum 9.8%. The forecast for February matched the actual outcome of 9.6%.
- The forecast for February's exports is $22.6 billion, up from $21.2 billion a month earlier. Estimates range from a minimum $21.0 billion to a maximum $23.5 billion. The current forecast for February imports is $20.4 billion (minimum, $20.0 billion and maximum, $21.0 billion). It is an increase of $1.2 billion from what was expected a month earlier, when the forecast underestimated the outcome of $20.1 billion.
- Experts believe that February's change in real GDP will run at +0.3%. Opinions range from a minimum of -0.2% to a maximum of +0.5%. The forecast for January (+0.4%) overestimated the outcome (+0.2%).

The next release will be on May 2. For tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

February 1995

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 28,119 kitchen appliances in February 1995.

At the end of February 1995, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 57,826 units.

The February 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Manufacturing industries of Canada: national and provincial areas, 1991-92
Catalogue number 31-203
(Canada: $66; United States: US$80; other countries: US$93).

Products shipped by Canadian manufacturers, 1992
Catalogue number 31-211
(Canada: $65; United States: US$78; other countries: US$91).

Public sector finance, 1994-95
Catalogue number 68-212
(Canada: $65; United States: US$78; other countries: US$91).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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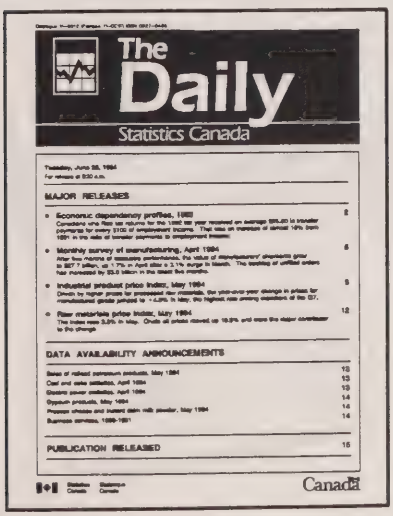
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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Wednesday, April 5, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Deliveries of major grains
February 1995

Data for February 1995 on the quantities of the major grains delivered by western farmers are now available.

The February 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in May. See "How to order publications".

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue
February 1995

In February, pulpwood receipts totalled 4 038 731 cubic metres, up 5.0% from 3 846 260 cubic metres in February 1994. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 001 197 cubic metres, up 9.8% from 5 466 440 cubic metres (revised) in February 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 627 461 cubic metres, up 2.6% from 8 409 228 cubic metres (revised) in February 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 7.4% to 12 722 460 cubic metres, from 11 850 860 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier.

At the end of February 1995, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 7 632 056 cubic metres (revised), up 7.3% from 7 110 902 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 8.4% to 11 805 768 cubic metres (revised), from 10 891 188 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 17 984 317 cubic metres (revised), was up 4.1% from 17 271 212 cubic metres a year earlier (revised).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The February 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport
January 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 361 362 cubic metres in January, up 6.4% from January 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products rose 0.6% from January 1994, to 6 521 194 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased a strong 13.2% from January 1994, to 5 170 167 cubic metres. Pipeline imports declined to 822 664 cubic metres, down 7.8% from January 1994. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the low Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

January deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 592 590 cubic metres, a 1.4% increase from 1994. January deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products both increased 12.1% to 609 010 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The January 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available the second week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

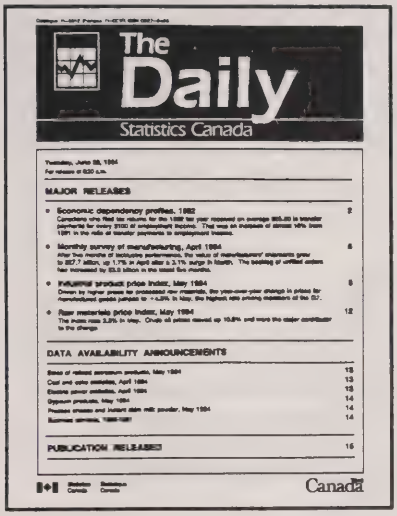
Business patterns
December 1994

Did you know that nearly 60% of employer establishments in Canada have less than five employees or that more than 150,000 employer establishments are operating in the retail trade industry? Questions like these are easily answered with Business Register Division's Canadian Business Patterns.

The Candian Business Patterns diskette product is now available for December 1994. Counts of firms are available by: province, census metropolitan area, industry division, and major group and industry class at standard industrial classification (SIC) levels (for eight ranges of employment size).

As of the June 1994 release, the counts of firms are stratified by age in the industry division and major group tables.

For further information on this release, contact Louise Bard (613-951-9011), Business Register Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial flow accounts, fourth quarter 1994
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $35/$140; United States: US$42/US$168; other countries: US$49/US$196).

National balance sheet accounts, 1984-1993
Catalogue number 13-214
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

Cereals and oilseeds review, January 1995
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Cement, February 1995
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, vol. 11, no. 3
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $11/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; other countries: US$16/US$112).

Department store sales and stocks, January 1995
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Retail trade, January 1995
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

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Thursday, April 6, 1995
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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES, March 1995

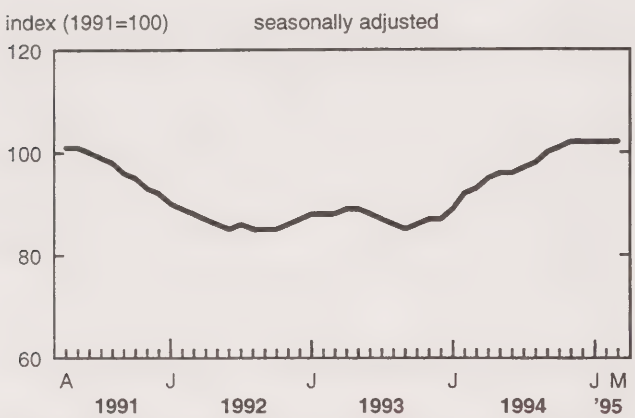
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted index

March 1995

In March the help-wanted index remained stalled at 102 (1991=100), its level since November 1994. After reaching a peak at 215 in March 1989, the index declined to 85 in September 1993. Since then, it has gained 20%, reaching 102 in November 1994.

Help-wanted index has stalled at 102



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The help-wanted index is compiled from help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. For these labour markets, the index reflects changes in the demand for labour. Not all jobs are filled by placing help-wanted ads; therefore, the index represents only part of all hiring.*
>
> *All indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to aid month-to-month comparisons.*

Between February and March, the index advanced in the Atlantic provinces (+3%), Quebec (+3%) and British Columbia (+1%). Those increases were offset by declines in Ontario (-1%) and the Prairie provinces (-2%). Compared with March 1994, the index increased in all regions but one. The exception was British Columbia (-8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the metropolitan areas surveyed are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index
(1991=100)

	March 1994	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995	February 1995 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**93**	**102**	**102**	**102**	**10**	**0**
Atlantic provinces	91	103	103	106	16	3
Quebec	100	102	102	105	5	3
Ontario	92	111	110	109	18	-1
Prairies provinces	90	96	97	95	6	-2
British Columbia	89	82	81	82	-8	1

■

OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly demographic statistics
October-December 1994

A 1.3% growth rate over the previous year brought Ontario's population to 11 million on January 1, 1995. Ontario now accounts for 37% of the total population of Canada. In fact, since 1983, the Ontario population has grown by one million every six years. The growth in 1994 is principally attributable to international migration, which contributed more than 50% of total growth. And, for the first time since 1988, Ontario emerged a winner in its migratory exchanges with the other provinces.

On January 1, 1995, the population of Canada reached 29,409,900, after growing by 1.1% over the previous year. In 1994, Canada welcomed slightly more than 217,000 immigrants, a decline of 37,000 from the previous year and the first such decline since 1985. In addition, 1994 was a year of high residential mobility among Canadians. Specifically, more than 370,000 persons changed their province or territory of residence during the year. Such high mobility has not been seen since 1981 (380,000).

The longstanding trends observed in the other components of population growth remained stable. Specifically, the number of births and non-permanent residents continued a decline that began in 1990. The number of deaths continued to rise slowly, a result of ageing of the population.

In 1994, British Columbia's population grew at twice the national rate (+2.5% versus +1.1%), a result of both international and interprovincial migration.

Despite a sharp drop in immigration at the national level, British Columbia's 1994 share of total immigration (22%) exceeded its 1993 share (18%). As for interprovincial migration, British Columbia came out a winner in its exchanges with all other provinces, registering a net gain of 38,500 persons in the process.

The difference between births and deaths (natural increase) accounted for only 20% of total growth, the lowest rate among all provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470-6471 and 6516.

These estimates will be published in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002, $8/$32) in a few weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division.

For further information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Garry MacDonald (613-951-1643), Health Statistics Division. For further information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Population of Canada, the provinces and territories

	January 1, 1994	January 1, 1995	January 1, 1994 to January 1, 1995
	'000		% change
Canada	**29,094.4**	**29,409.9**	**1.1**
Newfoundland	583.5	579.5	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	133.8	135.5	1.3
Nova Scotia	934.6	938.3	0.4
New Brunswick	757.9	760.6	0.4
Quebec	7,258.4	7,300.0	0.6
Ontario	10,862.4	11,004.8	1.3
Manitoba	1,127.1	1,132.8	0.5
Saskatchewan	1,013.3	1,017.2	0.4
Alberta	2,702.6	2,726.9	0.9
British Columbia	3,626.8	3,719.4	2.5
Yukon	30.0	30.1	0.4
Northwest Territories	63.9	65.0	1.6

■

Estimates of labour income
January 1995 (preliminary)

Wages and salaries declined 0.2% in January to $30.5 billion. The decline followed strong growth in the two previous months.

The decrease was widespread among the industries. The largest decline occurred in construction. Wages and salaries in manufacturing increased for a fifth consecutive month, buoyed by strength in both employment and average earnings.

Employer contributions to supplementary labour income also declined in January, contributing to the overall 0.3% decrease in labour income.

Note: Labour income is wages and salaries (88%), plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation

and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of GDP.

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	December 1994[r]	January 1995[p]	December 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
	$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	241.0	237.7	-1.4
Logging and forestry	259.6	256.5	-1.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	622.2	623.1	0.1
Manufacturing	5,465.3	5,487.7	0.4
Construction	1,711.4	1,650.5	-3.6
Transportation, storage,communications and other utilities	2,893.3	2,882.9	-0.4
Trade	4,322.2	4,312.2	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,642.2	2,609.7	-1.2
Commercial and personal services	4,377.1	4,382.6	0.1
Educational and related services	2,738.7	2,729.4	-0.3
Health and social services	2,838.4	2,804.3	-1.2
Federal administration and other government services	996.9	1,010.8	1.4
Provincial administration	731.4	735.8	0.6
Local administration	696.5	708.0	1.7
Total wages and salaries	**30,523.9**	**30,471.9**	**-0.2**
Supplementary labour income	4,350.3	4,296.5	-1.2
Labour income	**34,874.2**	**34,768.4**	**-0.3**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791-1792.

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending April 1, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 1, 1995 totalled 279 806 tonnes, down 4.4% from 292 642 tonnes a week earlier, but up 4.6% from 267 488 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 3 656 943 tonnes, a 9.5% increase from 3 340 437 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries
February 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 90,721 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in February, down 53.6% from 195,507 batteries in February 1994.

For January to February 1995, shipments totalled 206 836 batteries, down 39.6% from 342 516 batteries the previous year.

Data on sales of other types of storage batteries are also available.

The February 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Employment equity data report
March 1995

The *Employment equity data report* profiles the four groups designated under the Employment Equity Act (women, visible minorities, aboriginal peoples, and persons with disabilities). The information is presented by detailed and rolled-up national occupation code. The profiles include data for Canada, the provinces, territories, and all census metropolitan areas. The report is available electronically on the XV software in a bilingual format.

The *Employment equity data report* (75F0009XDB, $150) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Josephine Stanic (613-951-8644), Employment Equity Data Program, Housing Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

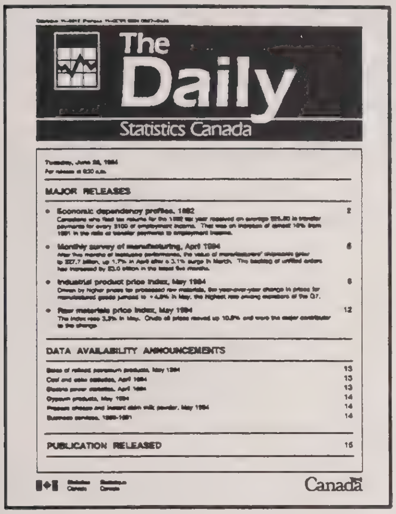
Restaurants, caterers and taverns
January 1995

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,505 million for January, up 8.7% from $1,385 million in January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The January 1995 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, $7/$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Divison. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National income and expenditure accounts, fourth quarter 1994
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $35/$140; United States: US$42/US$168; other countries: US$49/US$196).

Coal and coke statistics, January 1995
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Aviation service bulletin, March 1995
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $10/$99; United States: US$12/US$119; other countries: US$14/US$139).

Labour force information, for the week ended March 18, 1995
Catalogue number 71-000P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, April 7

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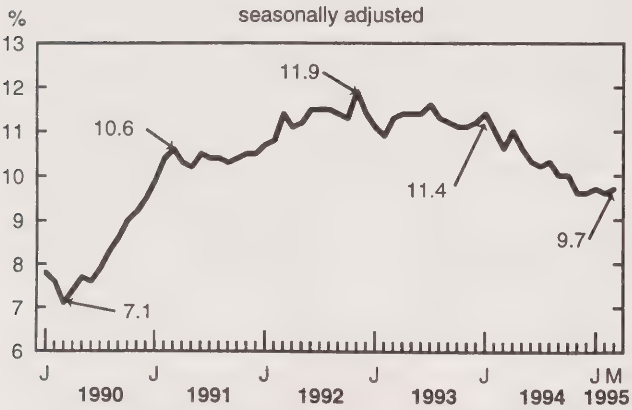
Labour Force Survey

March 1995

Labour market conditions were little changed in March as the unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of percentage point to 9.7%. Overall employment has shown no significant movement since November 1994.

Unemployment rate



Growth in full-time employment moderated

Throughout most of 1994, full-time employment grew at a brisk pace, with monthly gains averaging 41,000 jobs. However, the pace of growth has moderated over the last four months. Since November 1994, monthly gains have averaged only 12,000.

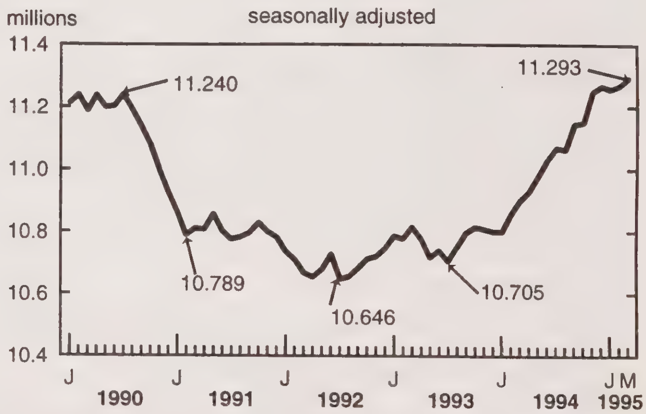
Labour force historical review on CD-ROM

Labour force historical review on CD-ROM, a new product, presents monthly and annual average estimates from the Labour Force Survey for the 1976 to 1994 period. This new product makes labour market data spanning three decades available at the click of a mouse button. New software called IVISION Browser© allows you to easily change the dimensions of the data, quickly create charts and maps, print, or transfer data to other software.

The disc contains 42 tables corresponding to the publication Labour force annual averages *(71-529). It also includes methodological notes and an analysis of the Canadian labour market between 1976 and 1994.*

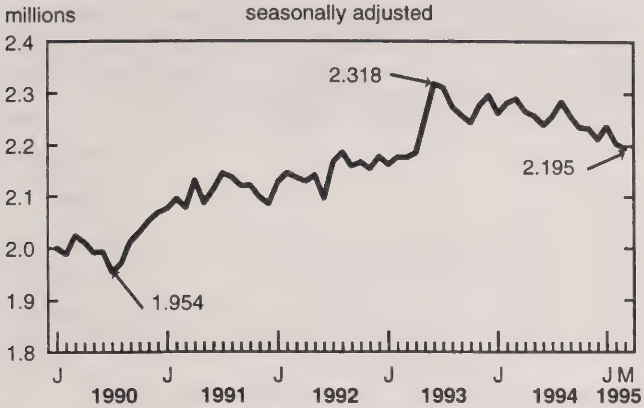
Labour force historical review on CD-ROM ($395) puts a wealth of information about the labour market at your fingertips. To order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Full-time employment



In contrast, throughout 1994, part-time employment followed a downward trend. Part-time employment in March was 38,000 below the level of November 1994.

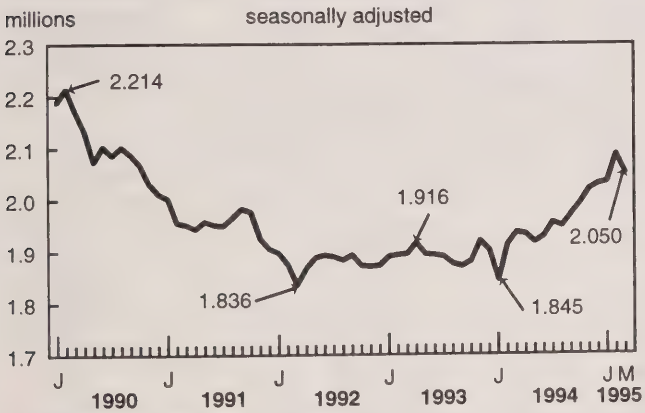
Part-time employment



Manufacturing employment declined for the first time since August 1994

Manufacturing employment declined by 36,000 in March after an unusually large increase of 53,000 in February. Manufacturing employment has been growing strongly, adding 205,000 jobs since the beginning of 1994.

Manufacturing employment



In March, employment in the service-producing sector increased by 52,000. This followed a decrease of 57,000 in February and returned employment in the sector close to its November level. Since then, losses in public administration and trade have offset gains spread across other service industries.

Provinces at a glance

In March, employment jumped by 29,000 in British Columbia, ending a nine-month pause in employment growth. Employment was also up in Alberta (+11,000), bringing year-over-year gains to 58,000. After a decline in January, employment in New Brunswick increased by 5,000 and returned to its November level.

Employment fell for a third consecutive month in Ontario. So far in 1995, employment is down 41,000 in Ontario. This contrasts with strong growth observed earlier in 1994.

In March, there were no significant changes in employment levels in the other provinces.

Data revisions

A number of changes to the Labour Force Survey were introduced in January 1995. The changes include basing survey population estimates on the 1991 Census, including non-permanent residents in the Labour Force Survey's target population, and adopting new sub-provincial regions.

To ensure consistent analysis of labour market trends over time, be sure to use data that have been revised historically to reflect the above-mentioned changes. Revised monthly and annual average estimates are available from a new compact disc product, *Labour force historical review.* Revised data are also available on CANSIM and in the two catalogued publications (71-201 and 71-529).

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Labour force annual averages, 1989-1994 (71-529), now available, presents revised annual averages for the estimates published monthly in *The labour force* (71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates. An article in the publication gives an overview of labour market conditions from 1976 to 1994, and briefly describes major trends that affected the labour force over that period.

Historical labour force statistics (71-201), which contains revised seasonally adjusted data and

other historical series, is now available. The above-mentioned data are also available on CANSIM.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information for the week ended March 18, 1995* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300 annually). The March 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $23/$230) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey is scheduled for May 5.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	March 1995	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,932	22	184
Employment ('000)	13,488	14	299
Full-time ('000)	11,293	24	393
Part-time ('000)	2,195	-10	-94
Employment ('000)	1,444	8	-115
Employment rate (%)	9.7	0.1	-0.9
Participation rate (%)	65.1	0.0	-0.1
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.8	0.0	0.5

	March 1995	March 1994	March 1994 to March 1995
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,742	14,554	188
Employment ('000)	13,154	12,855	299
Full-time ('000)	10,858	10,453	405
Part-time ('000)	2,296	2,402	-106
Unemployment ('000)	1,588	1,699	-111
Unemployment rate (%)	10.8	11.7	-0.9
Participation rate (%)	64.3	64.3	0.0
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.4	56.8	0.6

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
	March 1995	Feb. 1995	March 1994	March 1995	March 1994	March 1995	Feb. 1995	March 1994	March 1995	March 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**14,932**	**14,910**	**14,748**	**14,742**	**14,554**	**65.1**	**65.1**	**65.2**	**64.3**	**64.3**
Newfoundland	245	247	242	237	235	53.7	54.2	53.1	51.9	51.4
Prince Edward Island	68	68	67	65	64	65.2	64.8	65.0	62.7	62.8
Nova Scotia	437	432	442	426	430	59.9	59.3	61.1	58.4	59.4
New Brunswick	354	357	343	341	330	59.3	59.8	57.9	57.0	55.8
Quebec	3,631	3,629	3,570	3,589	3,530	62.7	62.7	62.2	62.0	61.5
Ontario	5,713	5,742	5,667	5,646	5,615	65.8	66.2	66.3	65.1	65.7
Manitoba	562	563	564	556	556	66.3	66.5	66.9	65.6	66.0
Saskatchewan	494	496	488	485	481	66.0	66.3	65.7	64.9	64.7
Alberta	1,497	1,483	1,454	1,479	1,434	72.7	72.1	71.6	71.9	70.6
British Columbia	1,939	1,908	1,900	1,917	1,879	66.2	65.3	66.9	65.5	66.1

	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
	March 1995	Feb. 1995	March 1994	March 1995	March 1994	March 1995	Feb. 1995	March 1994	March 1995	March 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**13,488**	**13,474**	**13,189**	**13,154**	**12,855**	**58.8**	**58.8**	**58.3**	**57.4**	**56.8**
Newfoundland	201	200	197	189	184	44.1	43.9	43.2	41.6	40.3
Prince Edward Island	57	57	55	52	50	55.0	54.9	53.8	50.0	48.8
Nova Scotia	381	379	383	364	365	52.3	52.0	53.0	49.9	50.4
New Brunswick	316	311	299	296	280	52.9	52.1	50.5	49.6	47.3
Quebec	3,197	3,212	3,149	3,101	3,055	55.2	55.5	54.9	53.6	53.2
Ontario	5,213	5,238	5,100	5,101	5,000	60.1	60.4	59.7	58.8	58.5
Manitoba	521	519	509	509	496	61.4	61.3	60.4	60.1	58.7
Saskatchewan	463	464	453	449	440	61.9	62.0	61.0	60.0	59.2
Alberta	1,381	1,370	1,323	1,356	1,298	67.1	66.6	65.1	65.9	63.9
British Columbia	1,765	1,736	1,720	1,735	1,690	60.3	59.4	60.5	59.3	59.5

	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
	March 1995	Feb. 1995	March 1994	March 1995	March 1994	March 1995	Feb. 1995	March 1994	March 1995	March 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**1,444**	**1,436**	**1,559**	**1,588**	**1,699**	**9.7**	**9.6**	**10.6**	**10.8**	**11.7**
Newfoundland	44	47	45	47	51	18.0	19.0	18.6	19.9	21.7
Prince Edward Island	11	10	12	13	14	15.7	15.2	17.2	20.3	22.3
Nova Scotia	56	53	59	62	65	12.8	12.3	13.3	14.6	15.2
New Brunswick	38	46	44	45	51	10.7	12.9	12.8	13.1	15.3
Quebec	434	417	421	488	475	12.0	11.5	11.8	13.6	13.5
Ontario	500	504	567	545	615	8.8	8.8	10.0	9.6	11.0
Manitoba	41	44	55	47	61	7.3	7.8	9.8	8.4	11.0
Saskatchewan	31	32	35	36	41	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.5	8.5
Alberta	116	113	131	123	136	7.7	7.6	9.0	8.3	9.5
British Columbia	174	172	180	182	189	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.5	10.1

Note: *Provincial estimates may differ from the national total due to independent seasonal adjustment.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending March 14, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending March 14, 1995 decreased marginally to 4.5 million tonnes. The number of railway cars loaded also decreased 1.6% from the same period of the previous year.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 328 thousand tonnes, a 25.5% increase from a year earlier. Year-to-date figures show a 26.8% increase.

Total traffic, which consists of carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic, increased slightly during the week. This brought the year-to-date total to 49.5 million tonnes, a 14.8% increase from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

February 1995

Chemical firms produced 179 389 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in February, a 26.5% increase from 141 786 tonnes in February 1994.

For January to February 1995, production totalled 367 854 tonnes, up 29.1% from 284 839 tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for February 1994 and February 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The February 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

February 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production for February totalled 166 117 tonnes, a 12.6% increase from 147 583 tonnes in February 1994.

Year-to-date production at the end of February 1995 totalled 356 198 tonnes, up 15.6% from 308 055 tonnes produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The February 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Passengers and cargo

Second quarter 1994 preliminary

Preliminary data for the second quarter of 1994 on the number of passengers and the amount of cargo loaded are now available.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports* (51-005, $33/$130) will be available in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Rolf Hakka (819-953-3347), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel primary forms

February 1995

Steel primary forms production for February totalled 1 160 523 tonnes, a 12.1% increase from 1 035 038 tonnes in February 1994.

Year-to-date production at the end of February 1995 reached 2 390 161 tonnes, up 12.8% from 2 119 689 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The February 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Civil aviation

January 1995

In January 1995, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL), continued to report strong growth in passenger kilometres on scheduled routes. On a year-over-year basis, the two major Canadian

air carriers have reported growth in every month since September 1993. However, during those 16 months, their passenger load factor (a measure of the fullness of the aircraft) has decreased in every month except two. The trend-cycle (after removing seasonality and irregular data) shows that load factors have matched their all-time low, which occurred during early 1991, when demand for air services dropped substantially.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for January 1995 on civil aviation will be published in the April 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone statistics, January 1995
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Financial statistics for enterprises, preliminary 1994
Catalogue number 61-219P
(Canada: $55; United States: US$66; other countries: US$77).

Leisure and personal services, 1990-92
Catalogue number 63-233
(Canada: $33; United States: US$40; other countries: US$47).

Unemployment insurance statistics, January 1995
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

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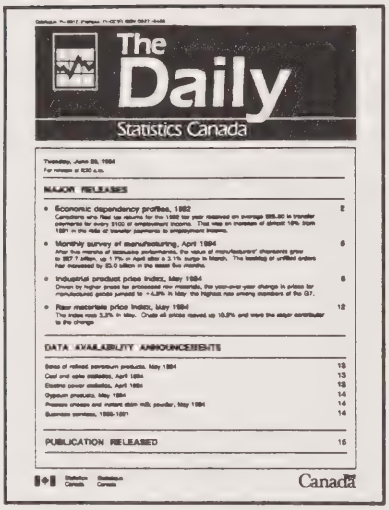
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 10-14

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	**New motor vehicle sales**	February 1995
11	**New housing price index**	February 1995
12	**Annual demographic statistics**	1994
12	**Tuberculosis**	1993
13	**Department store sales**	February 1995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MAJOR RELEASES
Economic dependency profiles, 1992
Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994
Industrial product price index, May 1994
Raw materials price index, May 1994
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
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Canada

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily
Statistics Canada

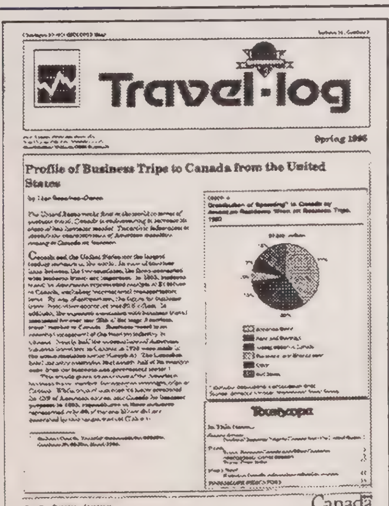
Monday, April 10, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)


Travel-log
Spring 1995
Profile of Business Trips to Canada from the United States
Tourscope
Canada

Travel-log
Spring 1995

The main article in the Spring 1995 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, profiles business trips made to Canada from the United States.

Each quarter, *Travel-log* examines international travel trends and the travel price index. It also features the latest tourism indicators, as well information about Statistics Canada's products and services related to tourism.

The Spring 1995 (vol. 14, no. 2) issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10/$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Monique Beyrouti (613-951-1673, fax: 613-951-2909), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index, early estimate
March 1995

Early estimates show that the raw materials price index (RMPI) remained unchanged in March 1995 compared with February 1995. Increases in the mineral fuels (+0.9%), wood (+0.4%) and metals (+0.1%) indexes were totally offset by a decline in the vegetable and animal products index (-1.0%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have decreased 0.3% in March 1995.

This early estimate of the March 1995 price index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of April.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.■

Preliminary boundaries of census agglomerations with urban core populations under 50,000
1996 Census

A report showing preliminary boundaries for the 1996 Census agglomerations with 1991 urban core populations of at least 10,000 and up to 50,000 is now available. Each census agglomeration is presented on a map showing its component municipalities (census subdivisions) along with a table indicating their 1991 and 1996 inclusion criteria. Key terms are defined and the methodology used to delineate census agglomerations is outlined.

The report, *Preliminary 1996 Census agglomerations having 1991 urban core populations of at least 10,000 and up to 50,000* ($30), is now available from GEO-Help.

For further information on this release or to order, contact GEO-Help (613-951-3889, fax: 613-951-0569). ■

Sugar sales
March I995

Refiners' March 1995 sales for all types of sugar totalled 85 378 tonnes (77 215 tonnes in domestic sales and 8 163 tonnes in export sales). At the end of March 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 231 166 tonnes (203 926 tonnes in domestic sales and 27 240 tonnes in export sales).

This compares with total sales in March 1994 of 97 968 tonnes (88 465 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 503 tonnes in export sales). At the end of March 1994, year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 251 236 tonnes (217 314 tonnes in domestic sales and 33 922 tonnes in export sales).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The March 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats
February 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils totalled 68 263 tonnes in February 1995, a 12.2% decrease from 77 738 tonnes in January 1995. At the end of February 1995, year-to-date production totalled 146 001 tonnes, a 7.2% increase from 136 160 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 684 tonnes in February 1995, down from 10 530 tonnes the previous month. At the end of February 1995, year-to-date sales totalled 19 214 tonnes, compared with 19 499 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 4 725 tonnes in February 1995, down from 6 029 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of February 1995 totalled 10 754 tonnes, compared with 11 325 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The February 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

February 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 63 355 tonnes in February, up 9.2% from 57 992 tonnes (revised) in February 1994. Data on production and export markets for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The February 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Egg production

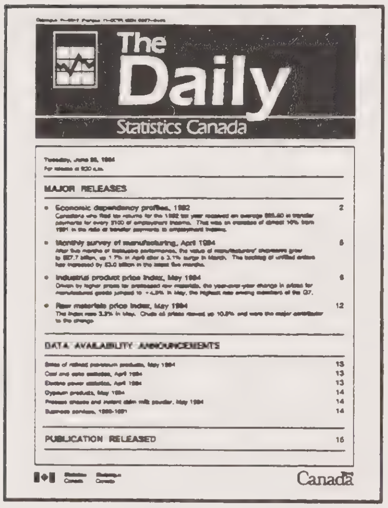
February 1995

Egg production in February totalled 36.7 million dozen, a 1.4% increase from February 1994. The average number of layers increased 1.9%; the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased from 2,030 to 2,021.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145-1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, February 1995
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, February 1995
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, February 1995
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, February 1995
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Oil pipeline transport, January 1995
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Traveller accommodation statistics, 1992-93
Catalogue number 63-204
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34).

Software development and computer service industry, 1993-94
Catalogue number 63-222
(Canada: $28; United States: US$34; other countries: US$40).

Estimates of labour income, October-December 1994
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $24/$96; United States: US$29/US$116; other countries: US$34/US$135).

Travel-log, vol. 14, no. 2
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10/$40; United States: US$12/US$48; other countries: US$14/US$56)).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 11, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Public-use microdata file on individuals on CD-ROM

1991 Census

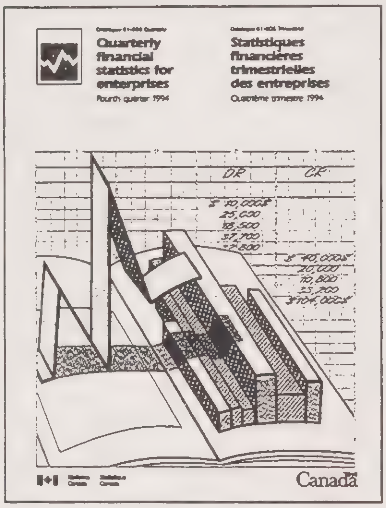
The *Public-use microdata file on individuals* on CD-ROM is based on a 3% sample (810,000) of unaggregated, anonymous records from the 1991 Census database.

This product comes with two basic tools. A full text-retrieval program lets you search the documentation by word or subject, identifying your results with coloured text. An extract program lets you select data variables by geographic area. The data can then be processed using SAS, SPSS or similar software.

The file contains data for the provinces, territories and selected census metropolitan areas. All census variables are included, giving you quick access to comprehensive social and economic data.

The CD-ROM of *Public-use microdata file on individuals* (95M0007XCB) is now available. The CD-ROM of *Public-use microdata file on families* was released earlier. A third product on households and housing will be available shortly. Each *Public-use microdata file* on CD-ROM costs $1,000. You can purchase the three products as a set for $1,500.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Fourth quarter 1994

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises presents balance sheet and income statement results of Canadian enterprises for the most recent five quarters. Data from 22 non-financial and 8 financial industries, as well as the sector totals are provided. A statement about changes in financial position and selected seasonally adjusted items with percentage changes is included.

Each quarter, an analysis of the trends and causes of the recent financial performance is presented. Also featured in this issue is an article based on analytical studies of the quarterly financial statistics. This quarter, the feature is entitled "Do small firms face higher financing costs?"

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008, $25/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release or other products from the quarterly survey, contact Gail Campbell (613-951-9843, fax: 613-951-0319), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

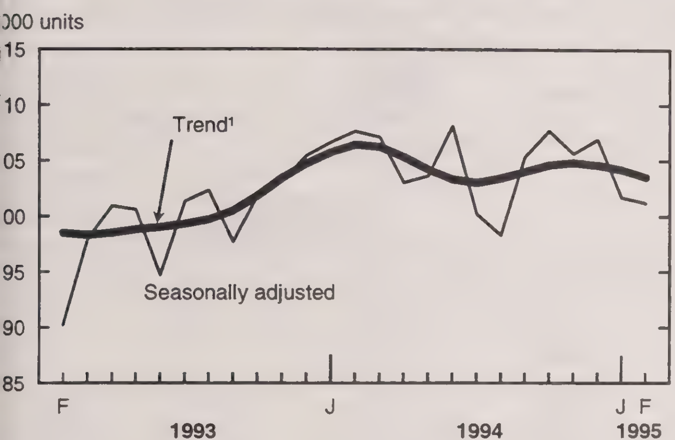
MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales
February 1995

Sales of cars built overseas continued to slide, pulling down total new motor vehicle sales. But sales of cars built in North America rose.

Dealers sold 101,158 new motor vehicles in February, a slight 0.6% drop from the previous month. This followed a 4.9% decline in January.

New motor vehicle sales slip



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Sales of cars built overseas fell 11.4% in February after a 14.3% drop in January. Imported car sales have been generally declining since 1992, despite a 14.0% increase in December. February sales were 32.5% lower than in February 1994.

Recent declines in imported car sales may reflect higher prices caused by the strong yen and weak dollar. The yen rose 2.2% relative to the Canadian dollar in January and rose an additional 0.7% in February.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Sales of minivans, sport utility vehicles, heavy trucks and buses are recorded as truck sales.*
>
> *An improved method of seasonal adjustment is now being applied to the data series. Data from January 1992 have been readjusted using this method. The unadjusted data are not affected by these changes. The new data are available on CANSIM and in the February issue of* New motor vehicle sales.
>
> *All data, except average prices, in the text of this release are seasonally adjusted.*

Also, more models that once were imported are now manufactured in North America.

Cars manufactured in Japan sold for an average price of $20,564, 15.6% higher than in February 1994. The average North American car cost $20,169, 13.6% more than in the previous year. The average prices reflect both price increases and consumers' choices of size, model and options.

Consumers purchased more North American built cars in February (+1.7%), but it was not enough to offset a 6.8% decline in January. Sales of North American cars were 5.1% below the February 1994 level.

The Big Three (includes all points of origin) accounted for nearly 69% of car sales in February. Another 15% of cars sold were made in North America by other manufacturers.

Truck sales were little changed from December and January levels. Sales rose 0.2% in February and 0.5% in January (revised from -1.5%). The Big Three sold 86% of all new trucks.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The February issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	February 1994	January 1995r	February 1995p	February 1994 to February 1995	January 1995 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
New motor vehicles	**107,588**	**101,735**	**101,158**	**-6.0**	**-0.6**
Passenger cars	65,133	57,955	57,307	-12.0	-1.1
North American[1]	48,694	45,437	46,218	-5.1	1.7
Imports	16,438	12,518	11,088	-32.5	-11.4
Trucks, vans and buses	42,456	43,780	43,851	3.3	0.2

	February 1994	February 1995p	February 1994 to February 1995	Market share February 1994	Market share February 1995
	unadjusted				
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	**81,981**	**77,030**	**-6.0**		
Passenger cars	49,727	43,772	-12.0	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	37,755	35,644	-5.6	75.9	81.4
Big Three	32,019	29,205	-8.8	64.4	66.7
Other	5,736	6,439	12.3	11.5	14.7
Imports	11,972	8,128	-32.1	24.1	18.6
Big Three	1,813	976	-46.2	3.6	2.2
Other	10,159	7,152	-29.6	20.4	16.3
Trucks, vans and buses	32,254	33,258	3.1	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	30,160	31,109	3.1	93.5	93.5
Big Three	27,797	28,757	3.5	86.2	86.5
Other	2,363	2,352	-0.5	7.3	7.1
Imports	2,094	2,149	2.6	6.5	6.5

1 *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

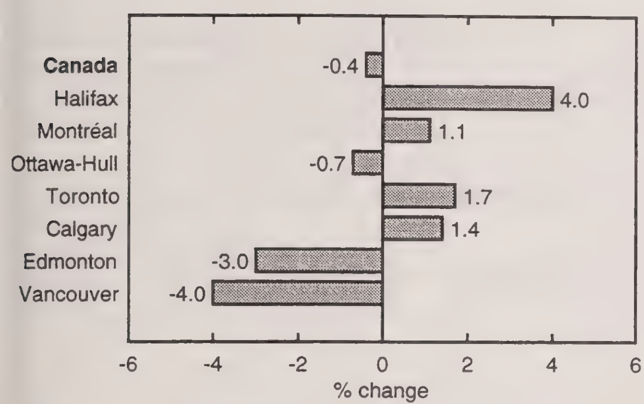
■

OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index
February 1995

In February, the new housing price index decreased 0.4% from February 1994. This was the eighth consecutive month of negative annual change.

New housing price indexes
February 1994 to February 1995



The index stood at 135.4 (1986=100) in February 1995, down 0.3% from January 1995. In 4 of the 21 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting new home prices. This resulted in no monthly changes in the indexes for those cities. In the seven cities showing monthly increases, the largest was recorded for Regina (+1.6%). No other monthly increase was larger than 0.4%.

Of the nine cities showing monthly decreases, the largest was for London (-2.5%).

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, was added to the survey as of February 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes
(1986=100)

	February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995	January 1995 to February 1995
		% change	
Canada total	**135.4**	**-0.4**	**-0.3**
House only	125.1	-0.3	-0.2
Land only	168.6	-0.3	-0.2
St. John's	128.3	1.0	0.4
Halifax	119.6	4.0	0.1
Charlottetown	117.6	NA	NA
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.6	0.8	-
Québec	134.9	0.5	0.2
Montréal	137.7	1.1	0.4
Ottawa-Hull	121.8	-0.7	-0.8
Toronto	138.3	1.7	0.4
Hamilton	127.2	0.5	-0.3
St. Catharines- Niagara	120.7	-1.4	-0.9
Kitchener-Waterloo	122.1	-0.4	-1.1
London	143.2	-2.0	-2.5
Windsor	128.8	1.9	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.6	1.0	-0.1
Winnipeg	117.2	2.6	-
Regina	130.7	2.7	1.6
Saskatoon	112.1	-0.4	-
Calgary	141.6	1.4	0.3
Edmonton	144.7	-3.0	-2.0
Vancouver	141.2	-4.0	-0.7
Victoria	122.8	-7.0	-0.9

\- *Nil or zero.*

■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard
February 1995

Waferboard production in February totalled 239 572 cubic metres, a 12.4% increase from 213 133 cubic metres (revised) in February 1994. Particleboard production reached 120 567 cubic metres, up 7.6% from 112 007 cubic metres in February 1994. Fibreboard production in February was 8 363 thousand square metres (basis 3.175 mm), up 20.0% from 6 968 thousand square metres in February 1994.

For January to February 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 497 416 cubic metres, up 10.8% from 448 760 cubic metres (revised) a

year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 238 894 cubic metres, up 12.3% from 212 804 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 17 730 thousand square metres (basis 3.175 mm), up 12.5% from 15 767 thousand square metres for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The February 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and fats, February 1995
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, February 1995
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway carloadings, February 1995
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, fourth quarter 1994
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120; other countries: US$35/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
♾

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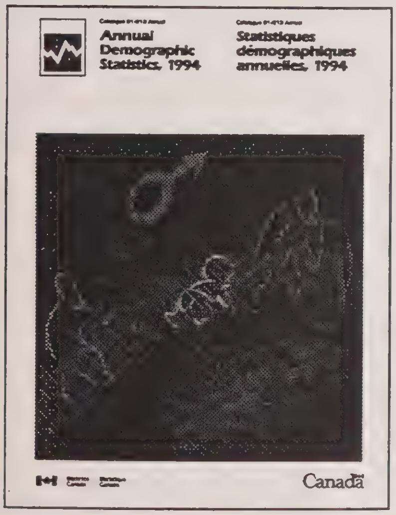
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Annual demographic statistics
1994

Whether you're an analyst, researcher, planner, decision-maker or just interested in the evolution of the Canadian population, here is an indispensable reference document.

This compendium is the only source containing, in one volume, all the most recent data on 1994 demographic evolution at national, provincial and sub-provincial levels. It provides information on population, census families, private households, vital statistics, international migration, interprovincial migration and sub-provincial migration.

The 1994 edition of *Annual demographic statistics* (91-213, $60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320, fax: 613-951-2307, the Internet: riorrob@statcan.ca), Demography Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Tuberculosis
1993

In 1993, after six years of relative stability, the rate of tuberculosis in Canada fell to an all-time low of 6.9 cases for every 100,000 population, down from 7.4 the previous year. From 1987 to 1992, the national rate had hovered between 7.2 and 7.4 cases for every 100,000 population.

By comparison, in 1993, the rate in the United States was 9.8 cases per 100,000 population; in Western Europe, 17 cases per 100,000 population; and, in Southeast Asia, 146 cases per 100,000 population.

Provincial and territorial health authorities across Canada reported 2,011 new cases of tuberculosis in 1993, a 4.5% drop from 1992.

High-risk groups

In 1993, 1,061 cases of tuberculosis (53% of all cases) were diagnosed in foreign-born individuals. The proportion of cases in such individuals has increased steadily since 1983, when these cases accounted for just over one-third of all cases. Potential immigrants must undergo a medical assessment to ensure they do not import active tuberculosis. But it is possible for some individuals to arrive in Canada with a latent form of tuberculosis which later reactivates.

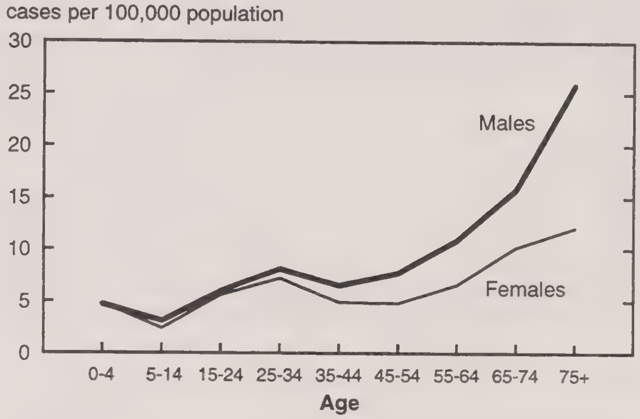
New cases of tuberculosis (active and reactivated), by origin of patient

	1983		1993	
	cases	%	cases	%
Total cases in Canada	2,355	100	2,011	100
Origin of patient				
Foreign-born	849	36.1	1,061	52.7
Aboriginal	467	19.8	372	18.5
Non-aboriginal, Canadian-born	1,030	43.7	503	25.0
Unknown	9	0.4	75	3.7

The share of cases diagnosed in aboriginal people (includes status Indians, non-status Indians, Métis and the Inuit) has remained fairly steady in recent years, at about one-fifth of all cases. In contrast, the share of cases accounted for by non-aboriginal, Canadian-born individuals fell steadily between 1983 and 1993 (from 44% to 25%). Just over one-third of the 1993 cases in aboriginal people were detected by screening the population and investigating contacts, which involves following up and testing those exposed to an infected individual.

Overall, elderly males are at the greatest risk of tuberculosis. In 1993, the rate for males of all ages was 7.9 cases for every 100,000 population, compared with 6.0 for females of all ages. The rates for the two sexes differed little until age 35, after which there was a marked progression in the rates for males. In those aged 75 and over, the rate for males was more than twice as high as that for females.

Rates of tuberculosis in Canada, 1993
New active and reactivated cases



TB rates up in most provinces

Although the national rate of tuberculosis fell in 1993, rates rose in 7 of the 12 provinces and territories. In Newfoundland, where the rate almost doubled from 5.8 cases per 100,000 population in 1992 to 10.6 in 1993, the jump was largely due to a sizable outbreak in an Inuit community. As for the biggest provinces, a substantial drop in the rate for individuals aged 75 and over contributed to decreases in the overall rates, from 7.7 to 7.1 in Ontario and from 5.9 to 4.9 in Quebec.

The highest 1993 rates occurred in the Northwest Territories (53.6 cases per 100,000 population) and Saskatchewan (15.1 cases per 100,000 population). Since 1989, these two jurisdictions have consistently reported the highest annual rates in Canada.

TB death rate remains stable

In total, tuberculosis or its effects accounted for 167 deaths in 1993, up slightly from 148 deaths the year before. Since 1987, the tuberculosis death rate has been stable at about 0.6 deaths per 100,000 population.

However, the 1993 tuberculosis death rate in the Northwest Territories, at 6.3 deaths per 100,000 population, was 10 times higher than the rate for Canada. The rate in the Northwest Territories is based on a smaller population and, therefore, is subject to increased fluctuations. Even so, it has been the highest rate in Canada nearly every year since 1950.

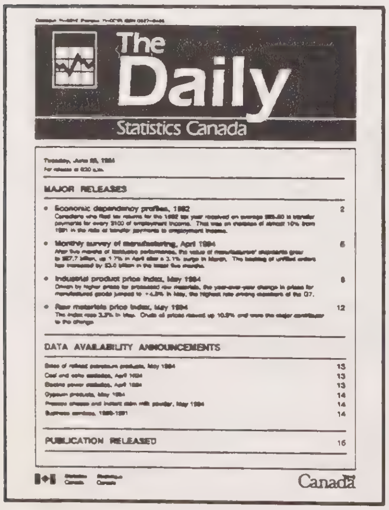
Tuberculosis statistics, 1993 (82-220, $20) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769), Health Statistics Division.

Rates of tuberculosis (new active and reactivated cases) [1]

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
	cases per 100,000 population				
Canada	**11.2**	**7.2**	**7.2**	**7.4**	**6.9**
Newfoundland	15.5	5.0	6.0	5.8	10.6
Prince Edward Island	5.6	0.8	2.3	1.5	3.8
Nova Scotia	9.7	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.8
New Brunswick	8.3	4.6	3.6	2.5	2.0
Quebec	12.4	5.9	5.6	5.9	4.9
Ontario	8.7	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.1
Manitoba	16.6	8.3	9.1	7.7	9.6
Saskatchewan	14.1	22.1	18.3	13.2	15.1
Alberta	10.9	6.1	6.7	8.4	5.8
British Columbia	13.5	8.1	8.3	9.3	9.4
Yukon	8.2	35.7	30.9	9.9	9.8
Northwest Territories	60.0	38.8	35.9	41.5	53.6

1 *Rates are calculated using population estimates that have been adjusted for net census undercoverage. Non-permanent residents are included.*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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
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Annual demographic statistics

1994

Quebec has surpassed British Columbia as the province with the oldest median age in Canada. In 1994, half of Quebec's population was over the age of 35.3 years (slightly higher than 35.1 for British Columbia).

Since 1945, British Columbia has had the highest median age in Canada. In 1974, the median age of Quebec's population was only 26.8 years, compared with 28.2 years for British Columbia's population. Quebec's large increase over the past 20 years has been due primarily to its lower fertility.

Overall, in 1994, half of Canadians were over the age of 34.4. This rise in the median age over the past two decades confirms the ageing trend of Canada's population. Population projections released in January show that, by 2016, half the population will be over 40, with a very large increase in the number and proportion of elderly.

Ageing of the population has accelerated

The increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is yet another indication of an ageing population.

In 1994, 11.9% of Canada's population of 29,248,100 (as of July 1, 1994) were 65 and over, compared with only 8.3% two decades ago.

Over the same time, the proportion of young people 14 and under dropped considerably, from 26.9% in 1974 to 20.4% in 1994. The proportion of the working age population (those aged 15 to 64) has remained more or less stable at 66% over the past 20 years.

Medium-growth scenarios have projected that the proportion of the population aged 65 and over will soar from its current 12% to 16% by 2016.

Census metropolitan areas are growing faster than the national average

Over the past three years, the major census metropolitan areas (CMAs) have grown at a faster pace than Canada as a whole. Between July 1, 1991 and 1994, five CMAs registered an average annual growth rate of 2.0% and over: Vancouver, 2.5%; Oshawa, 2.3%; and Ottawa-Hull, Toronto and Calgary, all at 2.0%. These compare with the Canadian average growth rate of 1.3%.

On July 1, 1994, there were an estimated 1 million people living in Ottawa-Hull, which joined Toronto (4.3 million), Montreal (3.3 million) and Vancouver (1.8 million) in the "one-million-plus" group of urban areas.

Vancouver's population also grew rapidly, as a result of both natural increase (births minus deaths) and very high international and interprovincial migration. These increases more than compensated for losses to other areas in the province.

Toronto continued to exert a strong attraction for immigrants, but experienced losses to other areas in the country. Although it attracted fewer immigrants than Vancouver and Toronto, Ottawa-Hull benefited from a relatively significant level of immigration. Oshawa's strong growth primarily resulted from persons relocating there from other areas of Ontario.

Toronto became home to 97,000 new Canadians in 1992-93 (the most recent year for which data are available). Among the remaining "big four" metropolitan areas, Montreal absorbed 38,300 people, Vancouver accommodated 34,000 and 17,000 settled in Ottawa-Hull. Except for Montreal, these numbers are about double the level observed as recently as 1988–89.

The 1994 edition of *Annual demographic statistics* (91-213, $60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ronald Raby (613-951-9582) or Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328), Population Estimates Section, Demography Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Shipments of rolled steel
February 1995

Rolled steel shipments for February totalled 1 074 074 tonnes, down 4.7% from 1 126 653 tonnes in January 1995, but up 4.3% from 1 029 434 tonnes in February 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of February 1995 totalled 2 200 727 tonnes, up 5.2% from 2 091 237 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 (except level 2, series 3) and 122 (series 22-25).

The February 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Farm product prices
February 1995

In February, the prices that farmers received for their products increased 1.5%. This increase was the net result of a 1.7% increase in crop prices and a 1.5% increase in livestock and animal product prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The February 1995 issue of the *Farm product price index* (62-003, $8/$76) will be released April 18. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables
February 1995

Data for February 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of apples and apple products
1993

Data for 1993 on the pack of processed apples are now available.

Pack of apples and apple products, 1993 (32-241, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel wire and specified wire products, February 1995
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Energy statistics handbook, April 1995
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460).

Industry price indexes, February 1995
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Wholesale trade, January 1995
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds, third quarter 1994
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $15/$60; United States: US$18/US$72; other countries: US$21/US$84).

Annual demographic statistics, 1994
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

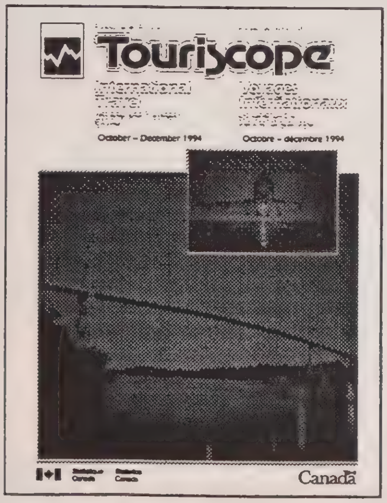
Thursday, April 13, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Touriscope: International travel (national and provincial counts)

Fourth quarter 1994

Touriscope reviews recent trends in international travel, presenting preliminary quarterly estimates of the receipts and payments in the travel account. This report contains tables and charts of monthly data (on a province of entry basis) for the past two years.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Touriscope: International travel (national and provincial counts)* (66-001, $42/$168) is now available. See "How to order publications". This is the last issue of the publication.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Energy supply and demand
Third quarter 1994

Production of primary energy in the third quarter of 1994 increased 5.9% over the third quarter of 1993, to 3 388 petajoules. Production increased for all primary energy forms except natural gas liquids. Production of natural gas liquids, after several years of strong growth, declined 6.4% because of weaker domestic demand.

Exports of all forms of energy in the third quarter totalled 1 725 petajoules, a 10.8% increase over the third quarter of 1993. Imports of primary and secondary energy forms climbed a strong 11.0% over the third quarter of 1993, to 563 petajoules. Canada's energy trade balance (exports less imports) was positive at 1 162 petajoules. Exports of primary energy have been steadily rising over the past decade. During the third quarter of 1994, 42.4% of all primary energy production was exported.

Final demand for energy in the third quarter of 1994 rose 3.0% over the third quarter of 1993, to 1 428 petajoules. Demand was strongest in the transportation sector. Demand declined in the residential and farm sectors. Industrial demand grew 2.6% (to 481 petajoules) and, for the first time, rose above its pre-recession peak (477 petajoules, recorded in the third quarter of 1989).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945-4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply and demand in Canada* (57-003, $34/$136) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information about this release, contact Irfan Hashmi (613-951-3501), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Supply and demand of energy

	Third quarter 1993	Third quarter 1994	Third quarter 1993 to Third quarter 1994
	petajoules		% change
Primary energy forms			
Production	3 199	3 388	5.9
Exports	1 419	1 606	13.2
Imports	431	469	8.8
Availability	1 998	2 078	4.0
Primary and secondary energy forms			
Exports	1 557	1 725	10.8
Imports	507	563	11.0
Non-energy use	208	214	2.9
Final demand	1 386	1 428	3.0
Industrial	469	481	2.6
Transportation	512	544	6.3
Residential and farm	205	203	-1.0
Government and commercial	200	200	0.0

Note: *One petajoule (PJ) equals the energy needed to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week. To operate one car for one year, roughly 72 gigajoules would be needed.*

■

Steel primary forms
Week ending April 8, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 8, 1995 totalled 275 791 tonnes, down 1.4% from 279 806 tonnes a week earlier, but up 0.1% from 275 484 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 3 955 924 tonnes, a 8.8% increase from 3 635 823 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns
February 1995

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,473 million in February 1995, a 3.5% rise from $1,423 million in February 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The February 1995 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, $7/$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Dairy review
February 1995

Creamery butter production totalled 8.6 thousand tonnes in February, a 17.4% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 9.0 thousand tonnes, a 1.3% increase from February 1994.

An estimated 601.7 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in January 1995, a 4.2% increase from January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The February 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) will be released on April 27. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553), Agriculture Division. ■

Financial and operating statistics for marine carriers
1993 (preliminary)

In 1993, 191 marine carriers domiciled in Canada (includes for-hire, government and private carriers) reported $2.67 billion in revenues, a 5.3% increase from $2.54 billion in 1992. Operating expenses totalled $3.10 billion, a 3.5% drop from $3.22 billion in 1992.

The vol. 11, no. 4 issue of *Marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80) will contain preliminary data for 1993 and will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Butterill (613-951-0291), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, January 1995
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Touriscope: International travel (national and provincial counts), October-December 1994
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $42/$168; United States: US$51/US$202; other countries: US$59/US$236).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
∞

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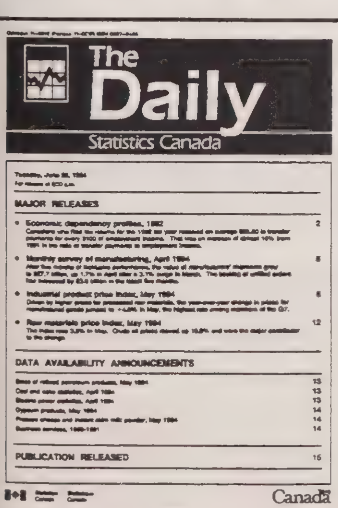

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin
Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

RELEASE DATES

Week of April 17-21

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	Publication holiday	
17	Publication holiday	
18	Monthly survey of manufacturing	February 1995
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 1995
19	Canadian international merchandise trade	February 1995
19	Composite index	March 1995
20	Canadian economic observer	April 1995
20	National balance sheet accounts	1994
21	Consumer price index	March 1995
21	Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	1994

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

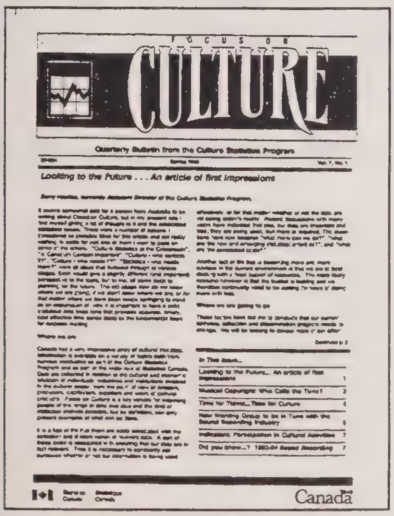
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 18, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)


FOCUS ON CULTURE
Quarterly Bulletin from the Culture Statistics Program
Looking to the Future . . . An article of first impressions
Canada

Focus on culture
Spring 1995

A feature article in the Spring 1995 issue of *Focus on culture*, a quarterly bulletin, focusses on Canadians' attendance at cultural events here and abroad. The likelihood of a traveller attending a play or concert is looked at in relation to trip length, purpose of trip, and destination.

Additional articles discuss the new direction of the Culture Statistics Program, assessing the importance of Statistics Canada's data to the work of the Copyright Board of Canada. As well, highlights from the 1993-94 data on sound recording are featured. As usual, selected cultural indicators appear: this issue covers participation in cultural activities.

The Spring 1995 (vol. 7, no. 1) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004, $7/$26) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly survey of manufacturing

February 1995

Manufacturers curtailed shipments for only the second time since March 1994, as higher interest rates and lower consumer confidence softened demand for certain products. Consequently, the seasonally adjusted value of shipments dropped 1.3% in February to $32.6 billion.

Manufacturers cut shipments of motor vehicles (-3.8%) and wood products (-7.6%) because of declining car sales and plummeting housing starts in Canada and the United States. Overall, manufacturers in 10 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 65% of shipments) recorded declines in February; those in the remaining 12 major groups posted increases.

Despite the decline, monthly shipments were still 23% higher (+$6.2 billion) in February than a year earlier. The backlog of unfilled orders—these will drive future shipments provided orders are not cancelled—continued to increase (up 12.5% or $3.8 billion since February 1994). These indicators mirror those recently reported for the U.S. manufacturing sector. As in Canada, U.S. manufacturing remains strong, but the pace of economic activity has moderated somewhat from 1994's robust growth.

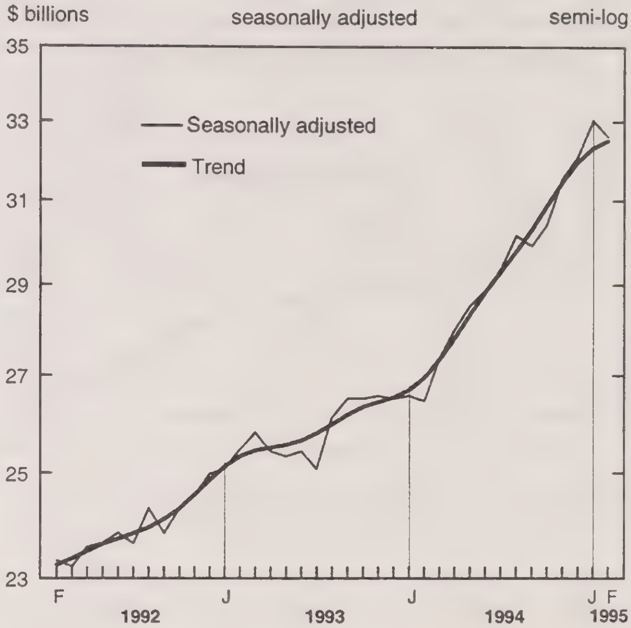
Although complete information is not yet available, certain events will influence manufacturers' shipments and inventories for March. Chrysler had an extended two-week shutdown at its Brampton plant. A national rail strike and a dockworkers' dispute at the Port of Montréal disrupted manufacturing activity at various times during March. Some manufacturers cut production or were forced to close because they lacked materials; others stockpiled finished products because they were unable to find ways to ship them.

Slower motor vehicle sales brake the growth of shipments

Shipments by the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industry, which led a series of strong increases in shipments during the previous four months, fell 2.4% in February from a record-high level in January. Climbing interest rates and higher prices for new models have been reducing demand for motor vehicles across North America. Responding to low demand for some models, Ford shut down its Windstar plant for a week.

> ***Definitions***
>
> *Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.*
>
> *New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month), plus the change in unfilled orders.*

Shipments fell 1.3% or $421 million in February



Rising interest rates and buyers' worries about jobs have taken a toll on new home construction in recent months. Poor housing starts in both Canada and the United States contributed to a 7.6% drop in shipments of wood products. In addition, lingering labour disputes continued to hinder shipments in the wood industry. Despite the drop in shipments, wood producers built up inventories, partly because they were anticipating higher demand from Japan and the United States.

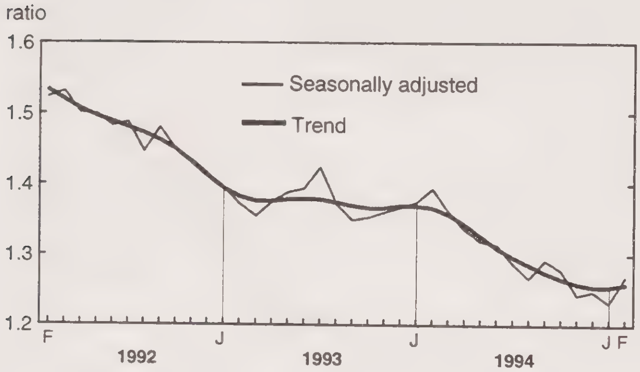
February's shipment increases were small in current dollar terms. The largest increases were in the electrical and electronics products (+2.0%), chemicals (+1.5%) and machinery (+2.3%) industries.

Manufacturers stock up

For the past two years, manufacturers have built up inventory. Most of the increase has been in raw materials. Inventory levels continued to swell in February, rising 1.6% to $41.4 billion. Possible raw material price increases and a threatened nationwide rail strike spurred some manufacturers to stock up. Others were stockpiling finished products in anticipation of pent-up demand.

Falling shipments, combined with rising inventory levels, boosted the inventory to shipments ratio to 1.27, up from January's record low of 1.23.

Inventory to shipments ratio edges upwards



Unfilled orders continue to increase

Demand for exports of machinery (+5.2%), fabricated metals (+3.5) and electrical and electronic products (+1.7%) contributed most to an overall 0.6% increase in unfilled orders. After four strong monthly increases, new orders dropped 1.0%, largely in response to stalled motor vehicle sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The February 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Danielle Gendron, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventory and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventory		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventory to shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,997	2.3	37,418	0.5	31,282	2.4	28,744	4.1	1.34
May 1994	28,528	1.9	37,637	0.6	31,110	-0.5	28,357	-1.3	1.32
June 1994	28,882	1.2	37,940	0.8	31,180	0.2	28,951	2.1	1.31
July 1994	29,372	1.7	37,833	-0.3	31,656	1.5	29,849	3.1	1.29
August 1994	30,160	2.7	38,205	1.0	32,216	1.8	30,719	2.9	1.27
September 1994	29,911	-0.8	38,659	1.2	32,911	2.2	30,606	-0.4	1.29
October 1994	30,429	1.7	38,900	0.6	33,289	1.1	30,806	0.7	1.28
November 1994	31,557	3.7	39,223	0.8	33,145	-0.4	31,413	2.0	1.24
December 1994	32,088	1.7	40,042	2.1	33,748	1.8	32,691	4.1	1.25
January 1995	33,036	3.0	40,715	1.7	33,875	0.4	33,163	1.4	1.23
February 1995	32,615	-1.3	41,384	1.6	34,083	0.6	32,823	-1.0	1.27

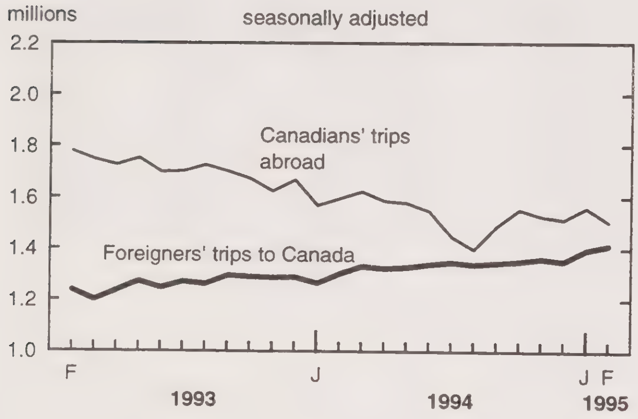
■

Travel between Canada and other countries

February 1995

In February, a record 1.4 million foreigners visited Canada for at least one night. The number of foreign visitors has been increasing since August 1992, after having been relatively constant between late 1986 and mid-1992.

Foreigners' overnight trips to Canada reached a record in February



Americans made 1.1 million overnight trips to Canada, up 1.3% from January. Meanwhile, overseas visitors made a record 317,000 overnight trips to Canada, extending the upward trend that emerged in mid-1992.

Over time, travellers from countries other than the United States have represented an increasing share of the visitors to Canada: visitors from overseas accounted for only 5% of foreign overnight visitors in 1972; the share in February stood at 22%. Since overseas visitors tend to make longer trips to Canada than Americans, the economic impact of this increase is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of U.S. visitors.

The weak Canadian dollar has stimulated higher visitor spending in Canada. This has contributed to reducing Canada's international travel account deficit, which stood at $6.0 billion in 1994. The travel account deficit peaked at $8.2 billion in 1992.

Note to readers

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

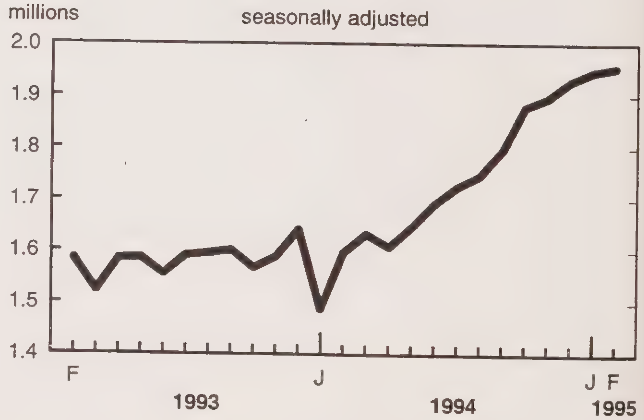
Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

New data have been released on CANSIM. Counts of international travellers are now available by port of entry and re-entry and by mode of transportation (for all residents and non-residents entering or returning to Canada) . Counts of travellers from countries other than the United States are now reported by country of residence and province of entry. All these data are available back to 1990.

Americans' same-day car trips to Canada increased again

In February, when the Canadian dollar stood at about US71 cents, Americans made 2.0 million same-day car trips to Canada, the highest level since December 1986. Americans' same-day car trips to Canada have been increasing since early 1994.

Americans' same-day car trips to Canada increased again



Canadians travelled less to foreign destinations

Canadians made 1.5 million overnight international trips in February, a 3.5% decrease from January. Of those trips, 1.2 million (-4.3% from January) were to the United States, the most popular foreign destination. Overnight travel to the United States has been decreasing since late 1991.

After reaching a record in January, overnight travel to overseas destinations decreased marginally in February, to 296,000 trips. This type of travel has been increasing since June 1991.

Canadians made fewer same-day cross-border car trips

During February, Canadians made 5.0% fewer same-day cross-border car trips than they did in January (such trips are often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping). In February, 2.9 million such trips were counted, the lowest number since March 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The February 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Canadians' same-day U.S. car trips

	February 1995[p]	February 1994 to February 1995
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Canada	**2,247**	**-15.9**
Province of re-entry		
New Brunswick	346	-20.3
Quebec	180	-25.4
Ontario	1,047	-14.6
Manitoba	35	-24.9
Saskatchewan	16	-17.0
Alberta	12	2.2
British Columbia	610	-11.8
Yukon	1	- 9.1

p *Preliminary figures.*

□

Travel between Canada and other countries

	December 1994[r]	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	January 1995 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,141	3,023	2,873	-5.0
One or more nights	810	870	781	-10.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,223	1,263	1,209	-4.3
Other countries	291	297	296	-0.1
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,929	1,947	1,955	0.4
One or more nights	718	732	744	1.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,050	1,083	1,097	1.3
Other countries [2]	301	313	317	1.3

	February 1995[p]	February 1994 to February 1995	January to February 1995[p]	Jan.-Feb. 1994 to Jan.-Feb.1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,247	-15.9	4,770	-13.9
One or more nights	407	-12.6	935	-6.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	806	-7.2	1,769	-4.3
Other countries	325	6.0	743	5.6
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,334	22.6	2,732	27.1
One or more nights	339	8.8	619	7.4
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	520	8.6	960	7.9
Other countries[2]	145	15.7	273	17.0

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas
February 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 7 078 220 thousand cubic metres in February, down 3.3% from February 1994. Warmer than normal weather conditions throughout Canada resulted in sharply lower sales to the residential (-12.5%) and commercial (-10.8%) sectors. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) rose 10.0%, largely due to increased use of natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales to the end of February 1995 dropped 5.6% from the same period in 1994. Sales to the residential (-13.6%) and commercial (-13.2%) sectors decreased due to milder weather in January and February 1995. Industrial sector sales (including direct sales) maintained strong growth, posting a 6.4% increase from the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

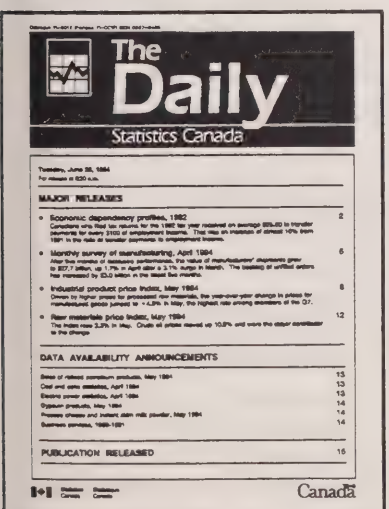
The February 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas

	February 1995p	February 1994	February 1994 to February 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Total sales	**7 078 220**	**7 320 220**	**-3.3**
Residential	2 276 273	2 601 676	-12.5
Commercial	1 665 151	1 866 095	-10.8
Industrial	2 158 093	2 067 297	10.0
Direct	978 703	785 152	
	January 1995 to February 1995p	January 1994 to February 1994	Jan.-Feb. 1994 to Jan.-Feb. 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Total sales	**14 656 567**	**15 523 690**	**-5.6**
Residential	4 706 817	5 445 196	-13.6
Commercial	3 424 152	3 943 141	-13.2
Industrial	4 477 537	4 482 239	6.4
Direct	2 048 061	1 653 114	

p *Preliminary figures.*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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, February 1995
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Pack of apple and apple products, 1993
Catalogue number 32-241
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, February 1995
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Exports by commodity, January 1995
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Imports by commodity, January 1995
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Focus on culture, Spring 1995
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $7/$26; United States: US$8/US$32; other countries: US$10/US$37).

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 19, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours
1983-1994

Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-1994 contains 12 years of annual average data on number of employees, average weekly and hourly earnings, payrolls and much more. Data are available at national, provincial and territorial levels, and are classified for more than 200 industry groups.

This handy reference also features a review of events that occurred last year. For example, in 1994, for the first time in four years, employment expanded significantly as businesses added 175,000 employees to their payrolls. Earnings rose 1.8%, significantly more than the inflation rate of 0.2%. In addition, overtime hours increased 12.2%, for a second consecutive year.

Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-1994 is now available in paper (72F0002XPB, $75) and on diskette (72F0002XDB, $100). Both versions can be purchased as a set at a $25 savings (10-3000XZB, $150).

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Labour Division (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087.) On the Internet, place your order at orders@statcan.ca and request more information at philpat@statcan.ca.

MAJOR RELEASES

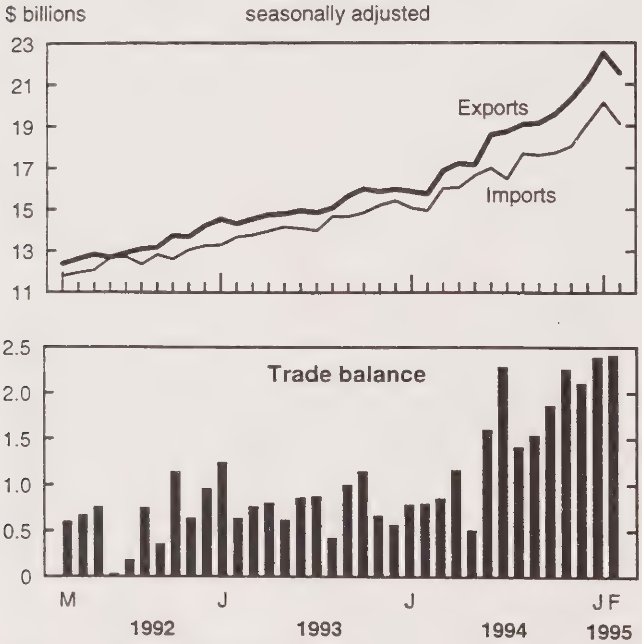
Canadian international merchandise trade
February 1995

After January's surge, exports were off 4.4% in February, settling at $21.5 billion. Demand moderated for many goods, especially autos, where reduced shipments to the United States reflected softer sales figures. With the auto sector excluded, exports were down 3.6%. Total exports have advanced nearly 37% over the 12 months to February, increasing 6.2% since November 1994.

Imports also fell in February, down 5.0% to $19.1 billion. The decline came as automotive goods, industrial goods, and machinery imports recoiled after two months of exceptional growth.

The merchandise trade surplus remained virtually unchanged at $2.4 billion.

Exports, imports and trade balance



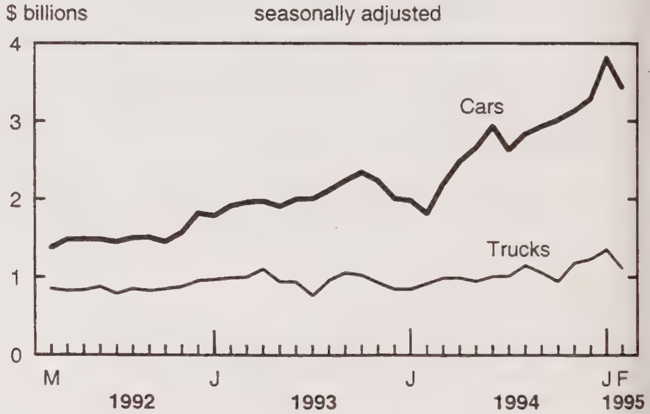
Canada's trade surplus with the United States and Japan shrank a bit in February. For the first time since 1988, there was a small trade surplus with non-OECD countries. Growth in demand for wood pulp and industrial goods has helped improve Canada's balance of trade with non-OECD countries over the past year.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which includes trade in services. In the fourth quarter of 1994, an overall merchandise trade surplus of $6.2 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $5.4 billion.*

Exports retreated from January's upward spike

The decline in February's exports was largely influenced by reduced shipments of autos, especially to the United States. A 9.9% drop in car exports and a 17.8% decline in truck exports reflected softer vehicle sales south of the border. By the end of February 1995, however, automotive exports remained 52.4% above their 1994 level.

Exports of automotive products



Agricultural exports declined 18.4%, as shipments of canola to destinations other than the United States fell after a spike in January. Export demand also fell for beverages and tobacco, consistent with declining shipments by domestic producers.

Exports of natural resources lessened in February, as forestry and energy products fell 2.9% and 12.6% respectively. Lumber exports were unchanged amid a lull in U.S. building activity. Wood pulp lost some strength (-7.9%), as did paper (-5.5%). However, newsprint exports increased 2.1%, growing mainly in volume. Declines in exports of crude oil, coal, and petroleum products may reflect mild weather

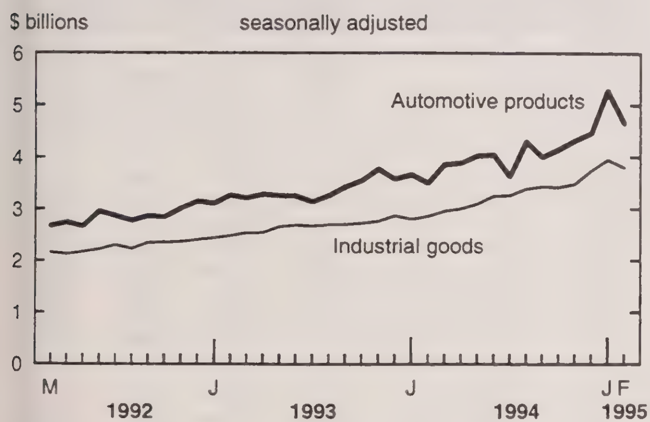
conditions, which have dampened prices for some energy commodities in recent months.

Not all exports declined in February. Aircraft manufacturers saw a 20.4% increase in their exports, with over two-thirds going to the United States. Exports also grew for specialized equipment and agricultural machinery. Demand was up as well for industrial goods such as metals and alloys, chemicals, and fertilizers. However, the greatest advance came from shipments of precious metals, which went mainly to non-OECD countries.

Import of autos and machinery fell

In the wake of two exceptional months of growth, import demand for automotive products pulled back somewhat in February. Reflecting slower sales at home, car and truck imports fell 17.9% and 2.9% respectively. Parts imports also declined (-10.6%), along with shipments of domestically produced cars. As a result of price and volume gains, automotive imports have grown by more than a third in the past year.

Imports of automotive products and industrial goods



Imports of industrial goods and machinery equipment have increased by over a third since February 1994. These imports fell 3.9% and 3.3% respectively in February.

As for imports of natural resources, energy products were off 6.6%, reflecting a more moderate intake of crude oil. In January, import demand for crude had advanced by almost two-thirds. Forestry product imports were off 7.9%.

Revisions

In accordance with International Trade Division policy, data are revised for each month of the current year. These revisions correct classification anomalies, include information from late documents, and, in the case of energy, reflect differences between original estimates and actual figures.

Revisions to January trade data were small. At the total level, imports were revised downward $2.4 million and exports were revised upward $0.7 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release. Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120).

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647, 1-800-294-5583), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Jan. 1995	Jan. 1995 to Feb. 1995	Jan. 1994 to Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995 to Feb. 1995	Jan.-Feb. 1994 to Jan.-Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994 to Feb. 1995
	seasonally adjusted, $ current								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	17,449	18,303	17,346	4.9	-5.2	25,961	35,649	37.3	33.0
Japan	828	939	922	13.4	-1.8	1,309	1,862	42.2	51.9
European Union	1,125	1,369	1,184	21.7	-13.5	1,719	2,553	48.5	40.0
Other OECD countries [1]	445	324	237	-27.2	-26.9	586	561	-4.3	-17.7
All other countries	1,338	1,569	1,837	17.3	17.1	2,033	3,406	67.5	90.8
Total	21,185	22,505	21,526	6.2	-4.4	31,609	44,031	39.3	36.7
Imports									
United States	14,643	15,255	14,470	4.2	-5.1	22,311	29,724	33.2	29.4
Japan	695	791	854	13.8	8.0	1,385	1,645	18.8	12.8
European Union	1,385	1,740	1,424	25.6	-18.2	2,337	3,163	35.3	48.0
Other OECD countries [1]	821	646	587	-21.3	-9.1	774	1,233	59.3	61.3
All other countries	1,543	1,688	1,781	9.4	5.5	3,228	3,469	7.5	5.7
Total	19,087	20,119	19,116	5.4	-5.0	30,037	39,234	30.6	27.9
Balance									
United States	2,806	3,048	2,876	...	...	3,650	5,925	...	...
Japan	133	148	68	...	...	-76	217	...	...
European Union	-260	-371	-240	...	...	-618	-610	...	...
Other OECD countries[1]	-376	-322	-350	...	...	-188	-672	...	...
All other countries	-205	-119	56	...	...	-1,195	-63	...	...
Total	2,098	2,386	2,410	...	...	1,572	4,797	...	...
Principal commodity groupings[2]									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,491	1,864	1,521	25.0	-18.4	2,570	3,385	31.7	28.7
Energy products	1,960	2,058	1,799	5.0	-12.6	3,326	3,858	16.0	3.9
Forestry products	2,933	3,121	3,032	6.4	-2.9	4,542	6,153	35.5	33.6
Industrial goods and materials	3,711	4,197	4,280	13.1	2.0	5,730	8,477	47.9	48.5
Machinery and equipment	4,146	4,246	4,249	2.4	0.1	6,308	8,494	34.7	32.2
Automotive products	5,754	6,378	5,780	10.8	-9.4	7,978	12,158	52.4	46.7
Other consumer goods	520	538	529	3.5	-1.7	877	1,067	21.7	19.4
Special transactions trade[3]	1,003	883	889	-12.0	0.7	1,341	1,772	32.1	29.6
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,242	1,112	1,158	-10.5	4.1	1,853	2,270	22.5	24.0
Energy products	512	722	674	41.0	-6.6	1,042	1,396	34.0	29.9
Forestry products	175	177	163	1.1	-7.9	263	340	29.3	25.4
Industrial goods and materials	3,741	3,954	3,799	5.7	-3.9	5,662	7,753	36.9	32.8
Machinery and equipment	6,306	6,371	6,158	1.0	-3.3	9,538	12,529	31.4	28.4
Automotive products	4,464	5,281	4,651	18.3	-11.9	7,151	9,932	38.9	33.2
Other consumer goods	2,107	2,147	2,112	1.9	-1.6	3,604	4,260	18.2	16.7
Special transactions trade[3]	459	463	423	0.9	-8.6	788	886	12.4	6.8

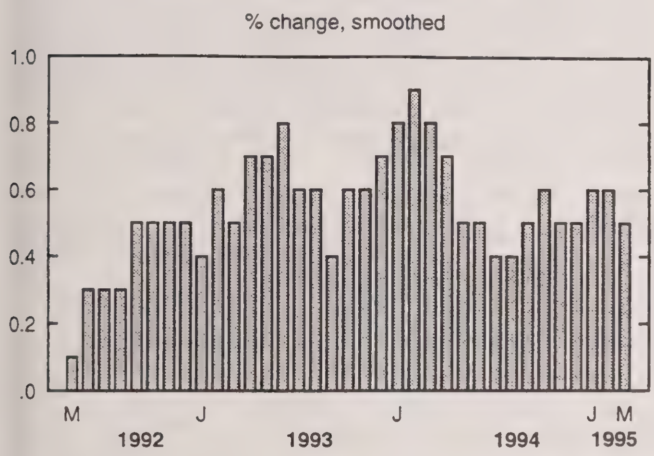
1 *Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey.*
2 *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.*
3 *Mainly, these low valued transactions are value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

Composite index

March 1995

The composite leading index rose 0.5% in March, maintaining an 11-month string of moderate increases. Growth was concentrated in manufacturing, buoyed by exports, while housing was the only one of the 10 components to decline. However, half the components posted little or no change, a reflection of the growing inertia in domestic spending.

Modest growth in the composite index



New orders for durable goods manufacturers expanded 2.2%, slightly less than the previous month's increase. The shipments-to-inventories ratio continued to rise at a rapid clip, fuelled by surging auto exports.

Housing continued to retreat. A sharp drop in housing starts in March led to the largest dip in the housing index in two years. Consumer spending on durable goods remained steady.

The stock market picked up in March after four straight decreases, while the money supply expanded for the first time in six months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The April 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available later this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	**169.7**	**170.6**	**171.5**	**172.5**	**173.5**	**174.3**	**0.5**
Housing index[1]	120.6	119.1	117.1	115.5	112.7	107.3	-4.8
Business and personal services employment ('000s)	1,910	1,920	1,930	1,937	1,940	1,942	0.1
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,267	4,246	4,229	4,191	4,159	4,162	0.1
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	30,319	30,317	30,316	30,304	30,316	30,342	0.1
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100)[3]	216.3	216.7	216.9	217.1	217.3	217.4	0.0
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	0.0
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	11,513	11,750	11,976	12,252	12,589	12,869	2.2
Shipments/inventories[4]	1.62	1.65	1.68	1.71	1.76	1.79	0.03*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,133.4	1,132.1	1,136.7	1,140.9	1,147.9	1,159.0	1.0
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,971.4	3,961.4	3,969.3	3,988.8	4,015.8	4,042.5	0.7
Unsmoothed composite	171.9	171.8	173.6	174.9	175.8	174.8	-0.6

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes

February 1995

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance-of-payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to February 1995 for the five commodity sections and 62(exports)/61(imports) major commodity groups.

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to February 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only standard international trade classification (SITC) section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The February 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

■

Work absence rates

1977 to 1994

Work absence rates, 1977 to 1994 presents trends in absences from work over the last 18 years. Data are published on incidence of absence (proportion of the work force absent in any given week), inactivity rate (proportion of work hours lost due to absence), and number of days lost per worker in the year.

The reasons for absences (illness or disability, and personal or family responsibilities) are provided for each measure. The series of tables cover absence rates by sex for detailed industries, major occupations, and major age groups, as well as total absence rates by province.

Work absence rates, 1977 to 1994 (71-535, No. 7, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

■

Soft drinks

March 1995

Data for March 1995 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Non-metal mines, 1993
Catalogue number 26-224
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34).

Primary iron and steel, February 1995
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Canada's international transactions in securities, January 1995
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Work absence rates, 1977 to 1994
Catalogue number 71-535, No. 7
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
∞

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 20, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

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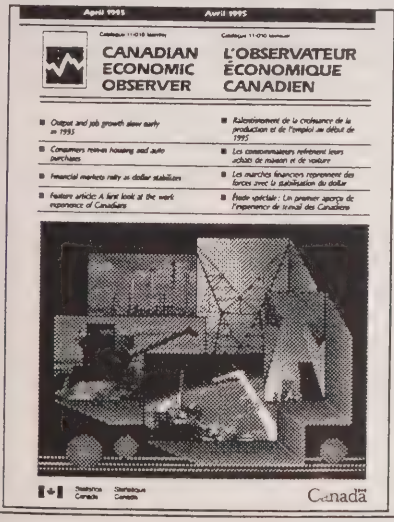


Canadian economic observer

April 1995

The April 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of the current economic conditions and a feature article on the work experience of Canadians.

A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The April 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

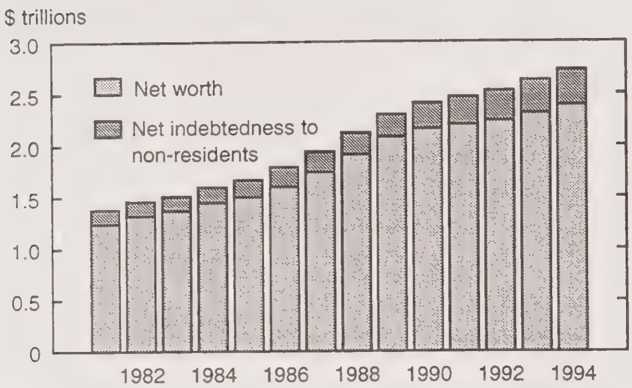
MAJOR RELEASES

National balance sheet accounts: national wealth

1994 (preliminary)

National net worth grew at a rate of about 4% in 1994 (the rate in 1993 was about 3%). The average Canadian's net wealth grew by $1,900 between 1993 and 1994, to reach $81,300.

National net worth reached $2.4 trillion in 1994



Note: Composition of national wealth.

Canada's net worth was $2.4 trillion at the end of 1994, but national wealth amounted to $2.7 trillion. The difference was accounted for by the net claims of non-residents (i.e., non-resident investment in Canada less Canadian investment abroad). Foreigners had a claim on about 12% of the nation's wealth last year. Their claim has risen more slowly since 1992.

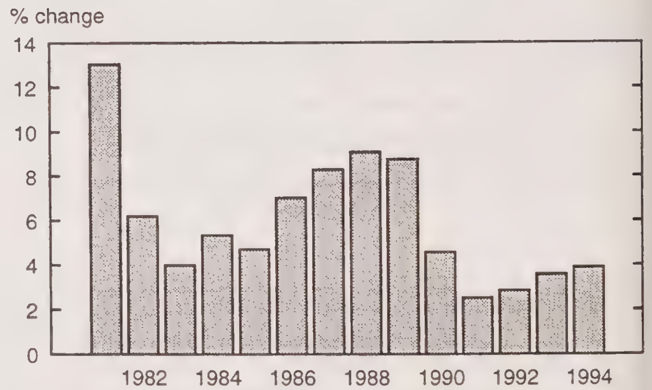
Growth in national wealth reflected further economic recovery

National wealth at current prices rose 4% to reach $2.7 trillion in 1994. This was in line with further economic recovery in 1994.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *This release also includes revisions to previous years' estimates.*
>
> *National wealth includes buildings, capital equipment, consumer durable goods, residential land, commercial land, and agricultural land. It excludes natural resources such as metal and mineral assets, timber and public land. National net worth is the national wealth less Canada's net indebtedness to non-residents (foreigners).*
>
> *Credit market debt includes bank and other loans, consumer credit, mortgages, as well as all types of short-term paper and bonds issued on markets.*

The gain in wealth reflected an accumulation of tangible assets like cars, factories, computers, houses, household appliances, trucks, highways and developed land. The increase in wealth had a broad base: all assets grew, but at different rates. Strength in business investment—especially in machinery, equipment and consumer durable goods—contributed to a second year of strong growth in the nation's wealth.

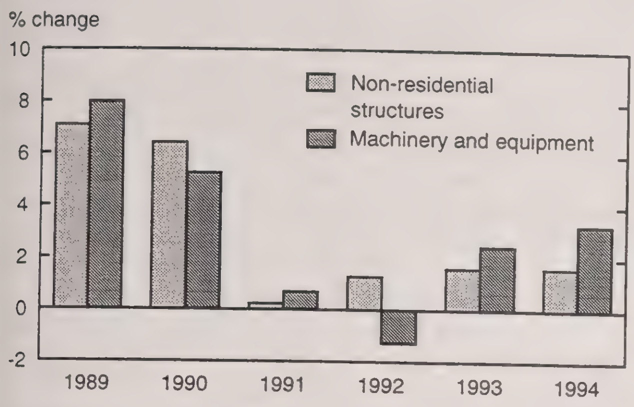
Growth in national wealth has been trending upward since 1991



Note: Economy-wide non-financial assets.

On the financial side of the balance sheet, credit market debt of domestic sectors grew 6% in 1994, as the aggregate demand for funds remained elevated. This demand was sustained by increased corporate financing activity, while governments reduced their borrowing.

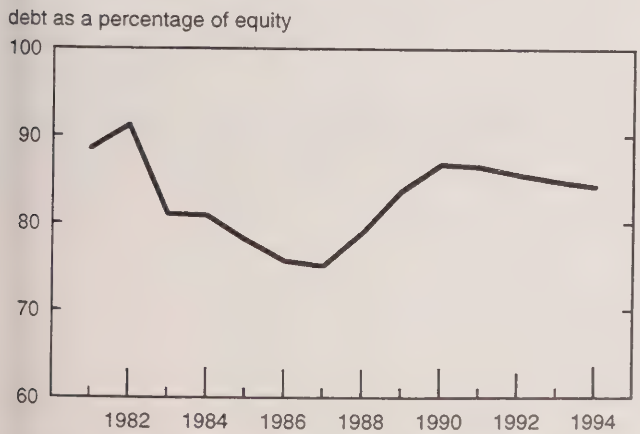
Capital stock grew in 1993 and 1994



Wealth grew more rapidly in the corporate sector

Businesses increased their holdings of tangible assets by over 3% in 1994, more than in 1993. This was reflected in machinery and equipment inventories (+4%) and non-farm inventories (+7%). Corporate debt also accelerated, as financing activity and capital investment approached pre-recession levels. However, equity outpaced debt as corporate balance sheets improved, leaving room for a further rise in capital spending. Share issues remained elevated in 1994. Combined with improved profits, this left the debt-to-equity ratio trending downward.

Corporate debt has grown at a slower pace than equity since 1990



Note: Credit market debt of non-financial private corporations.

Households registered the fastest growth in tangible assets

Residential structures and land accounted for a large portion of the increase in national and personal non-financial assets. Including all tangible assets, personal wealth accounted for just over 50% of national wealth. Households increased their holdings of tangible assets by roughly 5% in 1994, about the same as 1993. Debt also grew about 5%, pushing the ratio of consumer credit and mortgages outstanding to a high 91% of after-tax income. Still, total assets continued to advance at about the same pace as liabilities, so that net worth rose almost 5% (almost 4% after inflation).

Growth in net international indebtedness slowed

Canada's net international indebtedness amounted to $339 billion at the end of 1994. However, the growth in net indebtedness has slowed in recent years, mainly because financial institutions have increased domestic investment in foreign securities, particularly in investment and pension funds. This has moved the growth rate of national wealth much closer to that of international indebtedness. The last time wealth grew at a faster pace than net foreign debt was in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751, 753-777 and 779-795.

For further information on this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

An analytical document including tables for 1994 and numerous charts is available ($50). Balance sheet data on microcomputer diskette are available by modem transfer ($300).

Diskettes are also available by mail seven days after the official release date ($60). To purchase any of these products, or to obtain more information about them, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

National net worth

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Current dollars ($ billions)	2,076.0	2,159.3	2,199.4	2,243.6	2,308.6	2,392.3
Percentage change	8.8	4.0	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.6
Constant (1986) dollars ($ billions)	1,806.8	1,822.2	1,808.7	1,819.6	1,851.4	1,906.2
Percentage change	3.8	0.9	-0.7	0.6	1.7	3.0
Current dollars per capita ($ thousands)	75.3	77.2	77.7	78.1	79.4	81.3
Percentage change	7.1	2.5	0.6	0.5	1.7	2.4
Constant (1986) dollars per capita ($ thousands)	65.5	65.2	63.9	63.3	63.6	64.8
Percentage change	2.2	-0.5	-2.0	-0.9	0.5	1.9

Components of national wealth

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
	$ billions		% change
Capital stock	923.9	942.8	2.0
Non-residential structures	693.8	705.1	1.6
Machinery and equipment	230.1	237.7	3.3
Inventories	122.5	129.9	6.0
Non-farm	104.7	112.6	7.5
Farm	17.8	17.3	-2.8
Residential structures	709.3	748.0	5.5
Consumer durables	256.2	265.9	3.8
Motor vehicles and parts	79.6	83.0	4.3
Other	176.6	182.9	3.6
Land	616.8	644.7	4.5
Residential	383.4	407.3	6.2
Non-residential	171.7	175.6	2.3
Agricultural	61.7	61.8	0.2
Total wealth	**2,628.6**	**2,731.4**	**3.9**

Note: Components may not add due to rounding.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending April 15, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 15, 1995 totalled 286 512 tonnes, up 3.9% from 275 791 tonnes a week earlier and up 3.1% from 277 831 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 4 242 436 tonnes, an 8.4% increase from 3 913 654 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

■

Industrial monitor

April 1995

The April 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

You can purchase the *Industrial monitor* as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription for the totals of the manufacturing industries (15F0017XPE) costs $50; each industrial sector, $200. The full 22-sector package (1500115XPE) is priced at $3,000, a savings of $650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

■

Telephone statistics

February 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,092.4 million in February, down 2.5% from February 1994.

Operating expenses were $892.8 million, up 3.3% from February 1994. Net operating revenues totalled $199.6 million, a 22.2% decrease from February 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The February 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division.

■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending March 21, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period decreased 21.7% to 3.7 million tonnes, mainly a result of strikes and lockouts in the railway industry. The number of cars loaded also decreased 21.7% from the same period in the previous year.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 274 thousand tonnes, a 2.4% decrease from the same week of 1994. The year-to-date figure for 1995 increased 24.7% from 1994.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 20.6% during the week. This brought the year-to-date total to 53.5 million tonnes, an 11.2% increase from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, April 1995
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, February 1995
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266).

Refined petroleum products, January 1995
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada, 1994-III
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $34/$136; United States: US$41/US$164; other countries: US$48/US$191).

The consumer price index, March 1995
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, April 21

Touriscope: International travel (advance information), February 1995
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(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 21, 1995
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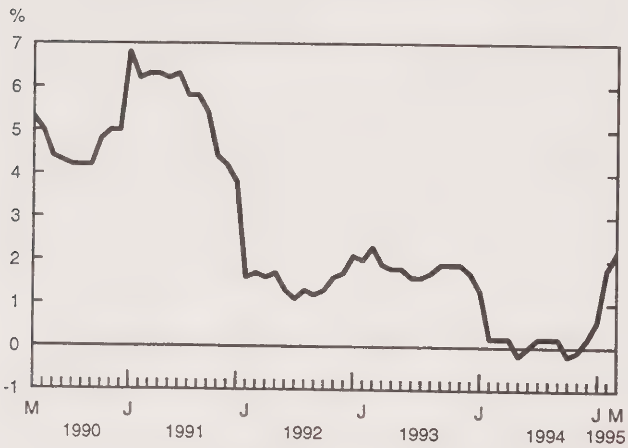
Consumer price index
March 1995

In March, consumers faced slightly higher annual price increases for goods and services than in recent months. Excluding tobacco products, the 12-month movement in the consumer price index (CPI) increased 2.3% in March, compared with 2.0% in February and January.

The all-items index advanced 2.2% over the 12-month period ending in March 1995, its largest annual increase since it rose 2.3% in February 1993. Automotive vehicles, auto insurance premiums, gasoline, food, and mortgage interest costs were the major contributors to the latest annual rise.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



The CPI has increased 0.2% since February

Monthly increases in the CPI slowed in March as the average price of goods and services edged up 0.2%, following a 0.5% rise in February. Most of the upward pressure in March came from higher cablevision rates, mortgage interest costs, seasonal price increases for travel tours, and higher taxes on gasoline and cigarettes. In contrast, important price declines for certain other consumer items like clothing, food, and personal care supplies helped to slow further advances in the CPI.

About a quarter of the CPI's increase in March was due to a 9.1% rise in the price of cablevision services. The increase reflected an end, in most areas, of the free channel promotions that recently were offered to subscribers. (The cablevision price index dropped 5.3% in January when the promotions were introduced.) In addition, certain cablevision operators increased their basic and extended-basic service fees in March. Most of the increase was centred in Ontario (+14.6%) and Newfoundland (+12.0%)

Almost equally important in explaining the CPI's increase in March was a 1.6% rise in gasoline prices, mostly because of a 1.5 cent per litre tax increase announced in the federal budget in February. Intensified competition between certain retailers in Quebec and Ontario reduced the impact of the tax increase on motorists.

Further upward pressure on the CPI resulted from higher charges for travel tours, mortgages and cigarettes. The price of travel tours continued to increase in the face of higher seasonal demand, especially to Florida destinations. Consequently, the cost of travel packages rose 6.4% in March, following February's 7.1% increase. Increases in mortgage interest costs slowed slightly and increased 0.6%, compared with 0.7% in February. Cigarette prices were up 2.5% on average. The increase reflected changes in federal taxes in Ontario and Quebec and an additional increase in provincial taxes in Quebec.

Prices decreased in March for a number of products, most notably for clothing, footwear, food and personal care supplies. Clothing and footwear prices declined 0.5%, mostly because of widespread specials. This followed a 1.4% increase in February. After increasing 0.6% in February, food prices turned down 0.2%, partly because of lower prices for fresh produce. Personal care supplies declined 0.8%, after edging up 0.1% in February.

The provinces at a glance

The CPI for New Brunswick showed the largest monthly movement (+0.5%), while Prince Edward Island had the smallest (no change). Whitehorse recorded a 0.2% decline.

Changes in consumer prices in New Brunswick were caused by larger than average increases in food and clothing prices. The absence of change in Prince Edward Island reflected a larger than average drop in food prices, as well as price declines for household operations and furnishings. The overall drop in consumer prices in Whitehorse was attributable to lower food and clothing prices.

Twelve-month price changes were above the national average in Manitoba (+2.7%) and Alberta (+2.7%). Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia registered the smallest annual change (+0.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454.

The consumer price index and its major components
(1986=100)

	March 1995	February 1995	March 1994	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**133.0**	**132.7**	**130.1**	**0.2**	**2.2**
Food	126.2	126.4	122.5	-0.2	3.0
Shelter	133.9	133.7	132.5	0.1	1.1
Household operations and furnishings	121.2	120.7	119.5	0.4	1.4
Clothing and footwear	132.6	133.3	133.6	-0.5	-0.7
Transportation	136.6	136.1	129.4	0.4	5.6
Health and personal care	135.8	136.1	136.2	-0.2	-0.3
Recreation, education and reading	141.0	139.6	136.1	1.0	3.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	142.4	141.2	142.2	0.8	0.1
Goods	126.7	126.5	124.1	0.2	2.1
Services	140.7	140.3	137.4	0.3	2.4
All-items excluding food and energy	135.4	135.0	132.7	0.3	2.0
Energy	126.8	126.0	124.0	0.6	2.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	75.2	75.4	76.9		
All-items (1981=100)	176.1				

The March 1995 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

The consumer price index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1986=100)

	March 1995	February 1995	March 1994	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
Newfoundland	127.1	126.8	125.2	0.2	1.5
Prince Edward Island	130.0	130.0	128.8	0.0	0.9
Nova Scotia	130.0	129.6	128.8	0.3	0.9
New Brunswick	129.3	128.6	126.5	0.5	2.2
Quebec	130.3	130.1	128.6	0.2	1.3
Ontario	134.1	133.8	130.7	0.2	2.6
Manitoba	134.8	134.6	131.3	0.1	2.7
Saskatchewan	135.0	134.7	132.1	0.2	2.2
Alberta	131.9	131.7	128.4	0.2	2.7
British Columbia	137.0	136.6	133.5	0.3	2.6
Whitehorse	129.0	129.2	127.4	-0.2	1.3
Yellowknife	131.0	130.5	127.8	0.4	2.5

Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost
1994

In 1994, businesses registered their best productivity performance in 10 years. Business restructuring efforts along with only moderate increases in wages contributed to a second consecutive decrease in unit labour cost.

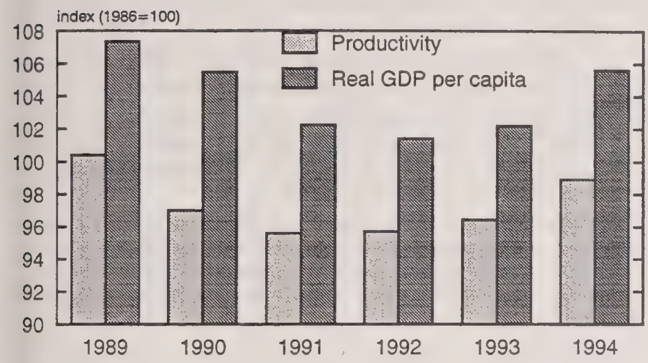
Despite the productivity growth in 1994, productivity was still below the level reached in 1989 (in constant terms). Consequently, it was not surprising that per capita GDP remained 1.6% below its 1989 level.

Note to readers

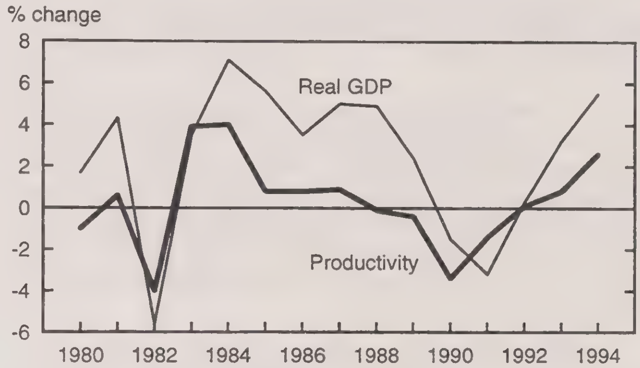
When there is a sudden and major fluctuation in output, there is an observable delay in the adjustment of the factors of production, due to high hiring costs and a lag in acquiring and installing machinery and equipment. This is manifested in cyclical fluctuations in productivity.

During a recession, productivity measures will usually decrease or slightly increase compared with their usual performance. At the start of an economic recovery, productivity measures will normally increase at a faster pace. It is important to consider these characteristics when interpreting actual productivity performance.

Productivity and real GDP per capita are still below their 1989 levels



The business sector's current productivity growth is less impressive than during the post-1982 recovery



Productivity growth was less impressive than it was after the 1982 recession

Businesses increased real GDP by 5.3% in 1994, finally exceeding the 1989 peak. By comparison, during the 1982 recession and recovery, it took only three years for production to recover to the 1981 level. Thus, the latest period of contraction and recovery was much more prolonged than a decade ago.

Similar to output, actual productivity growth was also weaker than after the 1982 recession. In 1993-94, the first two years of significant recovery, productivity increased 0.7% and 2.6%, compared with 3.9% and 4.0% during a comparable cyclical phase in 1983 and 1984.

Better adjustment of labour input and more modern equipment were partly responsible

In contrast with the abrupt downturn of 1982, the economic slowdown in recent years was much more protracted. This forced businesses to better adjust their labour input to the decreased demand. Since people tended to be unemployed for longer periods, the cumulative number of person-years lost during the last recession was about 1.6 times greater than in 1982. This occurred even though the peak-to-trough fall in real GDP was slightly larger during the previous recession.

Consequently, at the beginning of this recovery, businesses were forced to expand hours and hire new employees more quickly than in the post-1982 recovery. (Employers kept a greater proportion of their employees on the payroll during the shorter 1982 recession.) It was this increase in hours worked and employment in 1993 and 1994 that partly offset the cyclical productivity gains usually seen at this stage.

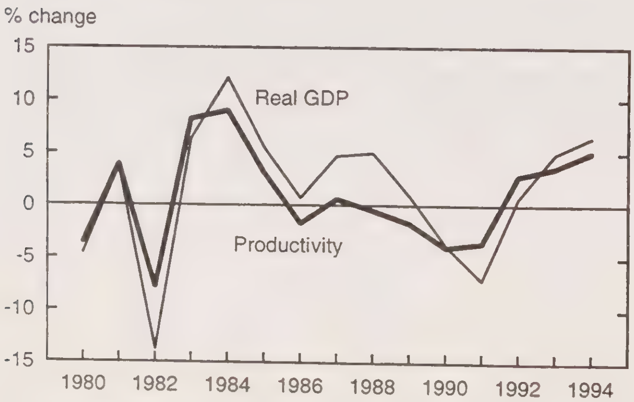
Further, the widely perceived need to remain competitive has encouraged businesses to modernize equipment more than in 1982. Compared with the previous recession, net investment in machinery and equipment was stronger during the latest recession and recovery. In the short run, this modernization implies adjustments and training for labour, which also partly delay the potential productivity gains.

Manufacturers made the most significant productivity gains

In 1994, as in 1993, manufacturers made the most significant contribution to the business sector's productivity gains. The productivity index of manufacturers increased 5.3% in 1994 to a level slightly higher than the peak in 1985. Manufacturers, as well as the business sector, registered lower productivity growth compared with the gains after the 1982 recession.

In addition to the manufacturing sector, the agricultural, retail trade, and wholesale trade industries also registered strong labour productivity performances in 1994. However, labour productivity has decreased for a third consecutive year in the construction and the commercial, businesses and personal services industries.

Productivity in the manufacturing sector posted its best performance since 1984



Definitions

Productivity *in this release refers to multifactor productivity, which is a measure of the technical efficiency of production. Productivity is the amount of output that can be produced with a given quantity of inputs. Its growth rate is calculated as the difference between the growth of the quantity of output produced (real GDP) and the growth of the quantity of all inputs used.*

Multifactor productivity estimates for 1994 broken down by industry are not available, so the labour index (a partial measure of productivity) is used for that detailed analysis.

Labour productivity or real GDP per hour worked *is the ratio between output and labour input (hours worked). Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect change in the capital-to-labour ratio in addition to growth in productive efficiency. When the relative contribution of capital to output growth increases (e.g., when the capital-to-labour ratio increases), labour productivity grows faster than multifactor productivity, and vice versa.*

For the business sector, ***production unit cost*** *(price per unit produced) is the sum of labour and capital unit costs.*

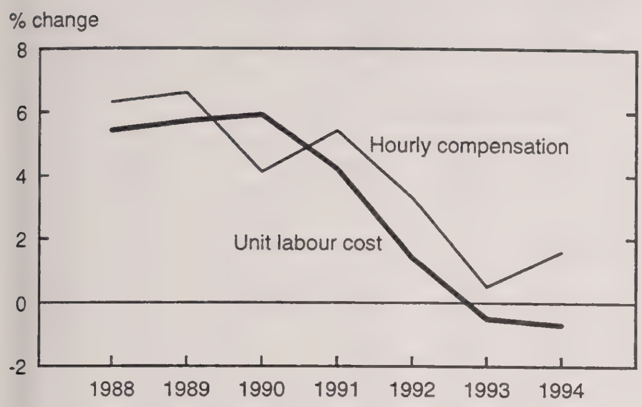
Unit labour cost *is the labour cost per unit of output. It is calculated as the ratio between labour compensation and real GDP. It is also equivalent to the ratio between hourly compensation and labour productivity.*

Labour compensation *includes all payments in cash or in kind by domestic producers to persons at work as remuneration for work, including salaries and supplementary labour income of paid workers, plus an imputed labour income for self-employed workers.*

Unit labour cost decreased for a second consecutive year

Businesses' unit labour costs dropped 0.7% in 1994 after a 0.5% decline in 1993. This second consecutive drop effectively broke the trend of steadily rising unit labour costs that began in 1962. The lower unit labour cost allowed businesses to limit growth in their production unit cost (price per unit produced) to 0.8% in 1994, and to increase their profits.

Unit labour cost continued to decline in 1994 despite increased hourly compensation in the business sector



In 1994, unit labour cost decreased in both the goods and service sectors. The most important decreases were in communications (-4.0%), wholesale trade (-2.9%), agriculture (-2.3%), transportation and storage (-1.8%), manufacturing industries (-1.4%) and retail trade (-0.7%).

Hourly compensation increased slightly

Hourly compensation in the business sector rose 1.6% in 1994, mainly due to increased overtime. This was an acceleration from 1993, but still the second lowest increase since 1947 (the earliest year of data on hourly compensation). Over the last two years, the main factors behind the small increases were modest increases allowed by collective agreements and excess supply in the labour market.

Structural changes in the economy, which have modified employment distribution by industry, have also contributed to a slowdown in gross payrolls. Since 1989, the relative importance of the service sector, where the average salary is lower than in the goods-producing sector, has increased. In fact, the number of hours worked in the service sector has increased 4.6% from 1989 to 1994, whereas it decreased 8.0% in the goods-producing sector.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916-7938.

For further information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre-Maynard (613-951-3654), Input-Output Division (fax: 613-951-0489). □

Multifactor productivity, labour input, capital input and real GDP

	Business sector				Manufacturing sector			
	Multifactor productivity	Labour input	Capital input	Real GDP	Multifactor productivity	Labour input	Capital input	Real GDP
	Törnqvist indices (1986 = 100)							
1961	71.1	62.1	30.7	34.2	54.8	77.7	45.7	35.8
1971	88.5	75.4	51.7	58.3	74.1	94.2	71.6	64.0
1975	90.5	85.6	63.1	69.5	78.7	98.9	79.5	72.7
1981	94.9	96.7	85.7	87.9	90.7	102.6	91.4	89.8
1982	91.1	91.5	91.8	83.5	83.6	93.7	98.2	79.6
1983	94.6	90.8	93.3	86.8	90.5	92.5	99.6	85.8
1984	98.4	93.7	94.4	92.4	98.6	96.3	97.1	95.2
1985	99.2	98.2	96.5	96.8	101.8	98.4	97.0	99.7
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	100.9	103.9	103.6	104.7	100.6	103.4	105.6	104.8
1988	100.8	108.7	108.2	109.3	100.0	108.1	112.3	109.7
1989	100.4	110.3	114.2	112.1	98.3	108.5	119.5	110.6
1990	97.0	110.1	120.2	110.2	94.4	102.8	128.7	105.4
1991	95.6	105.3	124.0	106.7	91.0	95.5	133.4	98.2
1992	95.8	103.5	128.9	107.1	93.3	92.1	135.7	99.0
1993	96.5	106.0	131.9	110.4	96.9	94.5	133.0	103.8
1994	99.0	109.5	133.9	116.2	102.0	97.2	129.2	110.5

Contribution of labour, capital and multifactor productivity to output growth

	Business sector				Manufacturing sector			
	Multifactor productivity	Labour contribution	Capital contribution	Real GDP	Multifactor productivity	Labour contribution	Capital contribution	Real GDP
	annual rate of change (%)							
1961-1994	1.0	1.1	1.7	3.8	1.9	0.4	1.1	3.5
1961-1975	1.7	1.5	2.0	5.2	2.6	1.1	1.3	5.2
1975-1982	0.1	0.6	2.0	2.7	0.9	-0.5	1.0	1.3
1982-1991	0.5	1.0	1.2	2.8	0.9	0.1	1.3	2.4
1981-1982	-4.0	-3.5	2.5	-5.0	-7.8	-6.1	2.3	-11.4
1982-1983	3.9	-0.5	0.6	4.0	8.2	-0.8	0.5	7.8
1983-1984	4.0	2.1	0.4	6.5	9.0	2.7	-0.8	11.0
1984-1985	0.8	3.0	0.8	4.7	3.2	1.5	-0.0	4.7
1985-1986	0.8	1.2	1.3	3.4	-1.7	1.1	1.0	0.3
1986-1987	0.9	2.4	1.3	4.7	0.6	2.1	2.0	4.8
1987-1988	-0.1	2.9	1.6	4.4	-0.5	2.9	2.3	4.7
1988-1989	-0.4	1.0	2.0	2.5	-1.7	0.2	2.4	0.8
1989-1990	-3.4	-0.2	1.9	-1.7	-4.0	-3.4	2.7	-4.7
1990-1991	-1.4	-2.9	1.1	-3.2	-3.6	-4.6	1.3	-6.8
1991-1992	0.1	-1.1	1.3	0.4	2.5	-2.3	0.6	0.8
1992-1993	0.7	1.6	0.8	3.1	3.8	1.7	-0.7	4.8
1993-1994	2.6	2.1	0.6	5.3	5.3	2.0	-0.9	6.5

Measures of labour productivity and unit labour costs

	Real GDP	Persons at work	Hours worked	Compensation per hour worked	Real GDP per hour worked	Unit labour cost
	Laspeyres indices (1986=100)					
Business sector						
1946	17.2	47.7	62.2	4.3	27.7	15.6
1961	33.4	55.7	64.4	13.4	51.9	25.9
1975	69.3	80.2	84.6	41.8	81.9	51.0
1982	82.6	91.3	90.9	83.4	90.9	91.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	110.1	107.2	108.1	112.6	101.9	110.5
1989	112.8	109.6	109.6	120.1	102.9	116.7
1990	111.1	109.9	109.7	125.0	101.3	123.5
1991	107.6	106.6	105.1	131.8	102.4	128.8
1992	107.9	105.2	103.4	136.2	104.3	130.6
1993	111.3	106.9	105.7	136.9	105.3	130.0
1994	117.5	109.5	108.9	139.1	107.8	129.0
	annual rate of change (%)					
1946-1994	4.1	1.7	1.2	7.5	2.9	4.5
1961-1994	3.9	2.1	1.6	7.3	2.2	5.0
1961-1975	5.3	2.6	2.0	8.5	3.3	5.0
1975-1982	2.5	1.9	1.0	10.4	1.5	8.8
1982-1991	3.0	1.7	1.6	5.2	1.3	3.8
1988-1989	2.4	2.2	1.4	6.6	0.9	5.7
1989-1990	-1.5	0.3	0.1	4.1	-1.6	5.8
1990-1991	-3.2	-3.0	-4.2	5.4	1.1	4.2
1991-1992	0.3	-1.3	-1.6	3.3	1.9	1.4
1992-1993	3.2	1.6	2.2	0.5	1.0	-0.5
1993-1994	5.5	2.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	-0.7
	Laspeyres indices					
Manufacturing industries						
1946	18.2	61.9	69.9	4.7	26.1	18.1
1961	35.9	74.8	77.7	13.9	46.1	30.1
1975	75.1	97.5	98.3	38.9	76.5	50.9
1982	78.2	94.3	92.2	82.4	84.8	97.1
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	110.2	107.5	108.7	107.5	101.4	106.1
1989	111.1	108.8	109.2	111.6	101.8	109.6
1990	107.0	103.2	103.4	117.8	103.5	113.8
1991	99.6	95.9	95.6	125.0	104.2	119.9
1992	100.3	91.4	92.2	130.7	108.9	120.0
1993	105.4	91.9	94.6	131.4	111.4	118.0
1994	112.4	94.0	97.3	134.4	115.5	116.3
	annual rate of change (%)					
1946-1994	3.9	0.9	0.7	7.2	3.2	4.0
1961-1994	3.5	0.7	0.7	7.1	2.8	4.2
1961-1975	5.4	1.9	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.8
1975-1982	0.6	-0.5	-0.9	11.3	1.5	9.7
1982-1991	2.7	0.2	0.4	4.7	2.3	2.4
1988-1989	0.9	1.2	0.5	3.8	0.4	3.3
1989-1990	-3.8	-5.2	-5.3	5.6	1.7	3.9
1990-1991	-7.1	-7.1	-7.5	6.1	0.7	5.2
1991-1992	0.7	-4.7	-3.6	4.6	4.5	0.1
1992-1993	4.9	0.5	2.6	0.5	2.3	-1.7
1993-1994	6.5	2.3	2.9	2.3	3.7	-1.4

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OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, advance release
March 1995

Consumers spent $959.1 million in department stores in March, a decline of 0.9% from March 1994. Sales by discount stores were 8.3% higher at $504.9 million. Spending in the major or full-line stores dropped 9.4% to $454.2 million.

The March 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in May.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-5580), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

■

Department store sales
February 1995

Department store sales (seasonally adjusted) declined 1.2% in February. This followed a small increase of 0.5% in January. Compared with February 1994, sales were 3.6% lower. Sales for February 1994 were unusually high due to restructuring within the industry.

Inventories, down 0.9% from January, were 0.7% higher than in February 1994.

Department store sales and inventories

	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,130.7	1,116.8	-1.2	-3.6
Inventories	5,289.3	5,243.4	-0.9	0.7

[p] *Preliminary figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Unadjusted sales figures show that consumers spent $343 million in the major full-line department stores in February, 4.7% less than in February 1994. Spending in the discount stores ($380 million) was also down 3.3%. Sales declines were recorded in all provinces.

Department store sales including concessions

	February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Newfoundland	10.4	-5.6
Prince Edward Island	2.5	-6.4
Nova Scotia	22.0	-4.7
New Brunswick	16.3	-5.4
Quebec	131.8	-1.4
Ontario	303.8	-4.5
Manitoba	30.9	-7.1
Saskatchewan	22.8	-1.3
Alberta	76.7	-3.9
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories	105.7	-4.5
Canada	**722.9**	**-3.9**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

Unadjusted data on department store sales and inventory have been revised for some months of 1994. Seasonally adjusted estimates from January 1992 to January 1995 have also been revised. These revisions are available on CANSIM or on request from the Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

The revised estimates will also appear in the February 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-5580), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

■

Construction union wage rate index
March 1995

In March, the construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged at February's level of 136.8 (1986=100). On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.9% to 136.8 in March 1995, from 134.3 in March 1994.

Construction union wage rates and indexes comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

■

Selected financial indexes

March 1995

Data for March 1995 on selected financial indexes (1986=100) are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, March 1995
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; other countries: US$5/US$42).

The labour force, March 1995
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $23/$230; United States: US$28/US$276; other countries: US$33/US$322).

Employment, earnings and hours, January 1995
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $31/$310; United States: US$38/US$372; other countries: US$44/US$43).

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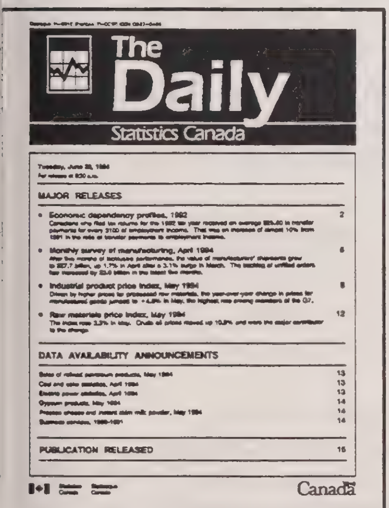
RELEASE DATES

Week of April 24-28

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
24	Retail trade	February 1995
24	Wholesale trade	February 1995
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 1995
25	Unemployment insurance statistics	February 1995
26	Industrial product price index	March 1995
26	Raw materials price index	March 1995
26	Employment, earnings and hours	February 1995
28	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	February 1995
28	Field crop reporting series: March seeding intentions	


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Economic dependency profiles, 1992
- Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994
- Industrial product price index, May 1994
- Raw materials price index, May 1994

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

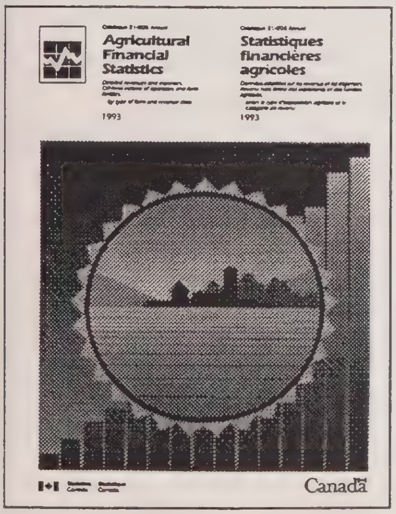
Statistics Canada

Monday, April 24, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Agricultural financial statistics
1993

Agricultural financial statistics, 1993 gives a picture of the financial performance of Canadian farms using information from a survey of tax returns of unincorporated and incorporated farmers.

The publication provides key statistics like operating revenues and expenses by province, type of farm, revenue class, as well as some data on income distribution. Data on off-farm income for operators and farm families involved in a single unincorporated farm add perspective to this financial picture.

Agricultural financial statistics, 1993 (21-205, $45), a product of a joint venture between Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

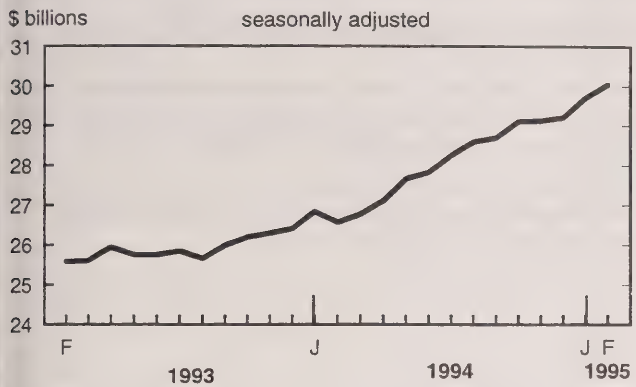
MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale trade

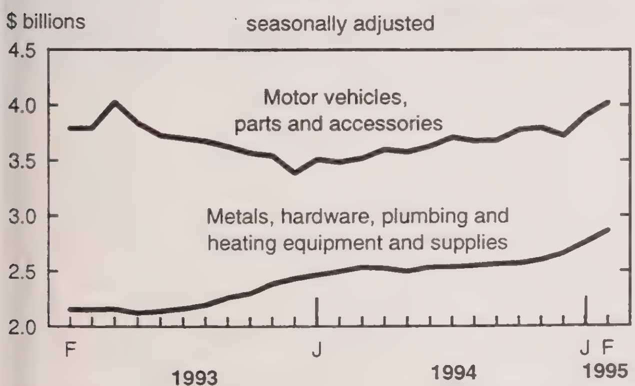
February 1995 (preliminary)

In February, inventory totalled to just over $30 billion, a 1.2% increase over January, when a significant rise (+1.7%) was also recorded. Inventory increased for all trade groups except apparel and dry goods.

Inventory broke the $30 billion mark in February



Two trade groups built up inventory in February

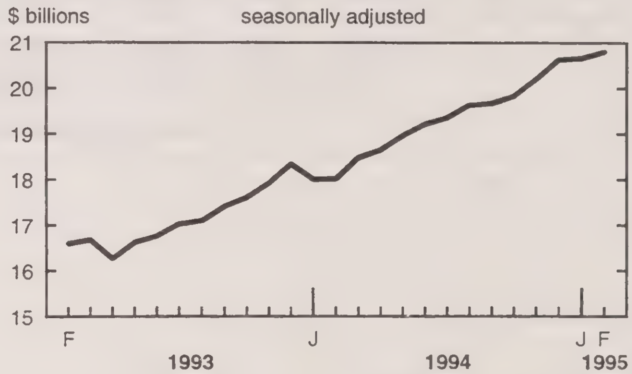


The largest buildup in inventory occurred in motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+3.1% in February and +4.9% in January). Higher interest rates that are dampening consumer spending and the rail strike that was looming in February may have contributed to such a rise. The second largest increase occurred in metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (+$106 million or +3.8%). Anticipation of higher home improvement expenditures and stronger demand for certain types of metals may explain such strong growth in inventory.

Sales rose slightly in February

Five of the nine trade groups (accounting for about 78% of all sales) contributed to February's increased sales. Consumer-related sales were higher for food, beverage, drug and tobacco products and for motor vehicles, parts and accessories. Smaller increases were recorded in three other trade groups, mostly related to industrial and export markets.

Sales rose moderately in February



Consumer-related sales partly recovered

Wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products, who sold an additional $83 million in February, posted the largest rise (+1.8%). This gain, however, only partly recovered from January's losses (-$149 million or -3.1%). Short supplies (mostly due to weather damage to some crops in the United States) and higher producer prices are the main factors affecting sales in the first part of 1995. Although a number of food distributors reduced profit margins to keep prices down, prices still remained unusually high for the time of year.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories increased in February (+2.3%). However, this increase did not offset the sharp decline in January (-7.3%), which reflected mostly the impact of higher prices and higher interest rates.

Improved inventory management: a success for wholesalers

Over the last decade, wholesalers lowered their inventories-to-sales ratio as much as possible. These ratios have continuously decreased since the 1981-82 recession, when wholesalers were severely hit. They rationalized and centralized their storage facilities during this period.

These changes were possible because of improved transportation and communication systems—especially extensive use of computerized inventory control systems in recent years. Better control of inventory has allowed wholesalers to adopt "just in time" order and deliveries policies, thus reducing their need to keep large amounts of inventory.

Because inventory represents a significant proportion of their assets, these changes likely had a positive impact on profitability.

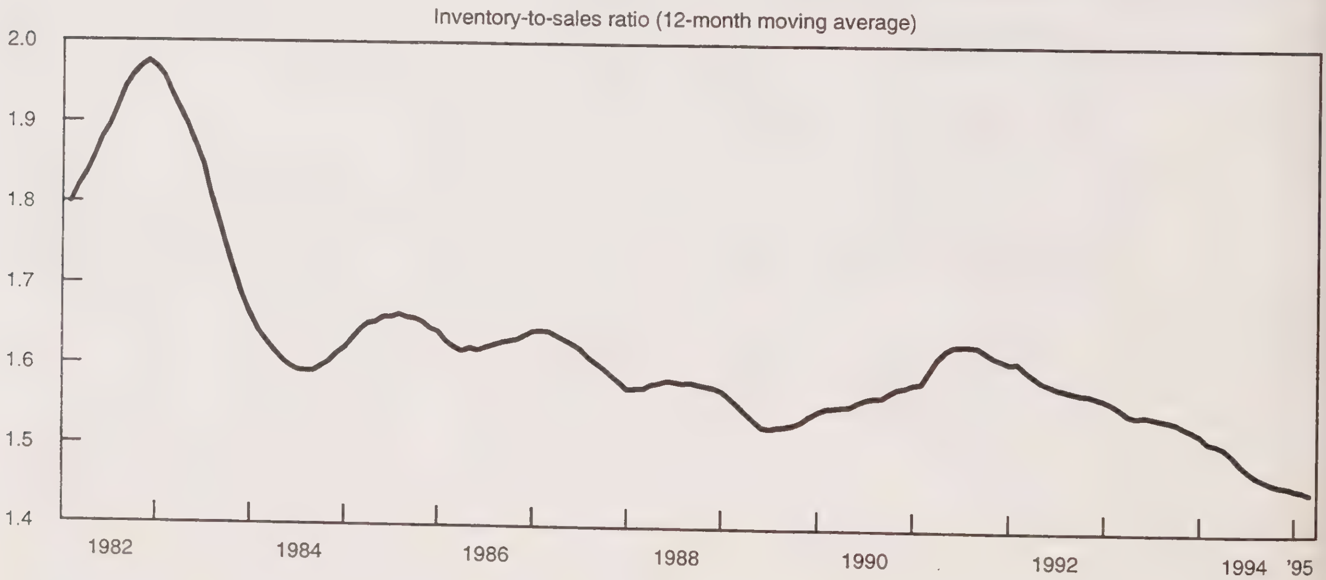
At the end of February, the inventory-to-sales ratio remained unchanged from January at 1.44.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648-649.

The February 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division.

Wholesalers have been keeping tighter control of their inventories



Wholesale merchants' sales

	February 1994	November 1994[r]	December 1994[r]	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,562	4,645	4,805	4,656	4,739	1.8	3.9
Apparel and dry goods	422	471	487	466	462	-0.8	9.6
Household goods	566	688	656	652	643	-1.3	13.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,032	2,402	2,526	2,342	2,396	2.3	17.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,317	1,630	1,608	1,619	1,599	-1.2	21.4
Lumber and building materials	1,660	1,818	1,914	2,005	1,944	-3.0	17.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	430	486	495	504	526	4.4	22.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,188	4,693	4,746	4,872	4,940	1.4	17.9
Other products	2,830	3,373	3,393	3,543	3,560	0.5	25.8
Total, all trade groups	**18,008**	**20,206**	**20,630**	**20,660**	**20,809**	**0.7**	**15.6**
Newfoundland	173	180	183	165	177	7.3	2.5
Prince Edward Island	43	46	45	43	42	-1.5	-2.0
Nova Scotia	391	427	467	423	425	0.6	8.8
New Brunswick	232	284	293	280	284	1.1	22.4
Quebec	4,226	4,500	4,790	4,658	4,755	2.1	12.5
Ontario	7,488	8,709	8,804	8,863	8,903	0.5	18.9
Manitoba	595	671	660	682	697	2.3	17.2
Saskatchewan	555	641	666	720	746	3.5	34.4
Alberta	1,752	1,960	1,933	1,986	1,958	-1.4	11.8
British Columbia	2,533	2,765	2,765	2,818	2,800	-0.7	10.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	21	22	25	21	22	4.2	5.0

[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	February 1994	November 1994[r]	December 1994[r]	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,231	3,711	3,756	3,729	3,735	0.2	15.6
Apparel and dry goods	1,066	1,034	1,067	1,054	1,015	-3.7	-4.8
Household goods	1,283	1,424	1,447	1,481	1,497	1.1	16.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,484	3,793	3,718	3,900	4,020	3.1	15.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,498	2,601	2,659	2,756	2,862	3.8	14.5
Lumber and building materials	2,861	2,979	2,964	3,087	3,126	1.3	9.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,289	1,659	1,574	1,588	1,592	1.3	23.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,288	7,924	7,988	8,022	8,087	0.3	11.0
Other products	3,568	3,994	4,032	4,079	4,112	0.8	15.2
Total, all trade groups	**26,568**	**29,120**	**29,204**	**29,695**	**30,046**	**1.2**	**13.1**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

	February 1994	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	February 1994 to February 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,009	4,257	4,169	4.0
Apparel and dry goods	468	404	502	7.4
Household goods	458	512	500	9.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,735	1,957	2,023	16.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,174	1,484	1,406	19.7
Lumber and building materials	1,209	1,455	1,411	16.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	285	342	360	26.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,744	4,360	4,440	18.6
Other products	2,433	3,101	3,088	26.9
Total, all trade groups	**15,514**	**17,872**	**17,900**	**15.4**
Newfoundland	142	136	146	2.9
Prince Edward Island	37	36	35	-5.3
Nova Scotia	325	359	353	8.6
New Brunswick	192	238	234	21.8
Quebec	3,583	3,914	4,078	13.8
Ontario	6,565	7,769	7,757	18.2
Manitoba	470	536	564	20.2
Saskatchewan	440	610	626	42.4
Alberta	1,508	1,789	1,676	11.2
British Columbia	2,236	2,466	2,412	7.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	18	18	18	2.8

[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	February 1994	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	February 1994 to February 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,138	3,641	3,583	14.2
Apparel and dry goods	1,087	1,061	1,024	-5.8
Household goods	1,221	1,420	1,443	18.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,642	3,836	4,245	16.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,440	2,709	2,839	16.3
Lumber and building materials	2,902	3,040	3,205	10.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,312	1,540	1,598	21.8
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,236	7,806	8,000	10.6
Other products	3,649	4,086	4,211	15.4
Total, all trade groups	**26,627**	**29,140**	**30,148**	**13.2**

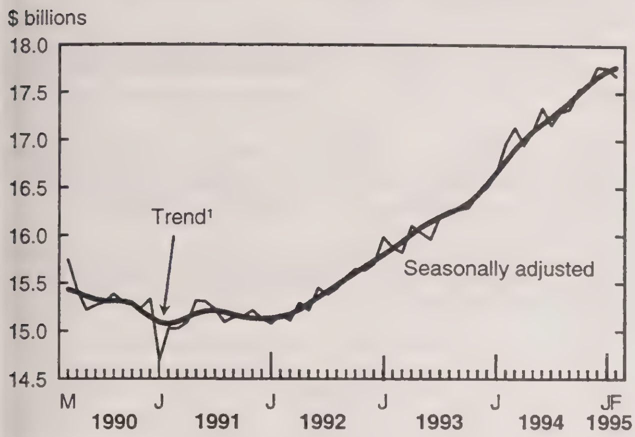
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Retail trade

February 1995 (preliminary)

Consumers spent less on goods in February, following a pause in January. Before the recent slowdown, retail sales had grown steadily since mid-1993.

Retail sales fell after steady growth



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail sales decreased 0.5% to $17.7 billion (seasonally adjusted) after a slight 0.1% decline in January. The latest drop coincided with declines in employment, manufacturing shipments and a slow housing market.

Quebec led the decline

Quebec retailers reported the largest drop in sales in February: sales plunged $117 million, a 2.8% drop from January. This second consecutive decline brought retail sales in Quebec to a level slightly below that of April 1994.

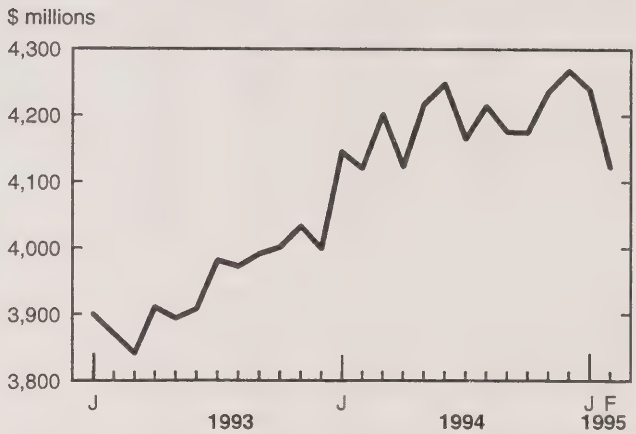
Weakness in the employment sector and a sluggish housing market set the stage for Quebec's sales decline in February. Retail sales in the province have been volatile since the beginning of 1994.

Revisions

Unadjusted monthly retail trade estimates (in current and constant dollars) for 1994 and January 1995 have been revised. Seasonal factors and seasonally adjusted trade estimates (in current and constant dollars) from 1992 to January 1995 have also been revised. These revised estimates are now available on CANSIM or by request from the Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. The revised 1994 estimates will appear in the February 1995 issue of Retail trade *(63-005).*

Three other provinces reported declines. Gains in Ontario (+0.2%) and British Columbia (+0.5%) dampened the effect.

Retail sales declined in Quebec



Weaker sales in the automotive sector

February's decline in retail sales was evident in four of the seven sectors, accounting for 63% of total sales. The automotive, other retail store, and drug sectors all recorded large decreases in dollar terms. Increases were recorded in the food, clothing and general merchandise sectors.

Sales in the automotive sector fell 0.7%, the second consecutive monthly decline. Sales dropped 0.8% in January. Lower sales by dealers of new and used motor vehicles and by retailers of automotive parts, accessories and services more than offset increases by gasoline service stations.

Sales by dealers of new and used motor vehicles declined 1.2% in February 1995, a third decline in the latest four months. This coincided with a 0.6% drop in the number of new vehicles sold.

Weaker sales by drug and patent medicine stores also contributed to the overall decline in retail sales. In February, sales fell 1.1%, more than offsetting January's gain. In 1993, sales by drug and patent medicine stores had strong and steady growth. Sales levelled off during the first quarter of 1994. Since then, sales by drug stores have been decreasing.

Sales in the general merchandise sector (10% of total retail trade) were little changed (+0.1) in February after strong increases in December (+1.7%) and January 1995 (+1.1%). The trend in sales has been increasing steadily since mid-1993.

Early estimates indicate a slow March

Early indications of March sales are not encouraging. Estimates indicate a drop in department stores sales and in the number of new motor vehicles sold. These two categories account for about one-third of total retail sales. In addition, employment in trade declined 0.3% from February 1995. Retail sales in the United States increased 0.2% in March after a 1.4% decline in February 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The February 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the second week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	February 1994	November 1994[r]	December 1994[r]	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,393	4,493	4,559	4,524	4,532	0.2	3.2
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,107	4,171	4,219	4,170	4,184	0.3	1.9
All other food stores	286	321	339	354	347	-1.9	21.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,008	994	994	996	985	-1.1	-2.2
Clothing	976	1,063	1,081	1,086	1,095	0.8	12.2
Shoe stores	150	151	148	143	145	1.1	-3.7
Men's clothing stores	146	133	138	142	145	2.0	-1.1
Women's clothing stores	326	350	360	359	353	-1.7	8.1
Other clothing stores	353	429	435	442	453	2.5	28.1
Furniture	875	940	973	968	963	-0.6	10.0
Household furniture and appliance stores	686	745	782	775	769	-0.7	12.2
Household furnishings stores	189	195	191	194	193	-0.3	2.0
Automotive	6,004	6,271	6,350	6,298	6,254	-0.7	4.2
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,844	4,069	4,149	4,141	4,094	-1.2	6.5
Gasoline service stations	1,191	1,186	1,180	1,137	1,145	0.7	-3.9
Automotive parts, accessories and services	969	1,016	1,021	1,020	1,016	-0.3	4.9
General merchandise stores	1,812	1,806	1,838	1,857	1,860	0.1	2.7
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,901	2,010	1,989	2,042	2,001	-2.0	5.2
Other semi-durable goods stores	580	610	598	596	581	-2.4	0.2
Other durable goods stores	462	479	468	489	477	-2.3	3.3
All other retail stores n.e.c.	859	921	923	958	942	-1.7	9.6
Total, retail sales	**16,968**	**17,576**	**17,783**	**17,772**	**17,689**	**-0.5**	**4.2**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,124	13,508	13,634	13,630	13,595	-0.3	3.6
Department store type merchandise	5,713	5,892	5,951	5,992	5,961	-0.5	4.4
Newfoundland	280	284	286	284	287	1.0	2.7
Prince Edward Island	72	72	73	74	75	1.5	3.7
Nova Scotia	540	543	546	543	541	-0.4	0.4
New Brunswick	432	411	420	409	411	0.5	-4.8
Quebec	4,200	4,235	4,268	4,239	4,122	-2.8	-1.9
Ontario	6,182	6,551	6,618	6,685	6,699	0.2	8.4
Manitoba	585	584	595	585	595	1.7	1.7
Saskatchewan	508	532	534	535	531	-0.6	4.5
Alberta	1,792	1,816	1,855	1,826	1,822	-0.2	1.7
British Columbia	2,322	2,491	2,530	2,535	2,546	0.5	9.6
Yukon	18	17	18	17	18	2.0	0.1
Northwest Territories	38	40	40	40	41	0.2	6.3

[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Retail sales

Trade group	February 1994	January 1995r	February 1995p	February 1994 to February 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	3,886	4,136	4,001	3.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,646	3,845	3,711	1.8
All other food stores	240	291	290	21.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	905	947	885	-2.2
Clothing	603	767	675	12.0
Shoe stores	87	107	84	-3.5
Men's clothing stores	86	105	87	0.8
Women's clothing stores	207	250	222	7.1
Other clothing stores	222	304	282	27.0
Furniture	669	794	733	9.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	524	646	585	11.6
Household furnishings stores	145	148	148	1.9
Automotive	4,848	5,087	5,039	3.9
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,073	3,192	3,268	6.3
Gasoline service stations	1,042	1,058	1,001	-4.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	732	837	771	5.2
General merchandise stores	1,243	1,309	1,281	3.0
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,374	1,490	1,446	5.2
Other semi-durable goods stores	414	425	413	-0.2
Other durable goods stores	327	369	338	3.5
All other retail stores n.e.c.	633	695	695	9.7
Total, retail sales	**13,529**	**14,530**	**14,061**	**3.9**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	10,455	11,338	10,793	3.2
Department store type merchandise	4,161	4,612	4,326	3.9
Newfoundland	215	222	220	2.3
Prince Edward Island	54	58	56	3.7
Nova Scotia	418	439	418	0.0
New Brunswick	338	326	320	-5.1
Quebec	3,292	3,390	3,217	-2.3
Ontario	4,946	5,481	5,344	8.0
Manitoba	474	485	480	1.4
Saskatchewan	406	448	422	4.0
Alberta	1,427	1,505	1,446	1.3
British Columbia	1,915	2,129	2,090	9.2
Yukon	13	13	13	0.4
Northwest Territories	31	33	33	5.9

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products
March 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 5.30 billion cigarettes in March, a 9.9% decrease from 5.88 billion in March 1994.

Manufacturers' shipments totalled 4.16 billion cigarettes in March, down 12.8% from March 1994. Compared with March 1994, domestic shipments decreased 17.9%, whereas exports rose 44.4%.

Because production was greater than shipments, inventories rose to 6.23 billion cigarettes and remained well above last year's level.

Data on domestic shipments are as reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the quarterly Survey on Smoking in Canada. For further information on that survey, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

■

Civil aviation
February 1995

In February, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL), reported that passenger-kilometres on domestic scheduled routes grew 12%. On a year-over-year basis, these carriers have reported domestic growth in all but one of the 12 months to February.

February was the first month since 1991 when the ratio of international passenger-kilometres to domestic passenger-kilometres decreased. Over the years, the mix of international and domestic operations has shifted greatly toward the international, as these carriers have transferred many domestic scheduled routes to their affiliate carriers. This ratio (international to domestic) was 1.69 in February 1995, compared with 0.94 in February 1988.

Preliminary data for February 1995 on civil aviation will be published in the May 1995 issue of Aviation Service bulletin (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat
April 1, 1995

Preliminary data for April 1, 1995 and revised data for February 1, 1995 on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agricultural financial statistics, 1993
Catalogue number 21-205
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; other countries: US$63).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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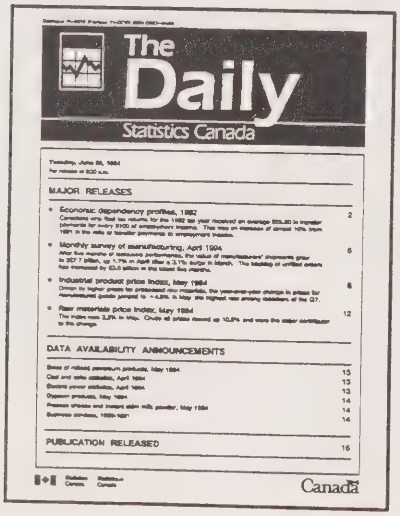
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Economic dependency profiles, 1992 — 2
- Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 — 6
- Industrial product price index, May 1994 — 8
- Raw materials price index, May 1994 — 12

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED — 16

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 25, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

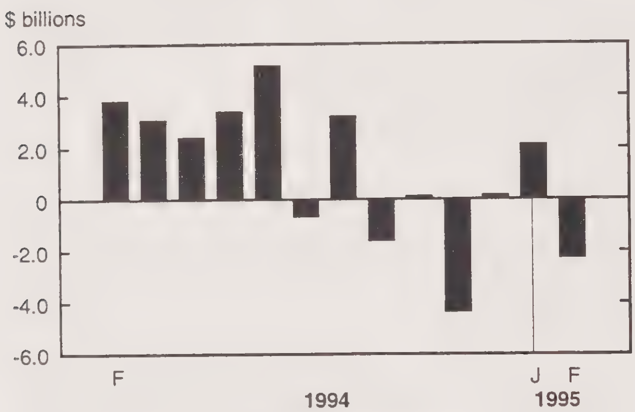
MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

February 1995

Non-residents sold $2.2 billion more Canadian securities than they bought in February, reversing a similar investment in January. It was a continuation of the seesaw pattern between foreign investment and disinvestment that has prevailed since July 1994. At the same time, Canadian residents continued to acquire foreign securities, adding a further $1.0 billion, with the bulk going to foreign bonds.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities[1]

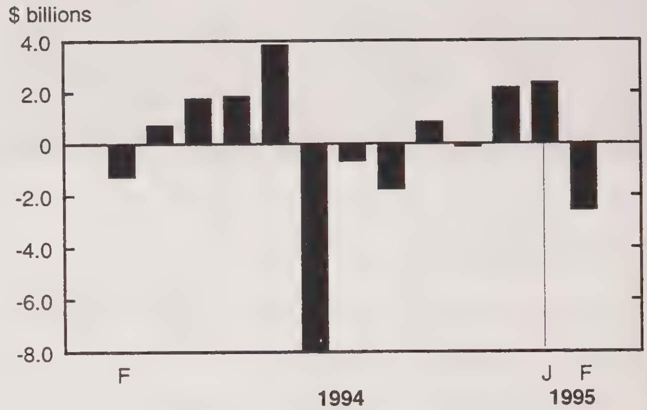


[1] *Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Foreigners were heavy sellers of Canadian money market paper

Foreign selling of Canadian securities was largely concentrated in short-term paper, mainly Government of Canada treasury bills. Amounting to $2.6 billion, the foreign disinvestment from short-term paper was widespread geographically. This occurred at a time when Canadian short-term interest rates were significantly higher than their U.S. counterparts. Foreigners bought and sold $49 billion of Canadian short-term paper in February, down from the record $68 billion they traded in December 1994.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



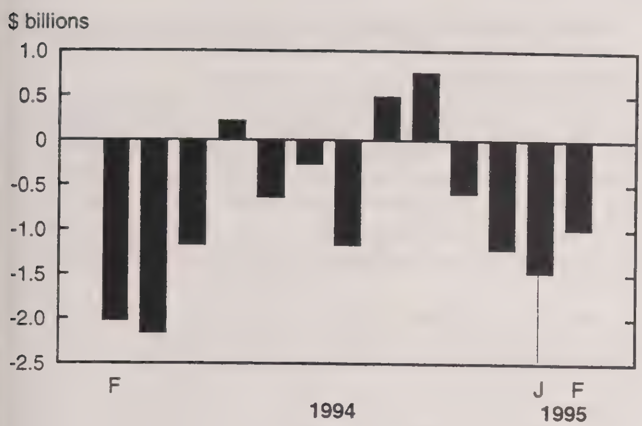
Foreigners further reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks

Foreigners withdrew a further $0.4 billion from Canadian stocks. This brought to $2.0 billion their net selling over the four months to February. The net disinvestment by both U.S. and overseas investors contrasted with their heavy accumulation in recent years. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, remained flat. Trading activity was unchanged at $5.4 billion in February, well below the monthly average of $7.3 billion for 1994.

Canadians continued investing large amounts in foreign securities

Canadian investors invested a further $1.0 billion in foreign securities. This followed a substantial $1.5 billion in January. February's investment was again directed mostly to foreign bonds; the investment in foreign bonds has totalled an unprecedented $3 billion over the three months to February. The foreign buying in February was roughly split between U.S. government bonds and overseas bonds. A small investment in foreign stocks continued to go into overseas stocks, as it had for all of 1994.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The February 1995 issue of *Canada's International in transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in May. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	January and February 1995	January and February 1994
	$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	**-4,332**	**135**	**2,093**	**-2,249**	**-156**	**9,937**
Bonds (net)	-3,912	-1,208	289	677	967	7,383
Outstanding	-2,517	-2,655	-1,152	-677	-1,829	-3,528
New issues	611	2,756	2,336	1,801	4,137	13,997
Retirements	-2,006	-1,308	-894	-446	-1,341	-3,086
Money market paper (net)	-115	2,144	2,336	-2,556	-220	205
Government of Canada	200	2,168	2,145	-2,137	8	1,474
Other paper	-315	-24	191	-419	-228	-1,269
Stocks (net)	-305	-802	-533	-370	-903	2,350
Outstanding (net)	-365	-855	-577	-404	-981	2,071
New issues (net)	60	53	44	34	78	279
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	**-590**	**-1,210**	**-1,487**	**-984**	**-2,471**	**-2,983**
Bonds (net)	135	-522	-1,533	-802	-2,335	528
Stocks (net)	-725	-688	46	-183	-136	-3,511

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.*

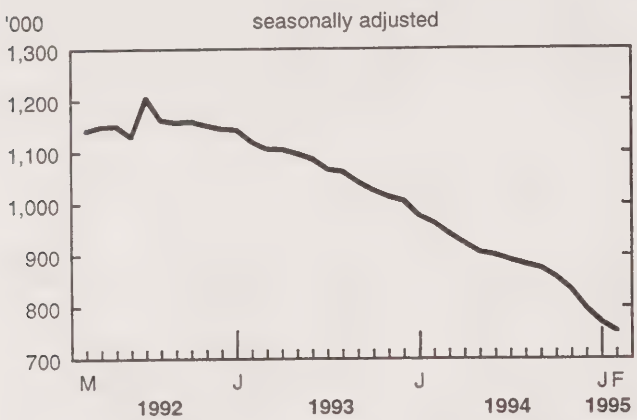
■

Unemployment insurance

February 1995 (preliminary)

In February, 752,000 Canadians received regular unemployment insurance benefits, down 2.2% from January. This was the lowest number in over 13 years and continued the downward trend started in mid-1992.

Number of beneficiaries * continued to decline



* *Receiving regular benefits.*

Note to readers

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted. The seasonally adjusted data have been revised for 1994 and preceding years.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (79.0% in February). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks, and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

The decline from January to February in the number receiving regular benefits was spread across all provinces and territories. Compared with February 1994, there were 21.9% fewer beneficiaries collecting regular UI benefits.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	February 1995	January 1995 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**752,420**	**-2.2**
Newfoundland	38,380	-4.3
Prince Edward Island	10,800	-2.3
Nova Scotia	40,580	-5.5
New Brunswick	46,870	-2.3
Quebec	260,220	-1.4
Ontario	187,810	-2.5
Manitoba	19,150	-2.0
Saskatchewan	15,120	-1.7
Alberta	51,410	-0.5
British Columbia	85,770	-0.4
Yukon	1,280	-7.1
Northwest Territories	1,270	-2.3

The number of younger beneficiaries of regular benefits has shown the largest decline since mid-1992

The number of beneficiaries among the 15-to-24 age group has been falling faster than among the older age groups: -50.0% from the peak in July 1992, compared with -37.3% for the 25-to-44 age group and -29.3% for the 45-and-older age group.

There has also been a long-term decline in the proportion of beneficiaries in the 15-to-24 age group. In February 1995, the number of beneficiaries in this age group represented 13.5% of all beneficiaries, compared with 28.1% a decade earlier. This drop is partly explained by a decrease in the population among this age group, from 22.7% in February 1985 to 17.2% in February 1995. As suggested in the article "Youths—waiting it out" in the Spring 1994 issue of *Perspectives*, another possibility may be that since the 1990-92 recession, many young people have returned to or stayed in school.

Benefits paid fell 15.0% compared with February 1994

On an unadjusted basis, in February, Canadians received $1.4 billion in benefits (including regular and special benefits), down 15.0% compared with February 1994. Comparing the same month in prior years, this was the lowest level since February 1990, when $1.2 billion was paid. For the first two months of 1995,

benefits paid amounted to $2.9 billion, down 12.1% from the same period last year.

Number of claims remained almost unchanged

In February, 250,000 people submitted applications (claims) seeking financial assistance from the UI program. This was almost unchanged from the number in January. Since mid-1994, the trend for the number of claims received has edged up slightly.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The February 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for December, January and February. It will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Number of beneficiaries[1]

	February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	10,610	-22.8
Halifax	12,320	-12.8
Saint John	6,150	- 5.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	10,480	-12.2
Québec	34,560	- 7.5
Sherbrooke	7,020	-16.2
Trois-Rivières	7,790	-21.7
Montréal	130,020	-14.4
Hull	10,180	-14.0
Ottawa	16,380	-10.1
Oshawa	6,230	-19.2
Toronto	106,560	-22.6
Hamilton	15,360	-27.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	14,050	-26.7
Kitchener	8,210	-38.4
London	9,440	-20.7
Windsor	6,430	-35.3
Sudbury	5,280	-29.7
Thunder Bay	4,890	-33.7
Winnipeg	19,780	-16.2
Regina	4,570	-30.9
Saskatoon	6,280	-23.7
Calgary	23,340	-18.2
Edmonton	27,320	-12.5
Vancouver	53,560	-15.8
Victoria	7,850	-12.1

[1] *Beneficiaries include all claimants who received regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., because of sickness).*

Unemployment insurance statistics

		February 1994	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	January 1995 to February 1995
		seasonally adjusted				
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	963	796r	769p	752p	-2.2
Amount paid	$ '000	1,089,542	895,500	909,495	865,793	-4.8
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,284	3,562	3,608	3,438	-4.7
Claims received	'000	259	251	251	250	-0.5

		February 1994	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
		unadjusted				
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,410	1,060r	1,178p	1,182p	-16.2
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,154	827r	944p	935p	-19.0
Male	'000	726	483r	590p	593p	-18.3
Female	'000	427	344r	353p	341p	-20.1
Claims received	'000	211	314	342	203	-3.9
Amount paid	$ '000	1,591,701	1,143,564	1,534,773	1,353,298	-15.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,798	4,251	5,655	4,779	-17.6
Average weekly benefit	$	265.86	258.42	263.56	265.26	-0.2

		Year-to-date (January to February)		
		1994	1995	1994 to 1995
				% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,405	1,180p	-16.0
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,158	939p	-18.9
Claims received	'000	552	545	-1.2
Amount paid	$ '000	3,285,210	2,888,071	-12.1
Weeks of benefits	'000	11,979	10,434	-12.9
Average weekly benefit	$	264.99	264.34	-0.2

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).*

OTHER RELEASES

Electric lamps
March 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 25,716,000 light bulbs and tubes in March, a 2.5% decrease from 26,369,000 sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of March 1995 totalled 73,427,000 light bulbs and tubes, an 8.0% decrease from 79,800,000 sold in the same period a year earlier.

The March 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

■

Electric lamps
First quarter 1995

Data for the first quarter of 1995 on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies
February 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 8.2% to 2 348 233 cubic metres in February, up from 2 169 930 cubic metres after revisions in February 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of February 1995 totalled 3 398 353 cubic metres, up 7.1% from 3 172 808 cubic metres in February 1994.

At the end of February 1995, year-to-date production totalled 4 656 387 cubic metres, a 9.1% increase from 4 268 250 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122.

The February 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian international merchandise trade,
February 1995
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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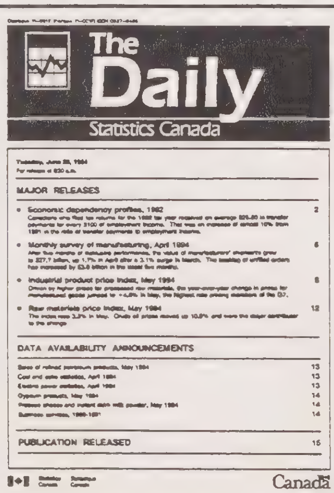
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Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin
Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 26, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

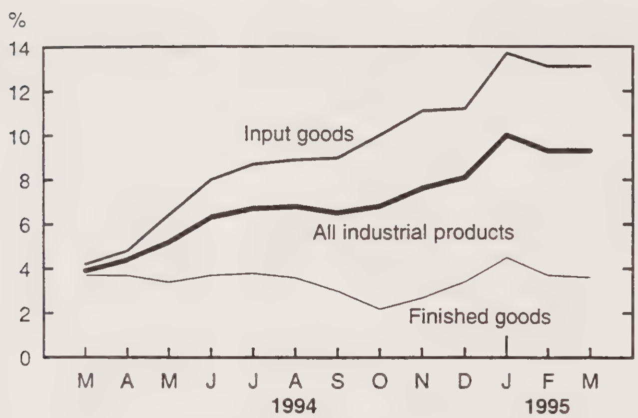
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product price index
March 1995 (preliminary)

Industrial prices in March rose 9.3% from a year earlier, the same rate of increase as the revised February figure. The March level was down from the 14-year peak of 10% in January.

The 12-month change in industrial prices is down from January peak



The strong price increases primarily remained confined to the pulp and paper sector, which accounted for over half of the monthly 0.6% rise in industrial prices between February and March. Other industrial sectors, including machinery and electrical equipment, were beginning to report increases, which were attributed to current high prices for processed raw materials.

The weakening Canadian dollar accounted for 30% of March's increase in the industrial price level.

Pulp and paper dominated price increases

Over half of the 0.6% increase in industrial prices in March was due to domestic and export price increases in pulp and paper products. Other significant contributors were exported motor vehicles, chemicals, and printing. Declines in primary metal prices partly offset price increases.

Strong demand caused newsprint prices to soar 8.3% and pulp prices to jump 6.0% in March, while plants operated at or near full capacity. As world demand increases, both Asia and the European Union provide growing markets for Canadian producers of pulp and paper products. Recent currency movements can only make Canadian producers even more competitive in these export markets.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) that occur between when a good leaves a plant and when a final user takes possession.*
>
> *Canadian producers export many goods. These producers often quote prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.*

In contrast to pulp and paper products, the prices for sawmill and other wood product prices edged down somewhat as residential construction, affected by recent interest rate levels, remained relatively weak in both the United States and Canada.

Declines in aluminum product prices (-4.7%) and nickel products (-13.1%) pulled down the level of primary metal prices. Copper product prices, which underwent a correction in February, recovered 3.0%. The price declines for aluminum and nickel seem to be related to the activities of investment funds and the presence of significant inventories. However, world demand for non-ferrous metals remains strong. Also regarding products with an important metal content, the price of steel was responsible for a number of price increases.

Chemical prices were up 1.0% in March. Ethylene and ammonia accounted for much of the increase. Ethylene prices followed the movement of natural gas prices. The ammonia increase came as plants ran at full capacity and market conditions for nitrogen fertilizers remained good.

The exchange rate accounted for 30% of the increase in industrial prices

Between February 15 and March 15, the value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar rose by a little under 1%. This accounted for almost 30% of the 0.6% increase in industrial prices in March. Almost a[ll] the increase in motor vehicle prices was due to th[e]

effect of the exchange rate on prices quoted in U.S. dollars.

The 12-month increase in Canadian industrial prices remains the highest among the G7 nations. The increase is about 7.5 percentage points higher than in the United States and a little under six percentage points higher than in Germany and the United Kingdom. The different structure of the Canadian economy and international exchange rate movements account for much of the difference in the rates of change in producer prices. Canada produces and exports large quantities of certain key processed raw materials. Canadian manufacturers have benefited from prices quoted in currencies appreciating against the Canadian dollar.

In March, the 12-month change in the prices received by manufacturers of Canadian consumer goods dropped to less than 1% higher than the 12-month change in the prices paid by consumers to retailers. The 12-month change in the consumer price index for goods (+2.1%) reached its highest level since early 1993. (About half what the consumer pays goes to manufacturers. The rest is divided between retailers, wholesalers, indirect taxes, and transporters.)

Outlook

Signs of weakness in the Canadian and American auto markets and the effect of the decline in housing starts in the two countries probably contributed to the uncertainty in some industrial prices. February's initial decline in the 12-month increase in industrial prices, from 10% to 9.3%, coincided with declines in manufacturing shipments, exports and imports. However, the world economy remains strong. Widespread increases in the prices of processed raw materials may resume as demand rises in Europe and Asia. In addition, the current high level of prices for these materials is beginning to have some ripple effects on other prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The March 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1986=100)

Index	Relative importance	March 1994	February 1995[r]	March 1995[p]	March 1994 to March 1995	February 1995 to March 1995
					% change[1]	
Industrial product price index (IPPI), total	**100.0**	**116.7**	**126.9**	**127.6**	**9.3**	**0.6**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	118.9	129.1	129.9	9.3	0.6
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.4**	**115.7**	**129.9**	**130.9**	**13.1**	**0.8**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	13.4	110.7	143.9	145.1	31.1	0.8
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	47.0	117.1	126.0	126.9	8.4	0.7
Finished goods[5]	**39.6**	**118.3**	**122.3**	**122.6**	**3.6**	**0.2**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	120.2	122.9	122.9	2.2	0.0
Capital equipment	10.4	120.7	124.8	125.3	3.8	0.4
All other finished goods	19.3	116.0	120.7	121.0	4.3	0.2
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	117.9	120.2	120.0	1.8	-0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	120.8	123.8	124.3	2.9	0.4
Beverages	2.0	124.7	127.6	127.4	2.2	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.2	165.1	164.9	0.4	-0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.4	125.9	126.5	9.6	0.5
Textile products	2.2	111.2	116.1	116.4	4.7	0.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	115.4	117.4	117.8	2.1	0.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	158.3	160.1	159.3	0.6	-0.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	120.2	123.5	123.5	2.7	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	107.1	139.7	145.9	36.2	4.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	139.0	161.0	163.6	17.7	1.6
Primary metal products	7.7	110.1	139.0	137.1	24.5	-1.4
Metal fabricated products	4.9	116.7	124.3	125.1	7.2	0.6
Machinery and equipment	4.2	121.1	125.3	125.5	3.6	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	115.9	121.2	121.9	5.2	0.6
Electrical and communications products	5.1	114.3	117.7	117.8	3.1	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	114.9	121.1	121.6	5.8	0.4
Petroleum and coal products[6]	6.4	85.2	94.9	94.8	11.3	-0.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	120.3	134.7	136.1	13.1	1.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	117.3	121.6	122.3	4.3	0.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	84.1	102.4	98.5	17.1	-3.8

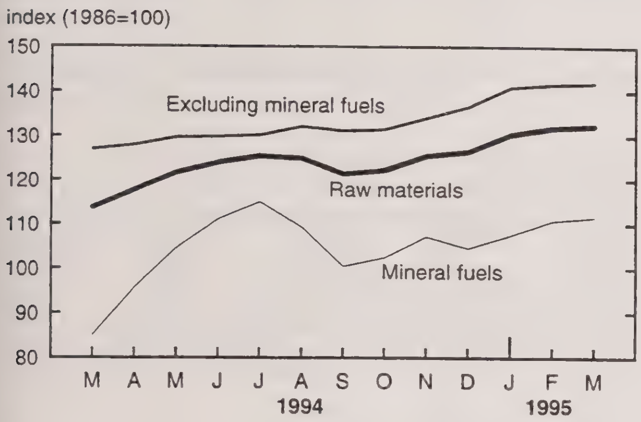
1 *Rounded figures.*
2 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
6 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Raw materials price index

March 1995 (preliminary)

Raw material prices increased 0.5% in March. Higher prices for wood and crude oil were partly offset by lower prices for cattle, hogs and wheat. The 12-month increase in raw material prices has been increasing at a rate of almost 17% from December 1994 to March 1995.

Increases in raw material prices slow further



Wood prices have been pumped up by the demand for pulp

Even though lumber prices may be starting to wane, prices for logs and particularly pulpwood have remained strong. In March, prices for logs and pulpwood were up 1% and 4% respectively. Over the last 12 months, log prices increased 12% and pulpwood prices more than 20%. World demand for newsprint and fine paper has been responsible for recent increases in wood prices. Since March 1994, lumber, sawmill and other wood product prices increased only 0.6%, compared with more than 36% for paper and paper products. The strong demand for pulp has caused lower grade logs to be converted to pulp rather than to lumber in an attempt to satisfy the shortage of chips for pulpmills.

In British Columbia, the log shortage has caused sawmills and pulpmills to import logs from other provinces, the Yukon, northern U.S. states, and Alaska. One report noted that wood chips from as far away as Chile were being considered as a source of supply. Strong worldwide demand for paper and paper products combined with a capacity shortage has driven up prices over the last 12 months. This situation is expected to continue for at least the coming year.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices that manufacturers pay for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.*

Crude oil prices rose again

Crude oil prices edged up almost 1% in March after increasing moderately since January 1995. Compared with 12 months earlier, crude oil prices were up more than 35%. Crude oil prices continued to increase due to supply problems in the North Sea and Venezuela. At the same time, renewed tensions between Iraq and the United Nations and the United States will probably not allow Iraq to add to the world supply of oil in the near future.

A strong supply of cattle and hogs

Animals and animal product prices declined slightly more than 1% from the level in February. Lower prices for cattle and hogs more than offset the slightly higher prices for industrial unprocessed milk. Compared with February, cattle prices were down more than 4% and hog prices were down more than 6%. Over the last 12 months (to March) cattle prices have declined 5% and hog prices have dropped 12%. This weakening of prices has been caused by a strong supply of animals. High levels of meat in storage in the United States have also dampened export prices for Canadian cattle and hogs.

Vegetable product prices increased

Vegetable product prices increased 1.5% from February. Higher prices for coffee, canola, barley and rubber offset lower wheat prices. Coffee prices increased moderately due to dry weather in Colombia and a shortfall in the Brazilian production forecast. Canola prices were up almost 4% from February, partly due to a lower Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the yen. These increases were partly offset by lower wheat prices (-2%). Expectations of good U.S. wheat crops contributed to lower Canadian wheat prices.

Precious metal and copper prices increased

Precious metal prices increased, due greatly to the lower value of the U.S. dollar against the yen and the

German mark, and the resistance against increasing U.S. interest rates. Gold prices increased 3%, but were only 2% higher than 12 months earlier. Platinum prices were up more than 3% in March and up almost 8% over the latest nine months. Palladium, which is mined as a by-product of platinum has surged to a six-year high. Prospects for increased industrial use in automobile catalytic converters, dental alloys, and electronics have led to higher palladium prices. Also in March, higher prices for copper (+5%) and zinc (+3%) were almost offset by lower prices for aluminum materials (-6%) and nickel concentrates (-10%).

Ferrous material prices declined

In March, ferrous material prices declined 1% from February, caused by lower iron and steel scrap prices (-3%). Overall, in the latest 12 months, ferrous material prices were up 3%, almost completely due to higher iron ore prices (+5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The March 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of May. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

Index	Relative importance[1]	March 1994	February 1995[r]	March 1995[p]	March 1994 to March 1995	February 1995 to March 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index, total	**100.0**	**113.6**	**131.8**	**132.4**	**16.5**	**0.5**
Mineral fuels	32.0	85.0	110.8	111.7	31.4	0.8
Vegetable products	10.0	114.1	125.1	127.0	11.3	1.5
Animals and animal products	26.0	111.8	111.6	110.1	-1.5	-1.3
Wood	13.0	194.7	220.0	223.5	14.8	1.6
Ferrous materials	4.0	119.8	124.7	123.4	3.0	-1.0
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	105.6	146.9	147.2	39.4	0.2
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	102.8	103.2	103.4	0.6	0.2
Total excluding mineral fuels	68.0	126.9	141.6	142.0	11.9	0.3

[1] *Rounded figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia
February 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 769 179 cubic metres of lumber and ties in February, a 1.2% decrease from 2 804 035 cubic metres in February 1994.

For January and February 1995, production totalled 5 573 016 cubic metres, a 3.8% decrease from 5 790 156 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The February 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9.

■

Construction-type plywood
February 1995

Firms made 140 341 cubic metres of construction-type plywood during February, a 5.0% decrease from 147 756 cubic metres made during February 1994.

For January to February 1995, production totalled 290 481 cubic metres, a 1.7% decrease from 295 442 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The February 1995 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
March 1995

Manufacturers shipped 4 584 307 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in March 1995, a 66.5% increase from 2 753 035 square metres shipped a year earlier and a 113.3% jump from 2 148 736 square metres shipped a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March 1995 totalled 8 681 748 square metres, a 25.1% increase from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The March 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

■

Characteristics of international travellers
Fourth quarter 1994

Data for the fourth quarter of 1994 on the characteristics of Canadians who travel abroad (age group, purpose of trip, etc.) are now available. Data on residents of the United States and other countries who travel to Canada are also now available.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, February 1995
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, March 1995
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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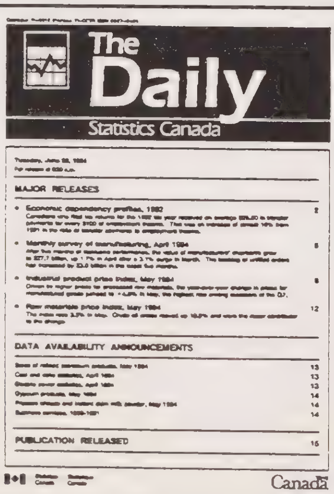
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 27, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

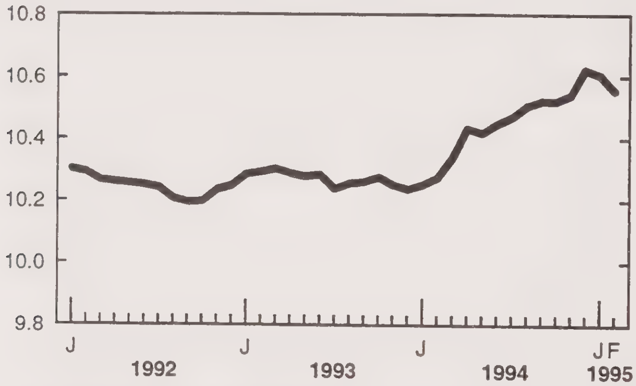
MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

February 1995 (preliminary)

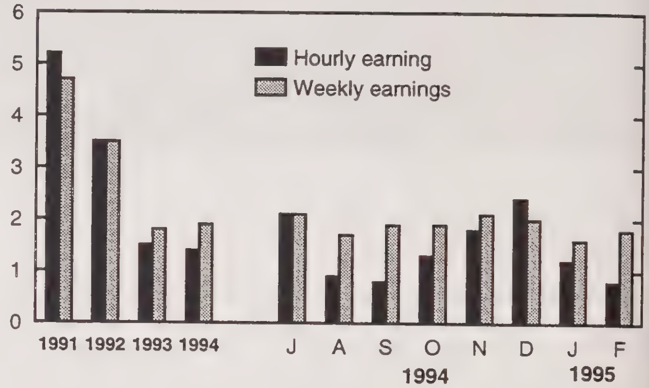
Businesses in all industries employed 10,555,000 in February, a drop of 50,000 from January. Businesses reduced employment during the first two months of 1995. This eliminated most of December's gain and halted the trend of the previous year (employment expanded by 386,000 from December 1993 to December 1994). Accommodation, food and beverage establishments, construction companies, and retail stores were the largest contributors to the latest decline. Businesses in most provinces reduced employment, but decreases were notable in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Businesses have reduced employment for two months in a row



Employees' weekly earnings rose 0.2% to $572.01, following two months of little change. February's increase brought the year-over-year earnings growth to 1.8%. Employees working for construction companies, for mines, quarries and oil wells, and for finance, insurance and real estate companies, and received higher earnings in February. In the remaining industries, employees' weekly earnings were little changed from or less than in January.

Hourly earnings grew less than 1% from February 1994



Employees paid by the hour received on average $14.20 per hour, a second consecutive monthly decline that brought hourly earnings below the level of November 1994. Hourly earnings stood 0.8% higher than in February 1994. Employees paid by the hour worked more hours than in January, averaging 30.9 hours per week.

Construction activity slowed in February

Construction companies reduced employment for a second consecutive month, offsetting most of the gains recorded in 1994 and reducing the number of employees to its lowest level since March 1994. Despite mild weather, construction employment fell as mortgage rate increases continued to dampen activity in new housing markets. This trend will likely continue because housing starts dropped sharply in March. In addition to the slowdown in residential construction, industrial and heavy construction companies also employed fewer workers in February, the second monthly decline.

Despite the employment drop, weekly earnings for construction workers rose 1.0% to $672.01. Special trade contractors were the main contributors to higher earnings.

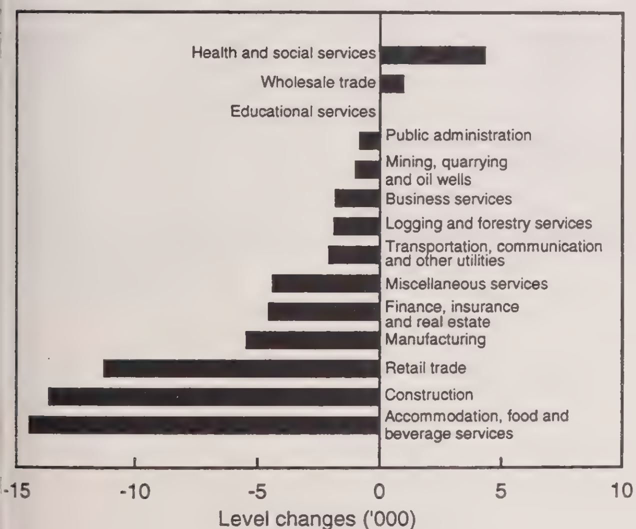
Construction employees paid by the hour worked 37.4 hours per week in February, unchanged from January and the lowest level since May 1994. This partly resulted from a sharp drop in overtime in February.

Retailers have reduced employment

After a pause in January, retail trade employment declined 0.8%, a drop of 11,000 jobs. The decline coincided with the recent slowdown in retail sales, which dropped in February. The decrease in February was spread across most retail trade industries. Retail stores in British Columbia and Alberta were most affected, with declines of 4,000 and 3,000 employees respectively. Employment in retail trade (1.3% above the February 1994 level) has fluctuated from month to month during the last year.

Employees received on average $336.30 per week in February, a decrease of 1.4% from January. This decline in earnings resulted from a drop in both hourly earnings and weekly hours for employees paid by the hour.

Businesses in most industries reduced employment



Employment in food and beverage establishments has declined in 1995

Employment in accommodation, food and beverage services—mainly in small firms—declined for a second consecutive month after posting gains in the last half of 1994. The declines were concentrated in food and beverage service establishments in British Columbia and Ontario. Employees in that industry received $229.53 per week in February, down slightly for a second month.

Manufacturers have curtailed employment and overtime hours

Manufacturers employed 6,000 fewer employees than in January. Losses were most pronounced for manufacturers of food, wood, and printing and publishing products. February's drop in employment was mirrored in manufacturers' shipments, which were reduced for only the second time since March 1994. The number of manufacturing employees (59,000 higher than in February 1994) has shown a trend of mixed monthly movements over the latest 12 months.

Employees' weekly earnings declined slightly due to decreases in both hourly earnings and weekly hours for employees paid by the hour. Weekly hours of employees paid by the hour have decreased marginally for a few months, due in part to a decelerating trend in overtime hours.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $29/$285) and by custom tabulation. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Number of employees

Industrial group (1980 SIC)	December 1994	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1995 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,622**	**10,605**	**10,555**	**-0.2**	**-0.5**
Logging and forestry	66	66	64	0.0	-3.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	132	132	131	0.0	-0.8
Manufacturing	1,650	1,659	1,653	0.5	-0.4
Construction	456	435	422	-4.6	-3.0
Transportation, communication and other utilities	856	851	849	-0.6	-0.2
Trade	1,988	1,995	1,985	0.4	-0.5
Wholesale trade	622	628	629	1.0	0.2
Retail trade	1,364	1,369	1,358	0.4	-0.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	647	646	642	-0.2	-0.6
Business services	587	585	583	-0.3	-0.3
Education-related services	936	930	930	-0.6	0.0
Health and social services	1,169	1,170	1,174	0.1	0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	766	762	747	-0.5	-2.0
Public administration	702	703	702	0.1	-0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	146	148	149	1.4	0.7
Prince Edward Island	39	40	41	2.6	2.5
Nova Scotia	297	299	296	0.7	-1.0
New Brunswick	233	235	235	0.9	0.0
Quebec	2,566	2,563	2,562	-0.1	-0.0
Ontario	4,175	4,166	4,139	-0.2	-0.6
Manitoba	401	404	400	0.7	-1.0
Saskatchewan	311	312	310	0.3	-0.6
Alberta	1,049	1,045	1,030	-0.4	-1.4
British Columbia	1,363	1,359	1,350	-0.3	-0.7
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Average weekly earnings[1]

Industry group (1980 SIC)	February 1994	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**562.09**	**570.86**	**572.01**	**0.2**	**1.8**
Logging and forestry	716.29	735.65	739.67	0.5	3.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	930.34	981.26	995.96	1.5	7.1
Manufacturing	680.82	692.92	692.70	0.0	1.7
Construction	635.80	665.32	672.01	1.0	5.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	716.57	724.31	727.84	0.5	1.6
Trade	410.34	429.52	426.43	-0.7	3.9
Wholesale trade	599.56	621.34	620.71	-0.1	3.5
Retail trade	327.77	341.20	336.30	-1.4	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	656.18	639.34	648.38	1.4	-1.2
Business services	587.58	618.28	606.15	-2.0	3.2
Education-related services	673.68	668.51	671.48	0.4	-0.3
Health and social services	498.61	507.44	506.24	-0.2	1.5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	221.91	229.90	229.53	-0.2	3.4
Public administration	752.28	751.57	752.07	0.1	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	532.82	542.23	540.48	-0.3	1.4
Prince Edward Island	463.16	447.51	447.22	-0.1	-3.4
Nova Scotia	498.55	495.50	482.17	-2.7	-3.3
New Brunswick	508.94	518.95	512.48	-1.2	0.7
Quebec	538.64	542.97	544.51	0.3	1.1
Ontario	597.30	609.89	609.09	-0.1	2.0
Manitoba	494.64	493.37	499.11	1.2	0.9
Saskatchewan	477.18	492.25	493.51	0.3	3.4
Alberta	550.34	553.10	557.64	0.8	1.3
British Columbia	569.73	582.15	589.32	1.2	3.4
Yukon	686.39	691.01	681.16	-1.4	-0.8
Northwest Territories	697.47	701.43	714.54	1.9	2.4

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
1 *For all employees.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending April 22, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 22, 1995 totalled 241 371 tonnes, down 15.8% from 286 512 tonnes a week earlier and down 15.2% from 284 501 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 4 483 807 tonnes, a 6.8% increase from 4 198 155 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

■

Railway carloadings

10-day period ending March 31, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the 10-day period decreased 20.3% to 5.6 million tonnes, mainly because of strikes and lockouts in the railway industry. The number of railway cars loaded also decreased 20.6% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 412 thousand tonnes, a 3.0% decrease from last year's figure. The year-to-date figures for the period showed an increase of 20.9%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 19.3% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 59.5 million tonnes, a 7.1% increase from last year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

March 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 232 458 thousand square metres in March, an 8.5% increase from 214 237 thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to March 1995, domestic shipments totalled 613 729 thousand square metres, a 10.0% increase from 557 801 thousand square metres shipped during the same period in 1994.

The March 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

■

Electric utility construction price indexes

1993 (final) and 1994 (revised)

Construction costs for all electric utility plant showed accelerating rates of increase based on the revised 1994 and final 1993 data. The largest increases were for construction costs of transformer stations (+6.9% in 1994) and transmission lines (+5.6%). Construction costs for generation facilities (both steam and hydro) rose 3.4% in 1994. Construction costs for distribution systems that link the electric system to consumers increased 3.2% in 1994.

The costs of engineering, design, administration, and construction labour had a moderating influence on the rate of increase. The largest contributors to overall movements were price increases for material and equipment specifically associated with electric utility construction (e.g., wooden poles for distribution and transmission lines; copper and aluminum wire, cable, buswork and conductors; and specialized heavy electrical industrial equipment like power and distribution transformers).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, January 1995
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, February 1995
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), March 1995
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Telephone statistics, February 1995
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Unemployment insurance statistics, February 1995
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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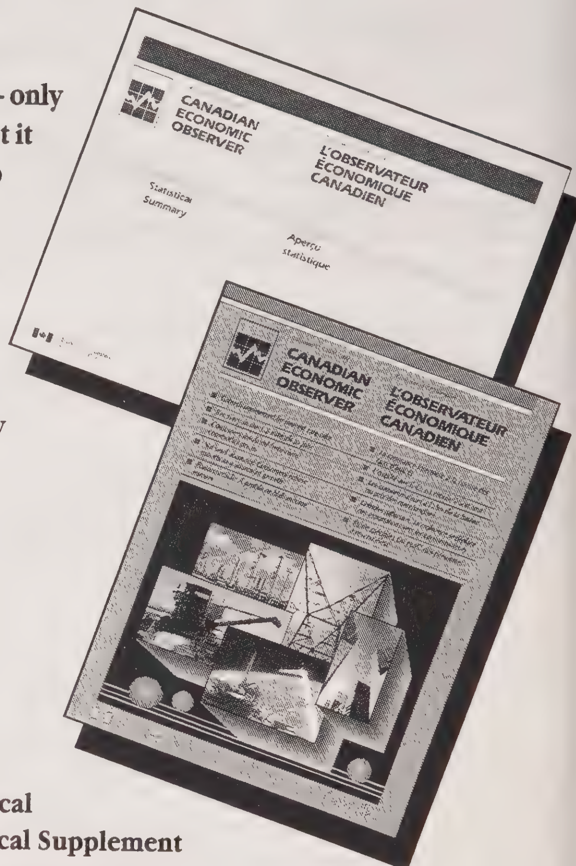

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 28, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

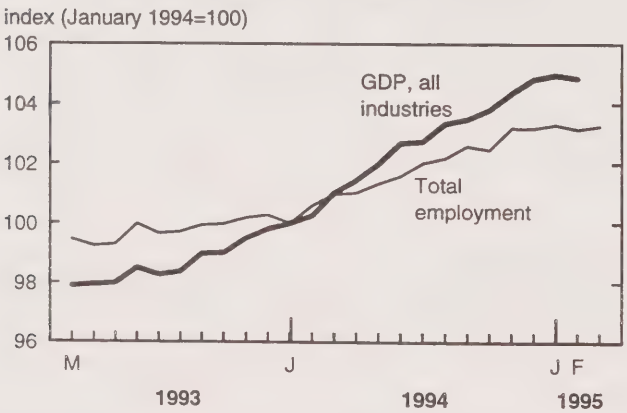
February 1995

Economic activity receded in February for the first time since July 1993, as GDP at factor cost slipped 0.1%. Growth slowed to 0.1% in January after averaging 0.4% per month in the final three months of 1994.

The decline was fairly widespread as production fell in 9 of the 15 major industry groups. Producers and exporters of manufactured goods saw their activities drop after steady growth since early 1994. Output of the mining sector also decreased, offsetting January's gain. Transportation and storage services fell along with the declines in the goods-producing industries. Retail trade and services by real estate agents and securities brokers continued to slump. Though smaller, losses in community, business and personal services and in public administration were significant.

Utilities rebounded following two months where the output of gas distributors and electricity producers was curbed by mild weather. Gains in communications services, wholesale trade and construction also helped moderate the overall decline in February.

Economic activity slipped in February



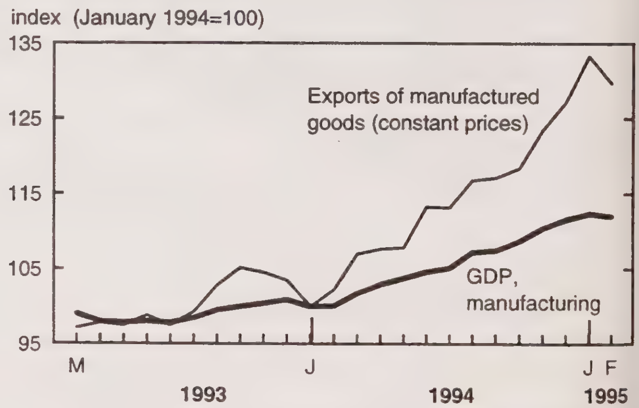
In January and February, GDP averaged 0.6% above the fourth quarter of 1994, when output grew 1.1%. Employment growth also slowed, from 0.7% in the fourth quarter to 0.3% in the first quarter of 1995.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *GDP of an industry is the value added by factors of production when those factors transform inputs purchased from other industries into outputs.*
>
> *Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

Manufacturers cut back

Output in manufacturing dropped 0.3%, the first decline since January 1994. Exports of manufactured products were particularly weak, following surges in each of the three previous months. Manufacturers' inventories of finished goods accumulated for a second consecutive month, and the growth in unfilled orders slowed considerably. Along with the labour dispute in rail transport, this points to another poor month for manufacturers in March.

Manufacturers reduce output as exports recede



Manufacturers of motor vehicles reduced production the most. Cutbacks in primary metals and in printing and publishing accounted for most of the weakness elsewhere. Production still rose in 10 of 21 major groups, with notable gains by manufacturers of chemicals and of electrical and electronic products.

Production of motor vehicles tumbled 6.7%, and parts production decreased 0.6%. Sales have slowed recently in North America because of high interest rates and rising automobile prices.

Production of primary metal products dropped 1.3%, mainly reflecting cutbacks in smelting and 'efining of non-ferrous metals. Production of iron and steel also declined as domestic demand sagged, notably by producers of motor vehicles, steel pipe and ubing, and fabricated metal products.

Manufacturers of electrical and electronic products 'aised output 1.1%. Unlike in previous months, when electronic equipment and office machinery (computers) were both responsible for the gains, he advance in February was concentrated in office nachinery. Shipments abroad of electronic machinery and equipment fell, and inventories accumulated for a second consecutive month.

Transportation services fell with the drop in exports

Transportation services also fell with the drop in exports. Declines in rail, water and truck transport were nostly responsible for a 1.4% drop in transportation and storage services. Railway carloadings of grain were particularly low.

Mining lost ground

Production in the mining sector dropped 2.0%, offsetting a similar increase in January. Drilling, which has fluctuated widely in recent months, decreased 5.6%. Production of crude oil and natural gas and of netal ores also fell. The decline in metal ores followed four substantial monthly gains. The price of non-ferrous netals tumbled in February after increasing rapidly since late 1993.

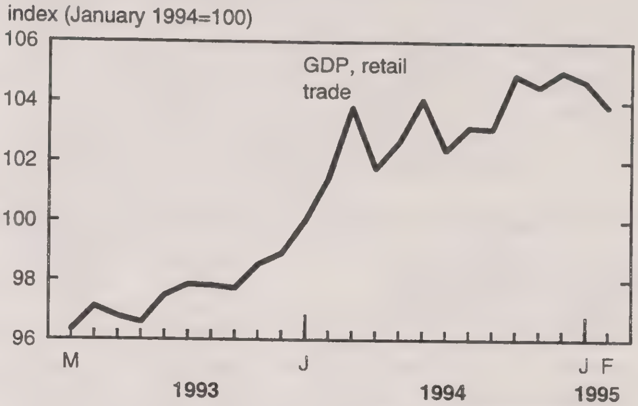
Consumer spending continued to sag

Retail sales decreased 0.8%, the third decline in four months. Sales fell in 12 of 18 trade groups, with notor vehicle dealers recording the largest drop. The number of new motor vehicles sold dropped 0.6% in February, to a level 4.2% lower than in November, when nterest rates started increasing again.

Housing resales fell sharply for a third consecutive nonth and were well below their level of a year earlier. Sales dropped in most provinces. Combined with persistent weakness by securities brokers, this accounted for most of a 0.2% decline in the finance group.

Lower spending in hotels and restaurants more than offset a gain in amusement services, resulting in a 0.1% drop in community, business and personal services.

Retail sales have weakened



Gains in communications services, wholesale trade, and construction moderated the decline

Communications services rose 2.0% after remaining flat in January. Telecommunications services, led by a gain in long distance calls, and postal services accounted for most of the advance.

Wholesale trade grew 0.8% after remaining almost unchanged in January. Sales rose in half the trade groups, with machinery, equipment, food, drug, tobacco and alcoholic beverages advancing the most.

Construction activity rose 0.8%, led again by advances in non-residential and engineering construction. Residential construction edged up 0.2%, ending a long series of declines. Higher construction of apartments and row dwellings offset further declines in construction of single and double dwellings. In February, dwelling starts were almost 12% lower than a year earlier, and building permits were still decreasing.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The February 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	February 1994	December 1994r	January 1995r	February 1995p	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**520,934**	**544,695**	**545,471**	**544,816**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**4.6**
Goods-producing industries	173,395	188,272	189,229	188,824	0.6	0.5	-0.2	8.9
Services-producing industries	347,539	356,423	356,243	355,992	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	2.4
Business sector	**428,868**	**452,871**	**453,631**	**453,115**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**-0.1**	**5.7**
Goods	172,470	187,358	188,320	187,910	0.6	0.5	-0.2	9.0
Agriculture	10,808	11,015	11,007	11,063	0.1	-0.1	0.5	2.4
Fishing and trapping	1,069	916	867	843	13.0	-5.3	-2.8	-21.2
Logging	2,836	3,114	2,962	3,031	1.4	-4.9	2.3	6.9
Mining	21,803	23,980	24,473	23,986	-0.8	2.1	-2.0	10.0
Manufacturing	92,722	103,401	104,151	103,803	1.1	0.7	-0.3	12.0
Construction	26,266	28,658	28,755	28,979	0.5	0.3	0.8	10.3
Other utility industries	16,967	16,275	16,105	16,204	-0.4	-1.0	0.6	-4.5
Services	256,399	265,513	265,311	265,206	0.5	-0.1	-0.0	3.4
Transportation and storage	22,016	23,823	24,094	23,767	0.7	1.1	-1.4	8.0
Communications	20,494	21,622	21,621	22,060	1.5	-0.0	2.0	7.6
Wholesale trade	32,597	35,660	35,691	35,971	1.3	0.1	0.8	10.4
Retail trade	32,534	33,676	33,574	33,301	0.5	-0.3	-0.8	2.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	86,223	86,017	85,786	85,655	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.7
Community, business and personal services	62,536	64,716	64,545	64,452	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	3.1
Non-business sector	**92,066**	**91,824**	**91,841**	**91,700**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.4**
Goods	925	915	908	914	0.9	-0.7	0.7	-1.2
Services	91,141	90,909	90,932	90,786	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.4
Government services	33,521	33,033	33,195	33,108	-0.6	0.5	-0.3	-1.2
Community and personal services	54,298	54,550	54,421	54,378	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Other services	3,322	3,327	3,316	3,301	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	132,417	144,570	145,637	144,908	0.6	0.7	-0.5	9.4
Non-durable manufacturing	41,859	44,198	43,867	43,797	1.5	-0.7	-0.2	4.6
Durable manufacturing	50,863	59,204	60,283	60,006	0.8	1.8	-0.5	18.0

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Seeding intentions for the principal field crops

March 1995

Farmers plan to increase acreage of barley, field peas, and flaxseed substantially in response to demand from international markets. Plantings of spring wheat are showing only a slight recovery from last year's drop of 7 million acres. Acreage devoted to canola, the oilseed that showed such great upward momentum last year, is being slowly rotated to other crops. However, canola is going to retain its major presence in the Prairies again this year.

Seeding intentions

Crop	March 1994	March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	millions of acres		% change
Barley	10.70	11.65	8.9
Flaxseed	1.81	2.64	45.9
Field peas	1.72	1.96	14.0
Wheat	27.17	27.73	2.0
Canola	14.33	13.56	-5.4

Canola acreage is being rotated to other crops

Forecasters predicted less planting of canola this year, mainly because the land needs to be rotated to other crops. Rotation helps reduce the incidence of disease and weed problems. Seeding intentions show this appears to be happening, with a reduction of about 800 thousand acres from 1994. However, this is still 3 million acres above the 1993 level.

Wheat acreage rises slightly

Wheat is showing a gain of about 600 thousand acres over last year. Some acreage that was planted in durum wheat, the wheat used in making pasta, has been shifted to spring wheat. In the next crop year, it is forecast that durum prices will drop to spring wheat levels, which could at least partly explain the switch to spring wheat.

More barley is being planted

Farmers intend to plant almost 1 million more acres of barley this year. Prices for 1995/96 are projected to move higher. High quality barley, a major ingredient in beer, is reported to be in short supply both domestically and internationally. Also, in Canada where barley is a major source of livestock feed, record numbers of livestock are fuelling the higher barley prices.

Increased flaxseed exports have stimulated production

Seeding intentions point to an increase of about 800 thousand acres of flaxseed compared with last year. Stable flaxseed prices appear to be attractive to growers. Canada is the world's largest exporter of flaxseed; exports to Europe increased by over one-third in 1994. Flaxseed is exported mainly to Europe to make linseed oil.

Field pea acreage continues to expand

Farmers are planning to increase field pea acreage by 240 thousand acres, continuing a five-year upward trend. Farmers appear to be responding to demand from European markets, where peas are a protein meal supplement in animal feed.

Grain transportation subsidies will be abolished

The elimination of grain transportation subsidies on August 1, 1995 will have a large influence on farmers' decisions.

Field crop reporting series no. 2: March intentions of principal field crop areas, Canada, 1995 (22-002, $15/$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138), Crops Section, Agriculture Division.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Labour market and income data guide
1995

The 1995 edition of the *Labour market and income data guide* takes you through the vast array of labour market and income data sources and gives examples of how to use them. It also offers detailed descriptions of the various surveys, including the data collected. A summary chart presents snapshots of information for comparisons.

The 1995 edition of the *Labour market and income data guide* (75F0010XPB) is now available.

For further information, or to order, contact Suzanne David (613-951-4628, fax: 613-951-4179), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

■

Innovation and technology survey
1993

Preliminary data tables from the Innovation and Technology Survey are now available. Tables are now available by question at the national level for sections of the survey dealing with innovation, intellectual property rights, technology use, and problems in the adoption of technology.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Valerie Thibault (613-951-1804), Microeconomics Analysis Division.

■

Poultry production
April 28, 1995

Estimates for 1993 and 1994 on the production of poultry (chickens, stewing hens and turkeys) are now available. Estimates for egg production and for apparent per capita consumption of poultry and eggs will be released on May 12.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1139-1141.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

■

Apparent per capita consumption of red meats
1994

On a carcass-weight basis, the apparent per capita consumption of beef was 31.9 kilograms in 1994, compared with 30.8 kilograms in 1993. Veal consumption increased from 1.3 kilograms per capita to 1.4 kilograms. Mutton and lamb consumption remained the same at 0.8 kilograms per capita. Consumption of pork increased from 27.4 kilograms per capita to 28.7 kilograms.

On a retail-weight basis, the apparent per capita consumption of beef was 23.3 kilograms in 1994, compared with 22.5 kilograms in 1993. Pork consumption increased from 20.8 kilograms per capita to 21.8 kilograms.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1179 and 1181-1183.

Estimates on the apparent per capita consumption of red meats will be available in May in *Livestock statistics update 1* (10-600E, $144). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division.

■

Stocks of food commodities in cold storage and other warehouses
1994 (advance)

During 1994, the stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were rebuilt from 15-year lows. Greater consumer demand for dairy products combined with higher milk quotas to stimulate cheddar cheese and butter production to levels where stocks could be rebuilt.

At January 1, 1995, butter stocks stood at 8 800 tonnes (compared with 5 500 tonnes a year earlier), while cheddar cheese stocks amounted to 30 900 tonnes (26 800 tonnes).

At January 1, 1995, frozen meat stocks excluding poultry meats totalled 42 600 tonnes (32 200 tonnes). During the first six months of 1994, the monthly stocks of beef were above year-earlier levels because of a tariff-free import quota program that increased imports of frozen beef from Australia and New Zealand.

The 1994 issue of *Stocks of food commodities in cold storage and other warehouses* (32-217, $36) will be released in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division.

■

Stocks of frozen meat products

April 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of April 1, 1995, amounted to 46 200 tonnes, compared with 46 000 tonnes a month earlier and 35 800 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division.

■

Hog inventories

April 1, 1995

At April 1, 1995, hog inventories were estimated at 11.0 million head, a 0.6% increase from April 1, 1994. It was the fourth consecutive quarter when hog inventories were above 11 million head.

In the East, hog inventories showed no change from a year earlier, at 6.4 million head. In the West, inventories increased 1.5% to 4.6 million head.

Slaughter and exports of hogs during the first quarter of 1995 increased 5.8% from the first quarter of 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The April 1, 1995 estimates of the hog inventories will be available in mid-May in *Livestock statistics update 1* (10-600E, $144). A facsimile service is also available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

April 1995 (preliminary)

Preliminary estimates for April 1995 of the average prices of selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

■

Electric power

February 1995

Net generation of electricity for February decreased to 47 580 gigawatt hours, down 3.7% from February 1994. Exports decreased 17.1% to 3 394 gigawatt hours, whereas imports increased from 258 gigawatt hours to 846 gigawatt hours.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro, 29 497 gigawatt hours (-4.3%); nuclear 7 765, gigawatt hours (-7.3%); and thermal conventional, 10 318 gigawatt hours (+0.8%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of February 1995 totalled 98 963 gigawatt hours, down 5.4% from the previous year. Compared with 1994, year-to-date exports (6 825 gigawatt hours) declined 10.5%, but year-to-date imports (1 719 gigawatt hours) rose 117.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The February 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

■

Coal and coke

February 1995

Coal production totalled 5 832 kilotonnes in February, up 8.8% from February 1994.

Exports in February rose to 2 685 kilotonnes, up 16.4% from February 1994. Imports totalled 138 kilotonnes.

Coke production in February increased to 239 kilotonnes, down 7.8% from February 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The February 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

■

Domestic and international shipping

October to December 1994 (preliminary)

Canadian ports handled 101.9 million tonnes of domestic and international cargo in the fourth quarter of 1994, a 14.4% increase from the same period in 1993. Last year, 350.4 million tonnes were handled, 8.1% more than in 1993.

Preliminary data for October to December 1994 will be published in vol. 11, no. 5 of the *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80), which will be available in June.

For further information on this release, contact John Butterill (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 2: March intentions of principal field crop areas, Canada, 1995.
Vol. 74, no. 2
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $15/$85; United States: US$18/US$102; other countries: US$21/US$119).

Construction type plywood, February 1995
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, February 1995
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Imports by commodity, February 1995
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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RELEASE DATES: MAY 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Households and the environment	1994
2	Business conditions survey: manufacturing industries	April 1995
3	Building permits	March 1995
4	Help-wanted index	April 1995
5	Labour force survey	April 1995
10	New housing price index	March 1995
12	New motor vehicle sales	March 1995
12	Stocks of grain	March 31, 1995
15	Provincial GDP by industry	1994
15	Department store sales	March 1995
16	Composite index	April 1995
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	March 1995
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 1995
18	Canadian international trade	March 1995
18	Canadian economic observer	May 1995
19	Retail trade	March 1995
23	Wholesale trade	March 1995
24	Consumer price index	April 1995
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	March 1995
26	Industrial product price index	April 1995
26	Raw materials price index	April 1995
29	Farm cash receipts	First quarter 1995
29	Net farm income	1994 (preliminary)
29	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	First quarter 1995
30	Employment, earnings and hours	March 1995
30	Unemployment insurance statistics	March 1995
31	Real GDP at factor cost by industry	March 1995
31	International travel account	First quarter 1995
31	Release dates	June 1995

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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Monday, May 1, 1995
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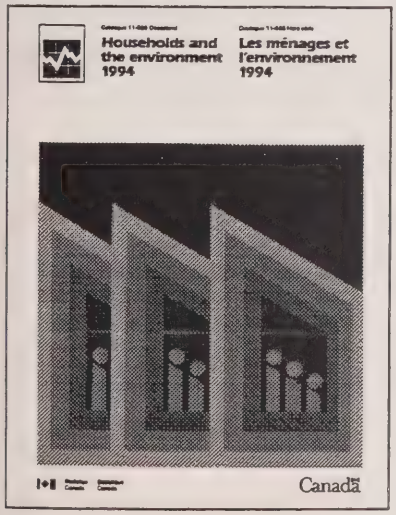
MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Households and the environment
1994

In May 1994, the Household Environment Survey measured the extent to which households are using facilities and products that have, or are perceived to have, positive or negative effects on the environment. Data from this survey and the baseline 1991 survey measure progress toward sound environmental practices at the household level.

The survey asked households questions covering a wide range of environmental concerns: energy and water conservation measures; use of products with a high environmental profile; use and disposal of potentially hazardous material; and accessibility and use of recycling programs.

Households and the environment, 1994 (11-526, $27) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-4643 or 613-951-4633).

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Households and the environment
1994

In 1994, seven of ten households (69.6%) had access to curbside recycling or recycling depots for paper, compared with just over half (52.6%) in 1991. As in 1991, paper recycling was the most widely available program. Paper makes up the largest component of residential waste.

Recycling programs have become more accessible

Recycling programs for glass bottles, metal cans and plastics followed similar growth patterns, as did special disposal programs for hazardous household waste like paint and solvents. For example, over the 1991 to 1994 period, access to glass recycling programs increased from 49.9% of households to 67.4%.

Growth in access varied by region and size of community. In Quebec and Atlantic Canada, most of the growth occurred in urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over. In Ontario and Western Canada, where many major urban areas had recycling programs in 1991, the growth occurred in smaller communities and rural areas.

The increased accessibility also varied by type of dwelling. Access to paper recycling grew fastest among apartments, rising from 37.0% in 1991 to 57.6% in 1994, as communities with recycling programs extended them to a wider variety of housing. Households living in single attached dwellings (that is, row houses and duplexes) were still most likely to have access to paper recycling (77.1%). These dwellings are mostly found in urban areas, which have higher access rates for paper recycling than rural areas: 76.1% of households versus 49.7% in 1994.

Usage rates for recycling vary greatly by province

As in 1991, use of paper recycling varied greatly across Canada, from 92.9% of households in Ontario to 44.4% in Newfoundland. Recycling programs vary from region to region. In some, recyclables are collected at the curb like garbage; in others, curbside service is not offered and recyclables must be taken to a collection point. And in some areas, households are charged fees for recycling services. Such differences in convenience and cost may partly account for variations in usage rates.

Use of recycling programs also varied, to a lesser degree, by the characteristics of the household. For example, among households with access to paper recycling, 77.1% of apartment dwellers recycled, compared with 85.5% of householders in single detached housing.

Nationally, use of paper recycling among households with access to these programs declined slightly between 1991 and 1994, from 85.8% of households to 83.1%. In large urban areas, over the same period the use of paper recycling programs declined from 89.4% of households with access to 85.2%. Recycling may be relatively less convenient where programs have recently expanded (for example, in apartment blocks).

Unlike other recycling programs, the usage rates of special programs for hazardous waste increased, from 51.7% of households with access to these programs in 1991 to 57.1% in 1994. Some municipalities are now refusing to pick up hazardous waste such as paint and solvents with the regular garbage. So households must use the programs to dispose of such material.

Composting has become a growing habit

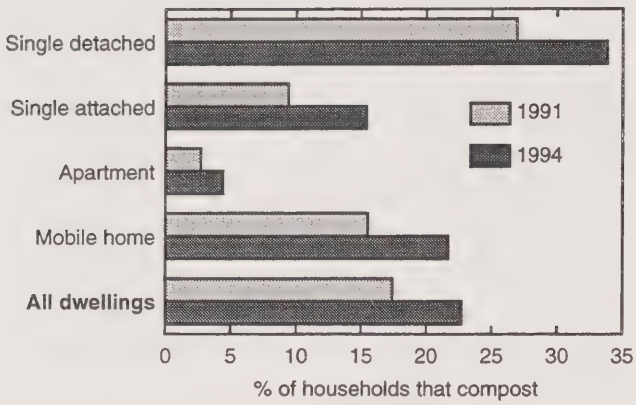
Composting has also become a common activity for many households. In 1994, 22.7% of households used a compost heap, container or service, compared with 17.4% in 1991. Not surprisingly, the highest usage rates were among households in single detached dwellings—those most likely to have a yard, lawn or garden. One-third (33.8%) of households in these single-family homes composted, up from 26.9% in 1991.

Note to readers

These data are from the Household Environment Survey, conducted in May 1994. This sample survey of about 38,000 households represents almost all private households in Canada.

In answer to questions on recycling facilities, respondents gave their own interpretation of their access to and use of recycling facilities. For example, the respondents may have felt they did not have access to a recycling depot because of its distance from the dwelling, even though a program or depot did exist in the community. No questions were asked about frequency of recycling or volume of material recycled, so care should be taken when using these data to gauge the success of any particular program.

Composting has become more popular since 1991



As in 1991, households in British Columbia were most likely to compost (37.9% of all households in 1994). But Ontario is catching up: composting there grew from 21.3% of households in 1991 to 30.3% in 1994. Over that period, several Ontario municipalities began offering free or subsidized compost containers to households, and some municipal garbage collection programs began refusing to pick up yard waste.

Data from the survey are linked to data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (household income) and the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey, which were conducted in April and May 1994. Custom tabulations from these linked databases are now available.

A public-use microdata file will be available this summer.

Households and the environment, 1994 (11-526, $27) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-4643 or 613-951-4633). □

Paper recycling programs for households and usage rates by province

	Total households	Paper recycling			
		Access		Usage	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Newfoundland					
1994	183	36	19.7	16	44.4
1991	177	20	11.3	11	55.0
Prince Edward Island					
1994	48	10	20.8	7	70.0
1991	47	5	10.6	--	--
Nova Scotia					
1994	332	167	50.3	121	72.5
1991	326	120	36.8	84	70.0
New Brunswick					
1994	255	119	46.7	70	58.8
1991	251	44	17.5	29	65.9
Quebec					
1994	2,720	1,555	57.2	1,150	74.0
1991	2,618	886	33.8	678	76.5
Ontario					
1994	3,820	3,191	83.5	2,963	92.9
1991	3,585	2,586	72.1	2,444	94.5
Manitoba					
1994	397	242	61.0	117	48.3
1991	389	157	40.4	79	50.3
Saskatchewan					
1994	361	250	69.3	183	73.2
1991	359	135	37.6	94	69.6
Alberta					
1994	928	661	71.2	501	75.8
1991	898	459	51.1	354	77.1
British Columbia					
1994	1,344	1,001	74.5	883	88.2
1991	1,225	787	64.2	687	87.3
Canada					
1994	**10,387**	**7,232**	**69.6**	**6,012**	**83.1**
1991	**9,873**	**5,198**	**52.6**	**4,462**	**85.8**

-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Note: *Access data are the estimated number of households with access to curbside recycling or recycling depots for paper. Respondents judged whether or not the program was accessible to the household. Usage percentages are calculated among the households with access to the program.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

February 1995

Surging exports to the United States led to a solid 7.6% increase in natural gas production compared with February 1994. In contrast, crude oil production weakened in February 1995, increasing a modest 3.2% from a year earlier. The slowdown was due to a decline in exports of crude oil.

Natural gas production continued its robust rate of increase observed since last fall. Crude oil production climbed 6.5% and 5.0% in the previous two months.

Natural gas exports jumped 21.5% from February 1994. Exports have been rising strongly since early 1991, due partly to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Crude oil exports declined 0.3% from February 1994, the first year-over-year decrease since October 1994. Exports of crude had been rising strongly in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The February 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $18/$180) will be available the last week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	February 1994	February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	8 411.3	8 676.4	3.2
Exports	4 308.5	4 295.7	-0.3
Imports[2]	2 311.1	2 900.2	25.5
Refinery receipts	6 542.2	7 101.2	8.5
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	10 939.7	11 767.3	7.6
Exports	5 429.1	6 597.0	21.5
Canadian sales[4]	7 329.7	7 088.0	-3.3
	January 1994 to February 1994	January 1995 to February 1995	Jan.-Feb. 1994 to Jan.-Feb. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	17 543.0	18 401.5	4.9
Exports	9 033.9	9 462.7	4.7
Imports[2]	6 024.5	6 219.5	3.2
Refinery receipts	15 059.4	15 295.3	1.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	23 038.2	25 056.1	8.8
Exports	11 708.8	13 532.0	15.6
Canadian sales[4]	15 543.4	14 671.0	-5.6

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

Air passengers (origin and destination)
January to June 1994

Preliminary data for the first six months of 1994 on the origin and destination of air passengers are now available. Data are available on passengers who travelled between Canada and the United States on scheduled flights of the major carriers.

For further information on this release, contact Carol Gudz (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

■

Motor carriers of freight (for-hire carriers)
First half 1994

During the first half of 1994, Canada-based for-hire motor carriers of freight generated $5.2 billion in operating revenues (before taxes and interest payments), up 20% over the same period in 1993. In both the first and second quarters, their operating ratio was 0.93 (operating expenses divided by operating revenues). An operating ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss.

An estimated 1,514 motor carriers earned $2.5 billion in the first quarter of 1994, so their average earnings were an estimated $1.7 million per carrier. Average earnings were estimated at $1.8 million per carrier in the second quarter (based on an estimated total of 1,502 carriers).

These and other data are now available from the quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight Survey.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 145 and 146.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division.

■

Collecting census data on Canada's visible minority population: a historical perspective
1995

Collecting census data on Canada's visible minority population: a historical perspective (98F0031MPE, $25) provides a historical perspective on the collection of data on visible minorities. It includes a look at the questions used to obtain information on the population, definitions employed to derive the counts, and data analysis.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Karen Kelly (613-951-2598), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Households and the environment, 1994
Catalogue number 11-526
(Canada: $27; United States: US$33; other countries: US$38).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, March 1995
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, March 1995
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gas utilities, January 1995
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$200; other countries: US$23/US$230).

Building permits, January 1995
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 2, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, manufacturing industries
April 1995

In the April survey, manufacturers revealed a considerably more pessimistic outlook than in the previous quarter. There was a large drop in the proportion of manufacturers expecting to increase production over the next three months. A big decrease in satisfaction with orders received contributed to the greater pessimism. More manufacturers were also concerned that inventories were too high.

Factors that may have influenced opinions include interest rates, declines in housing starts in the United States and Canada, and high prices for raw materials. Other contributing factors include weakening car and retail sales and a recent loss of momentum in exports and manufacturing shipments after a year of mostly robust growth. Manufacturing production as measured by real gross domestic product increased an average 0.9% a month in 1994.

Big drop in manufacturers expecting increased production

The balance of opinion about production prospects was down 30 points to -10, mainly as a result of a 25-point drop in the proportion of manufacturers expecting production to be "higher" over the next three months. (The -10 balance of opinion for April was arrived at by subtracting the 24% of manufacturers expecting "lower" production from the 14% expecting "higher" production.) The balance was also down in the January survey, but by a much smaller amount.

Manufacturers pushed their capacity utilization to a record high of 85.3% in the fourth quarter. In the April 1995 survey, a few manufacturers reported that lack of production capacity was a problem.

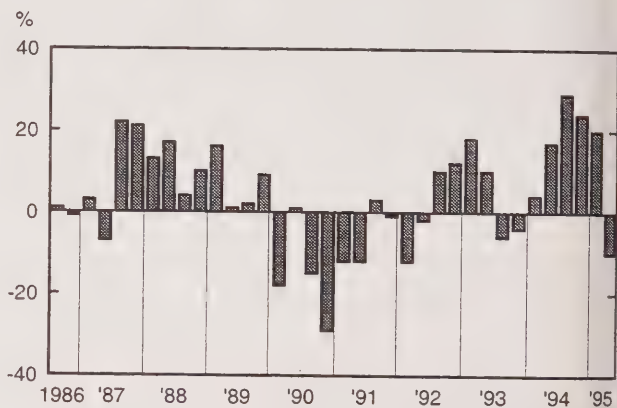
Manufacturing shipments reported to the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing were down 1.3% in February after increases averaging 2.5% a month in the previous four months. It was unlikely that such a growth rate could be sustained any longer.

Note to readers

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted in January, April, July and October. Most responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a larger impact on the results than smaller manufacturers.

Except for the data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Balance of opinion about production prospects
Next three months versus last three months



Big drop in satisfaction with orders received

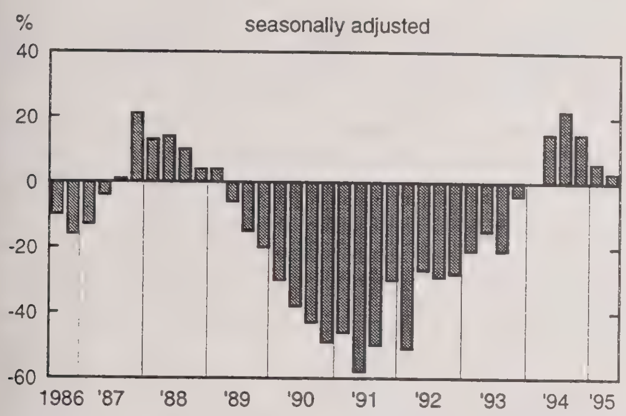
Balance of opinion about orders received was down 16 points to +5, mainly because fewer manufacturers reported that orders received were increasing. This was the second double-digit drop in the overall balance after five quarters of increases.

Slightly less satisfaction with the backlog of unfilled orders

Balance of opinion about the backlog of unfilled orders was down 3 points to +3, the third decrease in a row.

Although growth slowed in January and February 1995, unfilled orders have averaged increases of a little over 1% a month in the eight months to February 1995. This may explain why manufacturers were less concerned with the backlog of unfilled orders than with orders received in the April survey.

Balance of opinion on the backlog of unfilled orders



Increased concern about the level of inventories

For a second quarter in a row, five percent more manufacturers reported "too high" inventories of finished products.

Inventories increased much more rapidly during December, January and February 1995 than in the preceding months and, as already noted, shipments decreased in February for the first time in five months. This corroborates the increasing dissatisfaction with inventory levels reported in the January and April Business Condition Surveys.

Little change in employment prospects

Despite the worsening picture for production prospects, expectations for employment were down only slightly. A possible explanation is that production can be decreased by reducing overtime rather than employment.

On balance, manufacturers' employment expectations for the next three months decreased slightly for a second quarter in a row to stand at +1, following five quarters of increases.

Concern about shortages of raw materials continues at near record levels

Concern about shortages of raw materials as a production difficulty was up 1 point to 7%. Comments from manufacturers suggest they have been trying to absorb high raw material prices for many months, but have reached the point where they will have to pass on increased costs.

Compared with the January survey, problems with a shortage of working capital doubled to 4%. Working capital remained more of a problem for small manufacturers, with 11% identifying it as a production difficulty.

Shortage of skilled labour was identified as a production difficulty by 4% of manufacturers in the last four quarters. This is double the level of a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Business Conditions Survey, manufacturing industries

	April 1994	July 1994	October 1994	January 1995	April 1995
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
about the same	47	47	48	42	62
higher	35	41	38	39	14
lower	18	12	14	19	24
Balance	17	29	24	20	-10
Orders received are:					
about the same	53	56	57	61	67
rising	37	38	38	30	19
declining	10	6	5	9	14
Balance	27	32	33	21	5
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
about normal	65	64	65	56	73
higher than normal	25	29	25	25	15
lower than normal	10	7	10	19	12
Balance	15	22	15	6	3
Finished-product inventory on hand is:					
about right	79	83	84	80	75
too low	5	7	6	5	5
too high[1]	16	10	10	15	20
Balance	-11	-3	-4	-10	-15
Employment during the next three months will:					
change little	63	68	74	75	71
increase	18	17	16	14	15
decrease	19	15	10	11	14
Balance	-1	2	6	3	1
			unadjusted		
Sources of production difficulties					
Working capital shortage	5	3	3	2	4
Skilled labour shortage	2	4	4	4	4
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	5	6	6	6	7
Other difficulties	3	2	2	3	2
No difficulties	84	84	84	84	84

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for almost five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 20) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast (see the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer*) showed it to be superior to mean naive forecasts, and suggested that the quality of the forecasts improved over time.

- The forecast is for April's consumer price index to be at 2.2%. Opinions range from a minimum 2.0% change to a maximum 2.6%. The mean forecast for March (1.9%) underestimated the outcome of 2.2%.
- The forecasters see April's unemployment rate at 9.7%, with a minimum of 9.5% and a maximum of 9.9%. The forecast for March (9.6%) slightly underestimated the outcome of 9.7%.
- The forecast for exports in March is $22.0 billion, down from $22.6 billion for February. Opinions ranged from a minimum of $20.0 billion to a maximum of $22.5 billion. The forecast for imports in March is $19.4 billion, with a minimum of $18.0 billion and a maximum $20.2 billion. It is a decrease of $1.0 billion from what was expected a month earlier, when the forecasters overestimated the outcome of $19.1 billion.
- The experts believe that March's change in real GDP will run at +0.2%. Opinions range widely, from a minimum of -0.3% to a maximum of +0.5%. February's forecast (+0.3%) overestimated the outcome (-0.1%).

The next release will be on June 6. For a set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568).

■

Sales of refined petroleum products
March 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 851 000 cubic metres in March, down 0.7% from March 1994. The decrease was mainly due to weaker demand for heavy fuel oil (-49 600 cubic metres or -7.7%), light fuel oil (-44 500 cubic metres or -6.1%) and motor gasoline (-48 600 cubic metres or -1.7%). Partly offsetting these decreases was an increase in the sales of petrochemical feedstocks.

In the first three months of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the trucking industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected increased use by the petrochemical industry. However, sales of light fuel oil were reduced by warmer than normal temperatures during the three-month period.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	March 1994	March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**6 896.8**	**6 851.0**	**-0.7**
Motor gasoline	2 818.1	2 769.5	-1.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 432.1	1 477.4	3.2
Light fuel oil	731.7	687.2	-6.1
Heavy fuel oil	642.8	593.2	-7.7
Aviation turbo fuels	379.5	379.3	-0.1
Petrochemical feed-stocks[1]	346.6	379.0	9.3
All other refined products	546.0	565.4	3.6
	January 1994 to March 1994	January 1995 to March 1995	January-March 1994 to January-March 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**20 163.2**	**20 169.8**	**0.0**
Motor gasoline	8 048.5	8 079.9	0.4
Diesel fuel oil	4 028.2	4 256.6	5.7
Light fuel oil	2 719.5	2 235.8	-17.8
Heavy fuel oil	1 844.5	1 771.1	-4.0
Aviation turbo fuels	1 055.1	1 111.3	5.3
Petrochemical feed-stocks[1]	915.1	1 123.9	22.8
All other refined Products	1 552.3	1 591.2	2.5

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The March 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

■

Crushing statistics

March 1995

Oilseed processors crushed slightly more canola in March than in the short month of February. However, stocks of canola seed owned by processors dropped, while stocks of canola oil and meal rose almost one-third.

Canola crush totalled 228 thousand tonnes in March. So far, the crush for this crop year is at a record 1 738 thousand tonnes, up 19% from last crop year.

Processors' seed stocks amounted to 102 thousand tonnes in March, down from 141 thousand tonnes in February. Although stocks traditionally rise in the winter and decline in the spring, high seed prices and short supplies may have limited new seed purchases.

Stocks of canola oil were 39 thousand tonnes and meal stocks were 57 thousand tonnes, reaching their highest level this crop year. While March export data are not yet available, February canola meal exports to the United States continued the decline that began in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The March 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Metal mines, 1993
Catalogue number 26-223
(Canada: $28; United States: US$34; other countries: US$40).

Electric power statistics, February 1995
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Retail trade, February 1995
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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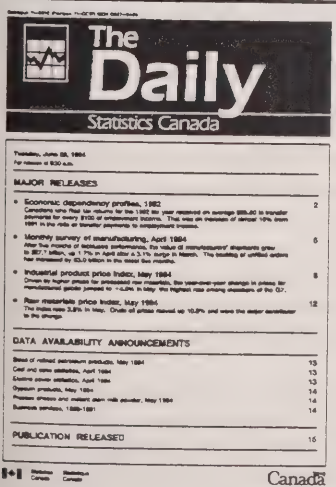
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Economic dependency profiles, 1992 — 2
- Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 — 6
- Industrial product price index, May 1994 — 8
- Raw materials price index, May 1994 — 12

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 3, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX: April 1995

MAJOR RELEASES

Building permits

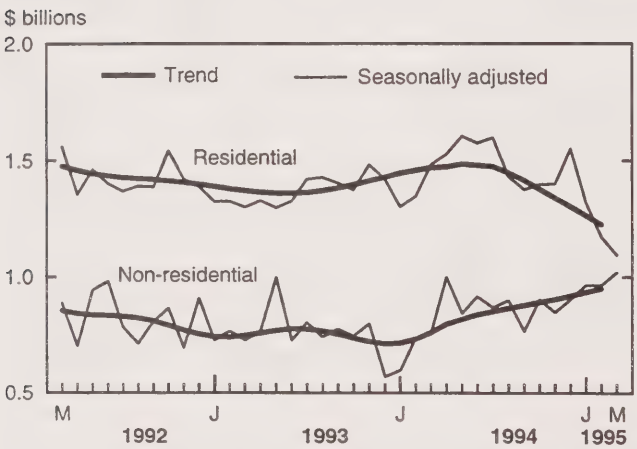
First quarter 1995 and March 1995

In the first quarter of 1995, municipalities issued the lowest level of residential building permits in four years—a result of limited job gains, homebuyers' concerns about job security, and higher mortgage rates.

The value of permits for new housing fell to $3.6 billion in the first quarter of 1995, down 17.5% from the fourth quarter of 1994. It was the third consecutive quarterly decrease in the residential sector and the lowest level since the first quarter of 1991.

In March, residential permits fell for a third straight month, to $1.1 billion, offsetting a 5.7% increase in the non-residential sector. Overall, municipalities issued permits valued at $2.1 billion in March, a 1.0% drop from February.

Non-residential sector is the only bright spot



A bleak outlook for housing in 1995

Except for a few increases late last fall, the monthly value of residential building permits has been generally declining since mid-1994. This may signal a bleak outlook for the new housing market in 1995.

The declines in residential activity were also reflected in actual housing starts and in the resale market. The resale housing market fell to its lowest level in 11 years in March, the Canadian Real Estate Association has reported. According to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts in March plunged 18.4% to their lowest level since the 1982 recession.

The drop in residential permits also augurs further cuts in construction employment over the next few months. According to the Labour force survey, in the first three months of 1995 alone, 15,000 construction jobs (excluding engineering; machinery and equipment installation) were lost.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

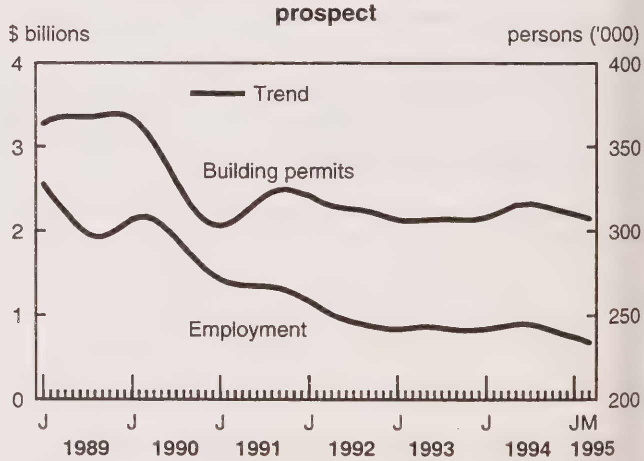
The monthly Building and demolitions permits survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It gives an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their building activithies have little impact on the total.

In this release, the value of planned construction activities excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Construction[1] employment: a bleak short-term prospect



[1]Labour force survey excluding engineering projects and machinery and equipment installation.

Among the provinces, the first quarter's decline in the total value of building permits came mainly from British Columbia (-15.2%), Alberta (-11.3%) and Ontario (-7.5%)—in all three provinces, housing construction intentions tumbled to recessionary levels.

Large industrial projects are behind the non-residential sector's advance

The non-residential sector, which has been overshadowed by the slump in the residential sector, recorded its second quarterly gain, up 11.1% over the previous quarter to $3.0 billion.

This coincided with the strong levels of industrial capacity utilization reported by goods-producing industries in 1994, which were fuelled by strong exports and favourable commodity prices.

The recent growth in non-residential construction intentions has been attributable to its industrial component, which jumped 35.6% to $0.9 billion compared with the previous quarter. Important construction projects in the paper and allied products industry ($0.2 billion) have been a major factor behind the significant jump in the industrial sector, where the value of permits issued reached a level not seen since the second quarter of 1990.

Propelled by commercial and industrial projects, Quebec reported a 4.9% quarterly increase in its total value of building permits, which was a second consecutive quarterly gain. Also notable was a fourth consecutive quarterly gain in non-residential construction intentions in Saskatchewan, where the first quarter's 9.0% rise in the total value of permits was attributed to industrial projects.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The March 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on May 11. The April 1995 estimates will be released on June 6.

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	February 1995	March 1995	February 1995 to March 1995	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**2,136**	**2,115**	**-1.0**	**7,003**	**6,537**	**-6.7**
Residential	1,171	1,095	-6.5	4,348	3,586	-17.5
Non-residential	965	1,020	5.7	2,655	2,951	11.1
Newfoundland	17	16	-5.9	56	49	-14.0
Residential	12	12	1.3	37	36	-2.5
Non-residential	5	4	-22.9	19	12	-36.5
Prince Edward Island	6	9	34.8	22	25	14.2
Residential	4	5	25.7	12	14	22.9
Non-residential	2	3	52.2	10	11	4.2
Nova Scotia	52	67	30.4	194	181	-6.8
Residential	44	54	22.7	121	144	19.2
Non-residential	8	13	74.7	73	37	-49.6
New Brunswick	36	42	15.8	136	118	-13.4
Residential	18	18	-0.7	62	52	-16.2
Non-residential	18	24	31.8	74	66	-11.0
Quebec	487	655	34.6	1,518	1,594	4.9
Residential	205	221	7.7	839	681	-18.9
Non-residential	282	434	54.2	680	913	34.3
Ontario	757	703	-7.1	2,597	2,402	-7.5
Residential	437	423	-3.2	1,674	1,348	-19.5
Non-residential	319	280	-12.4	923	1,054	14.2
Manitoba	61	33	-46.5	143	137	-4.3
Residential	26	17	-34.8	71	67	-5.9
Non-residential	35	16	-55.0	72	70	-2.7
Saskatchewan	89	24	-72.9	121	132	9.0
Residential	12	11	-7.9	50	37	-26.2
Non-residential	77	13	-83.1	72	96	33.4
Alberta	197	178	-9.8	684	607	-11.3
Residential	101	109	8.0	411	345	-16.1
Non-residential	96	69	-28.5	273	262	-3.9
British Columbia	422	383	-9.2	1,501	1,273	-15.2
Residential	306	220	-28.2	1,055	850	-19.4
Non-residential	116	164	40.7	446	423	-5.3
Yukon	3	2	-23.7	10	8	-15.7
Residential	3	2	-11.2	7	7	5.2
Non-residential	1	0	-69.1	3	1	-62.5
Northwest Territories	9	2	-78.1	19	12	-37.5
Residential	3	2	-38.3	9	6	-40.6
Non-residential	6	0	-96.1	10	6	-34.5

Note: *Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

OTHER RELEASES

Non-residential building construction price index
First quarter 1995

The non-residential building construction price index (1986=100) for the first quarter of 1995 rose to 127.8, a 1.7% increase over the fourth quarter of 1994 and a 3.8% increase over the first quarter of 1994. This was the largest annual rate of change since the second quarter of 1990.

These indexes measure changes in the prices that general and trade contractors charge for construction of non-residential buildings (commercial, industrial and institutional buildings). The indexes exclude the cost of land and design and real estate fees. Coverage includes seven major metropolitan areas (Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and a composite index for Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042-2043.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

■

Asphalt roofing
March 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 306 688 metric bundles in March, a 36.1% increase from 2 429 969 metric bundles shipped in March 1994.

For January to March 1995, shipments totalled 8 942 851 metric bundles, a 68.0% increase from 5 323 790 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The March 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

■

Rigid insulating board
March 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 926 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March, a 15.5% increase from 2 534 thousand square metres in March 1994.

For January to March 1995, shipments totalled 7 883 thousand square metres, a 15.7% increase from 6 813 thousand square metres in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The March 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder
March 1995

Production of process cheese in March totalled 6 717 135 kilograms, up 17.2% from February 1995 but down 2.8% from March 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1995 totalled 17 613 960 kilograms, up from 15 760 775 kilograms the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in March 1995 totalled 312 163 kilograms, a 37.4% rise from February 1995 and up 2.7% from March 1994. Year-to-date production for 1995 totalled 946 400 kilograms, compared with 859 414 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The March 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal and coke statistics, February 1995
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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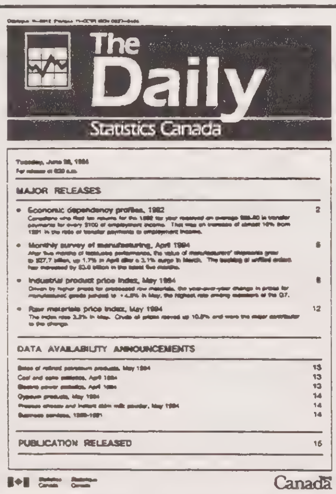
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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April 1995

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 4, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

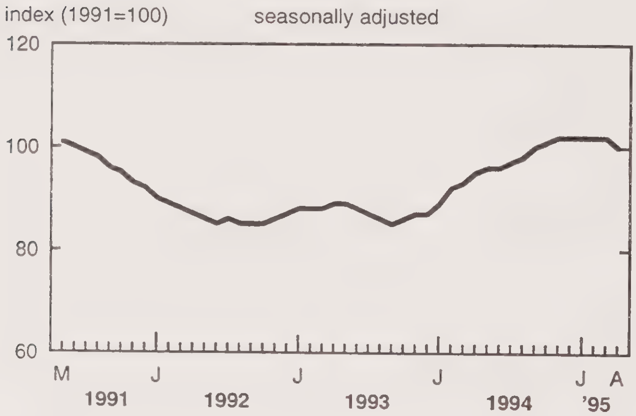
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted index

April 1995

The help-wanted index (1991=100) dropped 2% to 100 in April, the first decline since September 1993. From September 1993 to November 1994, the index increased 20%, and then, beginning in December 1994, it levelled off for four months.

The help-wanted index dropped 2% in April



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The help-wanted index is compiled from help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. For these labour markets, the index reflects changes in the demand for labour. However, since not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, the index represents only a part of all hiring.*
>
> *All indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to aid month-to-month comparisons.*

April's decline was observed in all regions, with decreases of 3% in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and drops of 1% in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the metropolitan areas surveyed are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Help-wanted index
(1991=100)

	April 1994	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**95**	**102**	**102**	**100**	**5**	**-2**
Atlantic provinces	92	103	106	103	12	-3
Quebec	99	102	105	104	5	-1
Ontario	94	110	109	108	15	-1
Prairie provinces	92	97	95	92	0	-3
British Columbia	88	81	82	81	-8	-1

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms
Week ending April 29, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 29, 1995 totalled 294 601 tonnes, up 22.1% from 241 371 tonnes a week earlier and up 7.4% from 274 383 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of the week totalled 4 778 408 tonnes, a 6.8% increase from 4 472 538 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

■

Gypsum products
March 1995

Manufacturers shipped 16 709 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in March, down 9.5% from 18 462 thousand square metres in March 1994 and down 17.3% from 20 193 thousand square metres in February 1995.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of March 1995 totalled 59 552 thousand square metres, down 1.8% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The March 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

■

Private training schools
1992

Information is now available for 1992 on the general characteristics and program descriptions of the more than 2,400 private training schools in Canada. Included are data on teaching staff, completion rates, and enrolment by field of study and training program.

For further information on this release, contact Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, March 1995
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Canada's international transactions in securities, February 1995
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Labour force information, for the week ended April 15, 1995
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, May 5

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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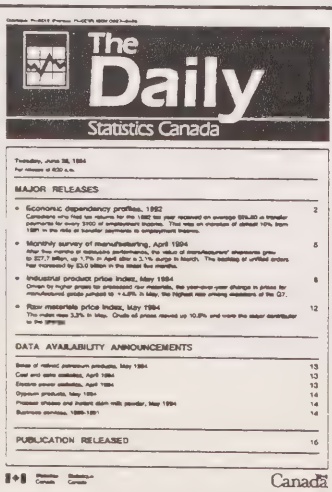
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 5, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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Labour force survey

April 1995

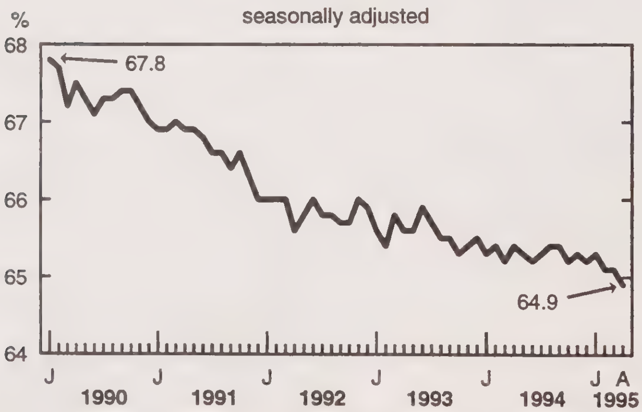
April 1995 marked the fifth consecutive month when overall employment showed little or no change. Employment growth has recently slowed in manufacturing and in community, business and personal services, while there have been declines in construction and public administration. The unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points in April to 9.4%, due to a decrease in the number of people looking for work.

Participation rate drops: fewer women in the labour force

A drop of 38,000 in the labour force in April pushed the participation rate (persons working or looking for work as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) down by 0.2 percentage points to 64.9%—the lowest level in 11 years. Adult women accounted for the drop in the participation rate.

Participation rate

seasonally adjusted



Participation of women aged 25 and over in the labour force fell by 56,000 in April. This resulted in a sizeable 0.7 percentage-point drop in their participation rate as it returned to 56.5%, the same rate as three years ago when employment was at its recessionary low. April's drop in the labour force was the result of 22,000 fewer adult women working and 34,000 fewer looking for work.

Quebec's labour force declined by 23,000 in April, mostly because fewer people were looking for work. Labour force participation also fell in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan: employment declined by 3,000 in each province. Labour force participation increased in New Brunswick, however, as 4,000 more people were looking for work there. In all the other provinces, labour force participation was unchanged.

Employment growth slows in community, business and personal services and in manufacturing

Employment growth in community, business and personal services averaged 14,000 a month last year, an increase of 172,000 jobs. This year, employment growth in the industry has slowed considerably: only 16,000 jobs have been added since December 1994.

Employment in manufacturing also grew strongly throughout 1994, averaging 10,000 jobs a month. The growth continued through the first two months of this year, but since then employment has exceeded its December 1994 level by just 18,000 due to job losses.

Employment trend down in construction and public administration

The construction industry contributed to overall employment growth in the first four months of 1994. It has since weakened. In April 1995, employment in the industry was 19,000 below its level of a year earlier.

Employment in public administration experienced offsetting monthly fluctuations through most of 1994. Recent losses have left employment 43,000 below its level of a year earlier.

In April, employment declined in agriculture (-9,000) and in finance, insurance and real estate (-12,000). These losses offset increases of similar magnitude in these industries during March.

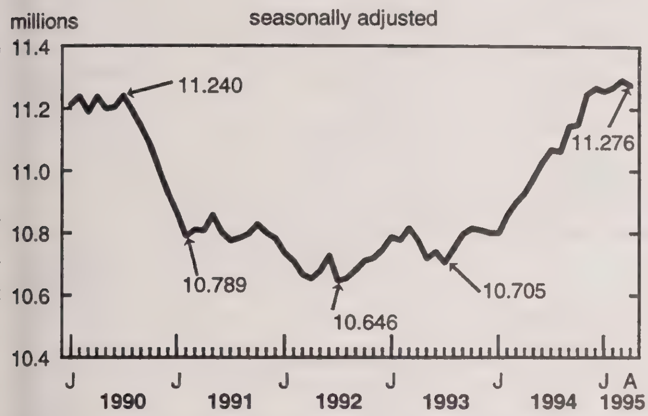
The exception: accelerating growth in transportation, communication and other utilities

In contrast with most other industries, employment growth in transportation, communication and other utilities has strengthened in 1995. In April, employment increased by 23,000 (+2.3%), bringing gains since December 1994 to 50,000. The gains this year have been in both transportation and communication, with little change in utilities.

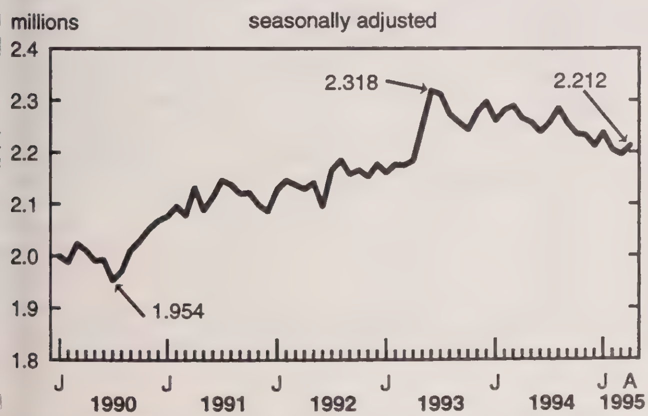
Full-time employment growth slows

Full-time employment among women aged 25 and over, which grew strongly throughout 1994, has been fluctuating this year. A decrease of 36,000 in April cancelled the previous two months' gains and left full-time employment among adult women at about the same level as in November 1994. Part-time employment among adult women has also been little changed since November.

Full-time employment



Part-time employment



Among adult men, growth in full-time employment has continued, albeit more moderately than in 1994. Full-time employment increased by 197,000 last year. The gains since then total 37,000. Part-time employment among adult men has been declining for a year-and-a-half.

Data revisions

A number of changes to the Labour force survey were introduced in January 1995. The changes included basing the survey's population estimates on the 1991 Census, including non-permanent residents in the target population, and adopting new sub-provincial regions.

To ensure consistent analysis of labour market trends over time, be sure to use data that have been revised historically to reflect the above-mentioned changes.

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Labour force historical review, a new compact disc product, presents monthly and annual average estimates from the Labour force survey for 1976 to 1994. The disc contains 42 tables corresponding to the publication *Labour force annual averages.* It also includes methodological notes and an analysis of the labour market between 1976 and 1994. *Labour force historical review* on CD-ROM ($395) is available from any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Historical labour force statistics (71-201), which contains revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, and *Labour force annual averages, 1989-1994* (71-529) are both now available. The data can also be found on CANSIM.

For a summary, *Labour force information for the week ended April 15, 1995* (71-001P, $10/$100), is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300 annually). The April 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $23/$230) will be available the third week of May. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour force survey is scheduled for June 9.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301), or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,894	-38	76
Employment ('000)	13,488	0	293
Full-time ('000)	11,276	-17	346
Part-time ('000)	2,212	17	-53
Unemployment ('000)	1,406	-38	-217
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	-0.3	-1.6
Participation rate (%)	64.9	-0.2	-0.5
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.7	-0.1	0.4

	April 1995	April 1994	April 1994 to April 1995
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,662	14,598	63
Employment ('000)	13,199	12,922	276
Full-time ('000)	10,901	10,563	338
Part-time ('000)	2,298	2,360	-62
Unemployment ('000)	1,463	1,676	-213
Unemployment rate (%)	10.0	11.5	-1.5
Participation rate (%)	63.9	64.5	-0.6
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.5	57.1	0.4

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	April 1995	March 1995	April 1994	April 1995	April 1994	April 1995	March 1995	April 1994	April 1995	April 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
Canada	**14,894**	**14,932**	**14,818**	**14,662**	**14,598**	**64.9**	**65.1**	**65.4**	**63.9**	**64.5**
Newfoundland	242	245	247	230	237	53.1	53.7	54.2	50.4	52.0
Prince Edward Island	68	68	67	65	65	65.2	65.2	65.5	62.6	63.2
Nova Scotia	437	437	444	423	430	59.9	59.9	61.3	58.0	59.4
New Brunswick	357	354	345	340	329	59.8	59.3	58.3	56.9	55.6
Quebec	3,608	3,631	3,606	3,542	3,545	62.3	62.7	62.8	61.1	61.7
Ontario	5,722	5,713	5,702	5,639	5,626	65.8	65.8	66.6	64.9	65.7
Manitoba	564	562	568	558	563	66.4	66.3	67.3	65.7	66.7
Saskatchewan	490	494	489	484	485	65.4	66.0	65.7	64.7	65.2
Alberta	1,492	1,497	1,450	1,462	1,425	72.4	72.7	71.3	70.9	70.1
British Columbia	1,935	1,939	1,909	1,919	1,893	66.0	66.2	67.0	65.5	66.5
	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
Canada	**13,488**	**13,488**	**13,195**	**13,199**	**12,922**	**58.7**	**58.8**	**58.3**	**57.5**	**57.1**
Newfoundland	198	201	197	184	183	43.4	44.1	43.2	40.4	40.1
Prince Edward Island	57	57	55	53	50	55.0	55.0	53.6	50.2	49.0
Nova Scotia	383	381	382	367	365	52.5	52.3	52.8	50.2	50.5
New Brunswick	315	316	299	293	279	52.8	52.9	50.5	49.1	47.2
Quebec	3,195	3,197	3,145	3,119	3,068	55.2	55.2	54.8	53.8	53.4
Ontario	5,223	5,213	5,121	5,142	5,051	60.1	60.1	59.8	59.2	59.0
Manitoba	522	521	515	512	505	61.5	61.4	61.0	60.3	59.9
Saskatchewan	460	463	452	448	442	61.4	61.9	60.8	59.9	59.4
Alberta	1,375	1,381	1,320	1,340	1,291	66.7	67.1	64.9	65.0	63.5
British Columbia	1,766	1,765	1,709	1,742	1,687	60.3	60.3	60.0	59.4	59.2
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Canada	**1,406**	**1,444**	**1,623**	**1,463**	**1,676**	**9.4**	**9.7**	**11.0**	**10.0**	**11.5**
Newfoundland	44	44	50	46	54	18.2	18.0	20.2	19.9	22.8
Prince Edward Island	11	11	12	13	15	15.7	15.7	18.1	19.8	22.5
Nova Scotia	54	56	62	57	65	12.4	12.8	14.0	13.4	15.0
New Brunswick	42	38	46	46	50	11.8	10.7	13.3	13.7	15.1
Quebec	413	434	461	423	477	11.4	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.4
Ontario	499	500	581	497	575	8.7	8.8	10.2	8.8	10.2
Manitoba	42	41	53	46	57	7.4	7.3	9.3	8.3	10.2
Saskatchewan	30	31	37	36	43	6.1	6.3	7.6	7.4	8.9
Alberta	117	116	130	122	134	7.8	7.7	9.0	8.3	9.4
British Columbia	169	174	200	177	206	8.7	9.0	10.5	9.2	10.9

Note: *Provincial estimates may differ from the national total due to independent seasonal adjustment.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Deliveries of major grains
March 1995

Despite slow deliveries in March, western farmers have delivered significantly more grain this crop year compared with the same period last year. The largest volume increases were in wheat (excluding durum), canola and barley.

Wheat deliveries have been steady in 1994/95, unlike 1993/94 when most wheat was marketed toward the end of the year.

A record canola crop combined with high prices encouraged canola marketings early this year.

Excellent international demand and good prices have cleaned farmers' bins of most designated (malting) barley. A smaller barley crop and higher livestock inventories have tightened supplies of feed barley. The Canadian Wheat Board has been encouraging farmers to deliver feed barley to the Board, while good off-Board prices have been influencing farmers to deliver it to local markets.

Deliveries of major grains in Western Canada
August to March

	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94 to 1994/95	1993/94 to 1994/95
	thousand tonnes			
			change	% change
Total, six major grains	**19 987.6**	**24 676.4**	**4 688.8**	**23.5**
Wheat (excluding durum)	8 821.8	11 025.3	2 203.5	25.0
Durum wheat	1 830.2	2 231.5	401.3	21.9
Total, wheat	10 652.0	13 256.8	2 604.8	24.5
Oats	1 137.6	1 262.7	125.1	11.0
Barley	3 382.3	3 828.7	446.4	13.2
Rye	156.5	185.6	29.1	18.6
Flaxseed	429.2	648.6	219.4	51.1
Canola	4 230.0	5 494.0	1 264.0	29.9

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The March 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division.

■

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products
First quarter 1995

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $6.4 million in the first quarter of 1995, a 3.4% decrease from $6.6 million in the first quarter of 1994.

Data for the first quarter of 1995 on manufacturers' shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products are now available.

The 1995 first quarter issue of *Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products* (25-002, $6/$24) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

■

Cement
March 1995

Manufacturers shipped 604 797 tonnes of cement in March, up 7.5% from 562 416 tonnes (revised) in March 1994 and up 48.3% from 407 923 tonnes in February 1995.

For January to March 1995, shipments totalled 1 433 153 tonnes, up 24.8% from 1 147 960 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The March 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

■

Apartment building construction price index

First quarter 1995

For the first quarter of 1995, the seven-city composite of the apartment building construction price index (1986=100) rose 1.5% (to 122.4) from the fourth quarter of 1994. It rose 3.4% from the first quarter of 1994, the largest annual rate of change since the second quarter of 1990.

These indexes measure changes in contractors' selling prices for construction of new apartment buildings. The indexes relate to both general and trade contractors' work and exclude the cost of land, land assembly, and design, development and real estate fees.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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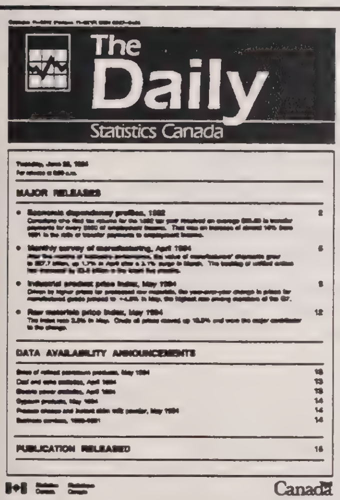

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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RELEASE DATES

Week of May 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
10	**New housing price index**	March 1995
12	**New motor vehicle sales**	March 1995
12	**Stocks of grain**	March 31, 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 8, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Trends in the business population

First quarter 1995

In the first quarter of 1995, the number of businesses employing people reached a record high as it increased 0.95% from a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted number of remitting payroll deduction accounts increased 0.42% (to 930,650) from the previous quarter. All regions recorded increases in the first quarter. The largest percentage increases were in the Atlantic region, the Prairies and the Territories. The count increased in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where it remained almost unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1420.

For further information on this release, contact Des Beckstead (613-951-6199), Business Register Division.

■

Sugar sales

April 1995

Refiners' sales in April totalled 74 373 tonnes for all types of sugar, comprising 69 508 tonnes in domestic sales and 4 865 tonnes in export sales. At the end of April 1995, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 307 219 tonnes: 275 039 tonnes in domestic sales and 32 180 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with sales of 84 606 tonnes in April 1994, of which 76 468 tonnes were domestic sales and 8 138 tonnes were export sales. The 1994 year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 335 842 tonnes: 293 782 tonnes in domestic sales and 42 060 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The April 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

■

Cereals and oilseeds review

February 1995

Fluctuating exchange rates for the Canadian and U.S. dollars caused volatile grain prices in March. Adding to the market uncertainties was the start of the annual weather watch in the United States. This spring, U.S. farmers intend to plant less corn, soybeans and barley but more durum wheat, flax and sunflowers. The news had a limited effect on the U.S. markets, which were dominated by concerns about the weather, the lack of new export business for wheat, and the impending South American soybean harvest.

Also in March, labour strikes that were affecting the grain industry ended, and the St. Lawrence Seaway opened for the season.

The February 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released tomorrow. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division.

■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

March 1995

Data for March 1995 on shipments of kitchen appliances are confidential to meet the requirements of the Statistics Act.

The March 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60)will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, February 1995
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Cement, March 1995
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gypsum products, March 1995
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Aviation service bulletin, vol. 27, no. 4
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $10/$99; United States: US$12/US$119; other countries: US$14/US$139).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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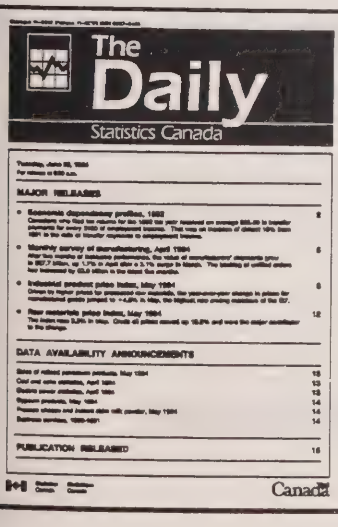

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 9, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending April 7, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period increased 14.5% to 5.0 million tonnes. The number of railway cars loaded also increased 14.1% from the same period of 1994.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 343 thousand tonnes, a 54.1% increase from a year earlier. The year-to-date figure increased 23.1%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 16.4% during the week. This brought the year-to-date total to 64.9 million tonnes, an increase of 7.8% from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

March 1995

Chemical firms produced 184 404 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in March, a 15.0% increase from 160 387 tonnes in March 1994.

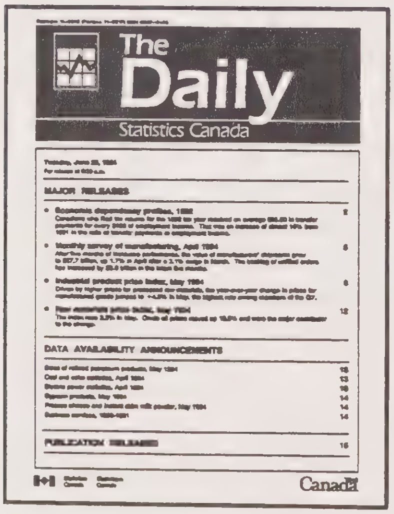
For January to March 1995, production totalled 552 258 tonnes, up 24.0% from 445 226 tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for March 1994 and March 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The March 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, February 1995
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, March 1995
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Rigid insulating board, March 1995
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, March 1995
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 10, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Farm input price index

First quarter 1995 (preliminary)

Prices of farm inputs increased 2.2% in the first quarter as the farm input price index rose to 120.3. In other words, farmers had to pay on average $20.30 more for inputs in the first quarter of 1995 than during 1986 (the base year of the index). Prices rose for almost all input groups; the exception was hired farm labour. The most significant increases were for the cost of interest and inputs to crop production. The year-over-year change in the total index was +3.8%.

The interest index was 11.0% higher in the first quarter, mainly due to a sizable jump in the non-mortgage group, which rose more than 15%. The main factor was a rise in the non-mortgage interest rate. The non-mortgage index was over 40% higher than a year earlier, pushing the overall cost of borrowing up almost 30%.

Crop production inputs were on average 3.4% higher, mainly due to a 7% rise in fertilizer prices. According to press releases, Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union closed a number of their fertilizer plants, reducing global supplies. Their trading partners, including China, have raised their demand for fertilizer, which has translated into higher prices world wide. In the first quarter of 1995, fertilizer was over 18% more expensive than in the first quarter of 1994.

West of Ontario, prices were up 2.9%. East of Manitoba, the quarterly price increase was just 1.6%. Western farmers faced larger increases in seed, fertilizer and grain feed prices. An apparent increase in farm wages occurred in the West; in the East, farm wages were down. This movement in farm wages was seasonal. A year-over-year comparison is more revealing: on an annual basis, farm wages in the western provinces still rose faster.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582 (level 7) and 2050-2063.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Farm input price indexes* (62-004, $20/$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350), Prices Division. □

Farm input price indexes
(1986=100)

	First quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	First quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
				% change	
Canada					
Total farm input	**115.9**	**117.7**	**120.3**	**3.8**	**2.2**
Building and fencing	128.3	128.4	129.5	0.9	0.9
Machinery and motor vehicles	120.2	126.2	128.0	6.5	1.4
Crop production	105.7	110.2	113.9	7.8	3.4
Animal production	118.5	111.2	113.1	-4.6	1.7
Supplies and services	121.6	123.8	124.3	2.2	0.4
Hired farm labour	134.2	139.0	137.9	2.8	-0.8
Property taxes[1]	132.6	132.6	135.2	2.0	2.0
Interest	88.7	102.3	113.6	28.1	11.0
Farm rent[1]	110.2	110.2	111.2	0.9	0.9
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input	**121.3**	**121.2**	**123.1**	**1.5**	**1.6**
Building and fencing	133.8	133.8	135.0	0.9	0.9
Machinery and motor vehicles	125.5	130.4	133.0	6.0	2.0
Crop production	113.6	117.2	118.8	4.6	1.4
Animal production	117.6	107.6	109.6	-6.8	1.9
Supplies and services	130.2	131.4	132.0	1.4	0.5
Hired farm labour	141.5	150.5	143.7	1.6	-4.5
Property taxes[1]	145.8	145.8	148.8	2.1	2.1
Interest	93.0	109.1	122.2	31.4	12.0
Farm rent[1]	145.0	145.0	146.9	1.3	1.3
Western Canada					
Total farm input	**111.7**	**115.0**	**118.3**	**5.9**	**2.9**
Building and fencing	122.1	122.2	123.4	1.1	1.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.5	124.0	125.3	6.6	1.0
Crop production	101.7	107.0	111.9	10.0	4.6
Animal production	119.8	116.0	117.8	-1.7	1.6
Supplies and services	112.9	116.2	116.5	3.2	0.3
Hired farm labour	125.1	124.7	130.5	4.3	4.7
Property taxes[1]	129.1	129.1	131.6	1.9	1.9
Interest	86.1	98.1	108.3	25.8	10.4
Farm rent[1]	98.4	98.4	99.1	0.7	0.7

[1] *This index is calculated on an annual basis only.*

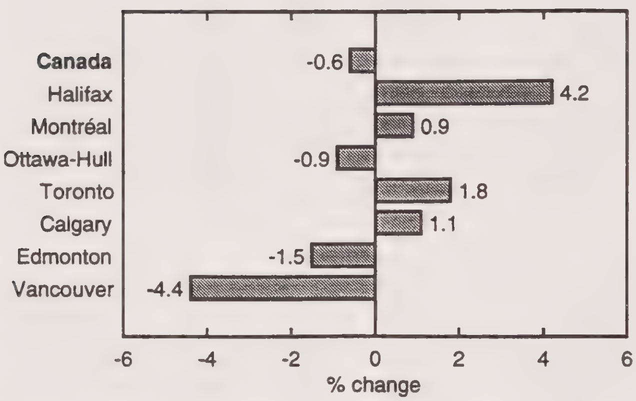
■

OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index
March 1995

In March, the new housing price index (1986=100) decreased 0.6% from March 1994. This was the ninth consecutive month with a negative annual change.

New housing price indexes
March 1994 to March 1995



The index decreased 0.1% to 135.3 between February and March 1995.

In 5 of the 21 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting new home prices. This resulted in no monthly changes in their indexes. In the 10 cities with monthly increases, the largest were for Edmonton (+1.5%), Regina (+0.9%) and Saskatoon (+0.6%). No other monthly increase was larger than 0.3%. Of the six monthly decreases, the largest were for Vancouver (-1.0%) and Hamilton (-0.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes
(1986=100)

	March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995	February 1995 to March 1995
		% change	
Canada total	**135.3**	**-0.6**	**-0.1**
House only	125.0	-0.3	-0.1
Land only	168.4	-0.5	-0.1
St. John's	128.3	1.4	-
Halifax	119.8	4.2	0.2
Charlottetown	117.6	NA	-
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.2	0.4	-0.3
Québec	135.1	0.8	0.1
Montréal	137.7	0.9	-
Ottawa-Hull	121.4	-0.9	-0.3
Toronto	138.7	1.8	0.3
Hamilton	126.3	-0.7	-0.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	120.3	-0.9	-0.3
Kitchener-Waterloo	122.3	-0.6	0.2
London	143.2	-2.2	-
Windsor	128.8	1.9	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.7	1.1	0.1
Winnipeg	117.6	1.4	0.3
Regina	131.9	3.3	0.9
Saskatoon	112.8	0.2	0.6
Calgary	142.0	1.1	0.3
Edmonton	146.9	-1.5	1.5
Vancouver	139.8	-4.4	-1.0
Victoria	122.3	-7.3	-0.4

\- *Nil or zero.*

■

Raw materials price index, early estimate
April 1995

April's raw materials price index (RMPI) is estimated to have risen 0.4% compared with March 1995. Increases occurred in the mineral fuels (+4.7%) and wood (+0.4%) indexes. These were moderated by declines in the vegetable and animal products (-2.1%) and metals (-1.7%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased 1.2%.

This early estimate of April's index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

■

Oil pipeline transport

February 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 10 107 797 cubic metres in February, up 3.0% from February 1994. Year-to-date receipts at the end of February 1995 totalled 21 469 159 cubic metres, up 4.8% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products rose 0.3% from February 1994, to 5 834 182 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts reached 12 355 376 cubic metres, a 0,5% gain over 1994.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 1.3% from February 1994, to 4 300 860 cubic metres. Also, pipeline imports increased to 779 874 cubic metres, up 2.3% from February 1994. Year-to-date exports at the end of February 1994 (9 471 027 cubic metres) were up 7.5% from 1994, whereas year-to-date imports (1 602 538 cubic metres) decreased 3.1%. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the low Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

February deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 4 885 397 cubic metres, a 0.5% decrease from 1994. February deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 13.3% to 566 194 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries reached 10 477 987 cubic metres, up 0.5% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The February 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available tomorrow. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

■

Egg production

March 1995

Egg production estimates for March 1995 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of fuel burning heating products, quarter ended March 1995
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $8/$24; United States: US$9/US$29; other countries: US$11/US$34).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, March 1995
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Electric power statistics, 1993
Catalogue number 57-202
(Canada: $29; United States: US$35; other countries: US$41).

New motor vehicle sales, January 1995
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

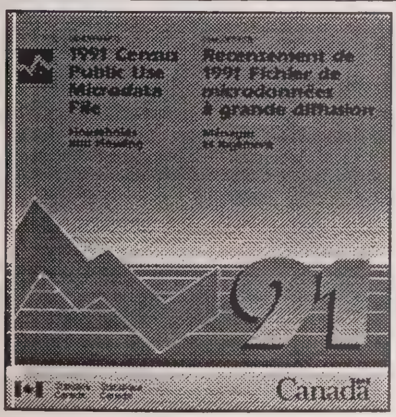
Thursday, May 11, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Public-use microdata files on households and housing on CD-ROM

1991 Census

The *Public-use microdata file on households and housing* is now available on CD-ROM. This file is based on a 3% sample (298,960) of unaggregated, anonymous records from the 1991 Census database.

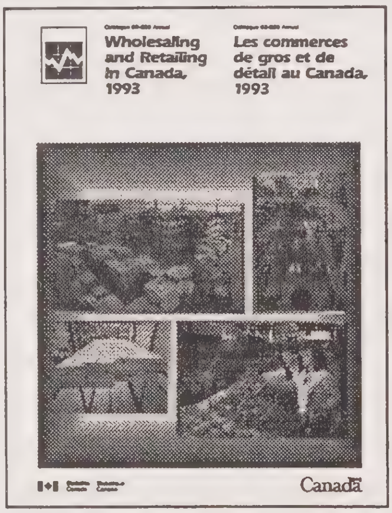
The product provides two basic tools. A full text-retrieval package lets you search by word or subject. You can also select variables for specific geographic areas. The data for these areas can then be processed using SAS, SPSS or similar software.

Microdata files are available for the provinces and territories, as well as selected census metropolitan areas. All variables covered by the census are included, allowing quick access to comprehensive social and economic data.

The *Public-use microdata file on families* and the *Public-use microdata file on individuals* were released previously on CD-ROM. Each product costs $1,000; a set of three is priced at $1,500.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded



Wholesaling and retailing in Canada

1993

A new annual publication covering the distributive trades, *Wholesaling and retailing in Canada*, which replaces *Wholesale trade statistics and Annual retail trade*, uses the new Annual Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey as its data source. This new survey collects data from a sample of wholesalers and retailers and follows the same sampling strategy used by the Monthly Wholesale and Retail Trade Surveys. The two annual publications being replaced used annual surveys that compiled estimates from surveys and administrative data.

Two articles in *Wholesaling and retailing in Canada, 1993* review the performance of these sectors in 1993. Also included are data on operating revenues and expenditures by trade group at national, provincial and territorial levels.

The 1993 issue of *Wholesaling and retailing in Canada* (63-236, $45) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section or Serge Grenier (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms
Week ending May 6, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 6, 1995 totalled 290 719 tonnes, down 1.3% from 294 601 tonnes a week earlier, but up 11.2% from 261 443 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 5 069 127 tonnes, a 7.1% increase from 4 733 981 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

■

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending April 14, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) in the seven-day period increased 9.2% to 5.1 million tonnes. The number of railway cars loaded increased 3.6% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 341 thousand tonnes, an increase of 27.2% from the comparable week last year. The year-to-date figure increased 23.4%.

Total traffic (carload freight and intermodal traffic) increased 10.2% during the week. This brought the year-to-date total to 70.3 million tonnes, an increase of 8.0% from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

■

Footwear
First quarter 1995

Footwear manufacturers made 4,341,390 pairs in the first quarter of 1995, a 20.4% decrease from 5,458,701 pairs (revised) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Footwear statistics* (33-002, $6/$24) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division.

■

Pulpwood and wood residue
March 1995

In March, pulpwood receipts totalled 3 339 651 cubic metres, down 4.8% from 3 508 001 cubic metres in March 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 6 915 902 cubic metres, up 10.1% from 6 281 124 cubic metres in March 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 794 144 cubic metres, up 9.8% from 8 920 576 cubic metres (revised) in March 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 3.0% to 12 820 255 cubic metres, from 12 448 620 (revised) cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of March 1995, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 10 974 462 cubic metres (revised), up 3.3% from 10 618 903 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 9.0% to 18 721 670 cubic metres, from 17 172 312 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 27 772 956 cubic metres (revised), a 6.0% increase from 26 191 788 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The March 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

■

Electric storage batteries
March 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 114,157 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in March, a 25.6% decrease from 153,394 batteries in March 1994.

For January to March 1995, shipments totalled 320 993 batteries, down 35.3% from 495 910 batteries the previous year.

Data on the sales of other types of storage batteries are also available.

The March 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

■

Steel wire and specified wire products

March 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 75 994 tonnes in March 1995, up 9.7% from 69 295 tonnes (revised) in March 1994. Data on the production and export markets of selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The March 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

■

Steel pipe and tubing

March 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production for March totalled 192 581 tonnes, a 17.3% increase from 164 181 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of March 1995 totalled 548 779 tonnes, up 16.2% from 472 236 tonnes produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The March 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

■

Farm product prices

March 1995

In March, prices received by farmers for their products remained unchanged. This was the net result of a 2.5% increase in crop prices and a 1.6% decrease in livestock and animal product prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil pipeline transport, February 1995
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Wholesaling and retailing in Canada, 1993
Catalogue number 63-236
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; other countries: US$63).

Building permits, February 1995
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

Exports by commodity, February 1995
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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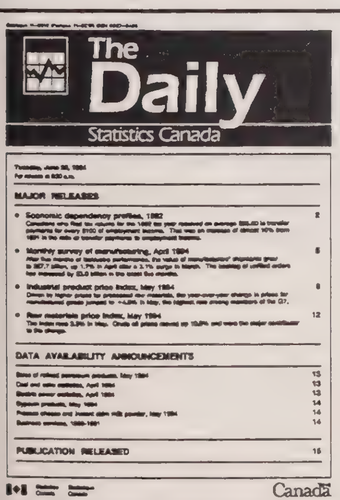
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Statistics Canada

Friday, May 12, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

RELEASE DATES: May 15-19

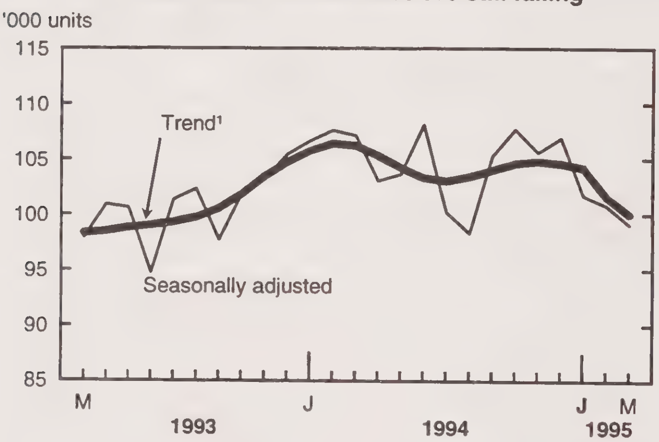
MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales
March 1995

New motor vehicle sales dropped for a third straight month. Sales of new motor vehicles fell 1.7% (seasonally adjusted) to 99,088, the lowest level since August 1994.

The decline occurred in both car and truck sales. Truck sales were relatively stable for the first two months of the quarter, but fell 2.2% in March. Passenger car sales fell 1.3% in March after declining 1.4% in February and 8.6% in January. So far this year, seasonally adjusted new motor vehicle sales have dropped 7.3% below the December 1994 level.

New motor vehicle sales are still falling



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

New motor vehicle sales rose in 1994 after five years of declines. Industry analysts have been expecting sales to continue rising through 1995. During the first quarter of 1995, seasonally adjusted passenger car sales were 12.3% lower than in the first of quarter 1994. Truck sales are still above last year's level (+3.5%), but the gap is narrowing.

The average car on the road is eight years old and needs to be replaced, according to auto analysts. But preliminary estimates of April sales, released by the auto industry, show no signs of improvement. The recent sales decline may be a result of low consumer confidence. For the first quarter of 1995, the Conference Board of Canada's quarterly index of consumer attitudes fell to its lowest level in 18 months.

Passenger car market differs by region

Consumers paid an average of $20,584 for a new car (before taxes) in the first quarter of 1995. Average price reflects both price changes and consumers' choice of models and options; it varied by region according to consumers' tastes or budgets.

Purchasers east of Ontario bought less expensive cars than did consumers in other parts of Canada. However, car buyers in most of the Atlantic provinces spent more per car on models made in North America than on overseas imports. The reverse was true in the rest of Canada.

Average price of passenger cars sold, by origin and province
First quarter 1995

	North America	Overseas	Total
		$	
Newfoundland	17,881	15,655	17,570
Prince Edward Island	18,378	15,493	17,865
Nova Scotia	18,269	18,336	18,282
New Brunswick	18,800	16,030	18,465
Quebec	18,790	19,386	18,942
Ontario	20,581	25,697	21,445
Manitoba	20,441	21,236	20,534
Saskatchewan	20,411	21,376	20,513
Alberta	20,695	23,538	21,072
British Columbia[1]	20,959	28,199	22,580
Canada	**20,002**	**23,006**	**20,584**

[1] *Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.*

The regional differences may reflect differences in what the average consumer can afford. Atlantic Canadians, who purchased less expensive cars, had an average disposable income of less than $15,000 in 1993. This was less than the average Canadian, who had about $17,000 in after-tax income. Residents of Ontario and British Columbia had the highest average disposable income in 1993 (over $18,000), and they spent the most money per car on cars built overseas.

Most of the cars sold in the first quarter of 1995 were made in North America (81%). Consumers in Quebec and British Columbia purchased a higher portion of imported passenger cars than did consumers in other provinces. In the first quarter of 1995, 75% of the cars sold in Quebec and 78% of the cars sold in British Columbia were built in North America. Judging by differences in the average prices of imports, British Columbians were spending more on imported luxury

cars, whereas Quebeckers were buying more imported economy models.

Similarly, cars built by the Big Three auto makers (Chrysler, Ford and General Motors) were less popular in British Columbia and Quebec than in the rest of Canada. Big Three cars accounted for 58% of sales in British Columbia and 60% in Quebec. Saskatchewan and New Brunswick consumers purchased the highest proportion of passenger cars from the Big Three (83% and 82% respectively). In the first quarter of 1995, 67% of the cars sold in Canada were made by the Big Three.

Market share of passenger cars sold
First quarter 1995

	Big Three	Other
	%[1]	
Saskatchewan	83	17
New Brunswick	82	19
Manitoba	79	21
Alberta	79	21
Newfoundland	77	23
Ontario	70	30
Nova Scotia	70	31
Prince Edward Island	69	31
Canada	**67**	**33**
Quebec	60	40
British Columbia[2]	58	42

[1] *Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.*
[2] *Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.*

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The March 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	March 1994	February 1995[r]	March 1995[p]	March 1994 to March 1995	February 1995 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
New motor vehicles	**107,063**	**100,816**	**99,088**	**-7.4**	**-1.7**
Passenger cars	64,699	57,130	56,363	-12.9	-1.3
North American[1]	49,230	45,986	45,448	-7.7	-1.2
Imports	15,468	11,144	10,915	-29.4	-2.1
Trucks, vans and buses	42,364	43,686	42,725	0.9	-2.2

	March 1994	March 1995[p]	March 1994 to March 1995	Market share March 1994	Market share March 1995
	unadjusted				
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	**123,663**	**109,852**	**-11.2**		
Passenger cars	74,832	62,408	-16.6	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	56,172	49,735	-11.5	75.1	79.7
Big Three	47,587	38,585	-18.9	63.6	61.8
Other	8,585	11,150	29.9	11.5	17.9
Imports	18,660	12,673	-32.1	24.9	20.3
Big Three	3,012	1,246	-58.6	4.0	2.0
Other	15,648	11,427	-27.0	20.9	18.3
Trucks, vans and buses	48,831	47,444	-2.8	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	45,324	44,272	-2.3	92.8	93.3
Big Three	41,650	41,230	-1.0	85.3	86.9
Other	3,674	3,042	-17.2	7.5	6.4
Imports	3,507	3,172	-9.6	7.2	6.7

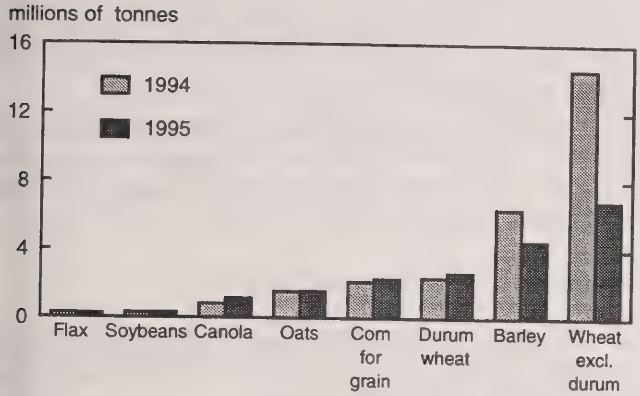
1 *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Stocks of grain
March 31, 1995

On March 31, 1995, farm stocks of wheat declined 44% from the previous year to 9.5 million tonnes—the lowest level since 1989. This decrease resulted from a 14% drop in wheat production combined with a 25% increase in farmers' marketings during the August-to-March period.

Stocks of grains on farms
March 31, 1994 and 1995



Soybean stocks reached a record high

Farm stocks of soybeans at March 31 totalled 315 thousand tonnes—a record high. Record production of 2.3 million tonnes has been partly counterbalanced by a 25% increase in marketings during the August-to-March period.

Canola stocks have increased along with production

Farm stocks of canola at 1.2 million tonnes were 40% higher than in March 1994. However, marketings of canola to grain handlers and exporters for the August-to-March period increased 30% over last year, following 1994's record production.

Export demand has lowered farm stocks of flaxseed

Flaxseed stocks of 245 thousand tonnes on Prairie farms were at their lowest level since 1990. The 1994 production of 960 thousand tonnes was 53% above 1993 and was the highest in eight years. Marketings off the farm during the August-to-March period increased 51%. Strong export demand has increased flaxseed sales, reducing stocks. Planting intentions for 1995 indicate that farmers are responding to these opportunities by again increasing flaxseed acreage.

Field crop reporting series no. 3: Stocks of Canadian grain at March 31, 1995 (22-002, $15/$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138), Crops Section, Agriculture Division.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Machinery and equipment price indexes
First quarter 1995

The machinery and equipment price index (1986=100) was at a preliminary level of 118.8 in the first quarter of 1995, up 2.9% from the fourth quarter of 1994. The domestic component increased 2.1%, while the import component rose 3.4%.

Among the industry divisions, the largest contributors to the overall quarterly price increase (according to their relative importance) were manufacturing (+3.5%), transportation, communication, storage and utilities (+2.5%), and agriculture (+2.1%).

Comparing the first quarters of 1994 and 1995, the manufacturing (+6.2%), transportation, communication, storage and utilities (+4.7%), and agriculture (+8.8%) industry divisions were again the largest contributors to the annual price increase.

Machinery and equipment price indexes
(1986=100)

	First quarter 1995[P]	Fourth quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995	First quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
		% change	
Machinery and equipment price index	**118.8**	**2.9**	**6.0**
Industry			
Agriculture	138.6	2.1	8.8
Forestry	128.3	2.4	5.7
Fishing	120.0	2.2	6.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	118.6	3.3	6.1
Manufacturing	122.5	3.5	6.2
Construction	122.1	3.9	6.7
Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	113.6	2.5	4.7
Trade	110.9	2.6	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	104.4	1.3	3.1
Community, business and personal services	104.5	2.3	5.7
Public administration	117.9	2.8	5.6

[P] *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

■

Fabricated structural steel price indexes
First quarter 1995

The fabricated structural steel price indexes for the first quarter of 1995 increased 0.3% at the Canada level from the fourth quarter of 1994 and increased 3.2% from the first quarter of 1995.

The price indexes covering the first quarter of 1995 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. This release will be the last update of this index series.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

■

Steel primary forms
March 1995

Steel primary forms production for March totalled 1 304 387 tonnes, an 8.5% increase from 1 202 437 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production to the end of March 1995 reached 3 695 220 tonnes, up 11.2% from 3 322 126 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The March 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

■

Dairy review
March 1995

Creamery butter production totalled 9.8 thousand tonnes in March 1995, an 11.8% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 8.9 thousand tonnes, a 2.1% decrease from March 1994.

An estimated 549.1 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in February, a 3.7% increase from February 1994. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first two months of 1995 to 1.2 million kilolitres, a 4.0% increase from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The March 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) will be released May 25. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553), Agriculture Division.

■

Egg production and poultry and egg consumption
1994

Egg production has continued to increase since 1990, reaching 478 million dozen in 1994. Egg production rose 2.6% during the last four years and reached its highest level since 1988. Egg producers received $553.9 million from egg sales during 1994, a 6.5% increase from a year earlier.

Per capita egg consumption increased to 14.5 dozen in 1994, up 0.2% from the previous year. Per capita consumption of chicken increased from 23.1 kilograms in 1993 to 25.1 kilograms in 1994, a 13% increase over the average of the previous five years. Turkey per capita consumption remained unchanged at 4.4 kilograms, compared to the average of the previous five years. Consumption of stewing hens decreased from 1.6 kilograms per capita in 1993 to 1.4 kilograms in 1994.

Data for 1993 and 1994 on egg production and apparent per capita consumption of poultry and eggs are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1136-1137, 1139-1141 and 1144.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

■

Soft drinks
April 1995

Data for April 1995 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The April 1995 issue of *Monthly production of soft drinks* (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 3: Stocks of Canadian grain at March 31, 1995, vol. 74, no. 3
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $15/$85; United States: US$18/US$102; other countries: US$21/US$119).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, March 1995
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industry price indexes, March 1995
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $21/$210; United States: US$26/US$252; other countries: US$30/US$294).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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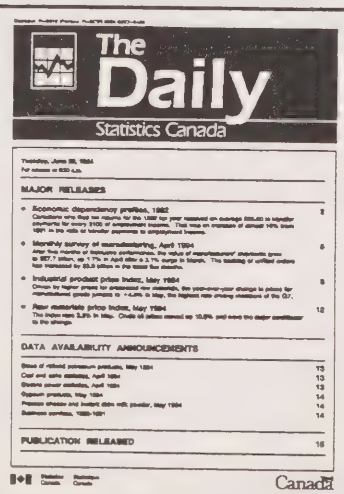

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

RELEASE DATES

Week of May 15-19

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	Provincial gross domestic product	1994
15	Department store sales	March 1995
16	Composite index	April 1995
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	March 1995
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 1995
18	Canadian international trade	March 1995
18	Canadian economic observer	May 1995
19	Retail trade	March 1995

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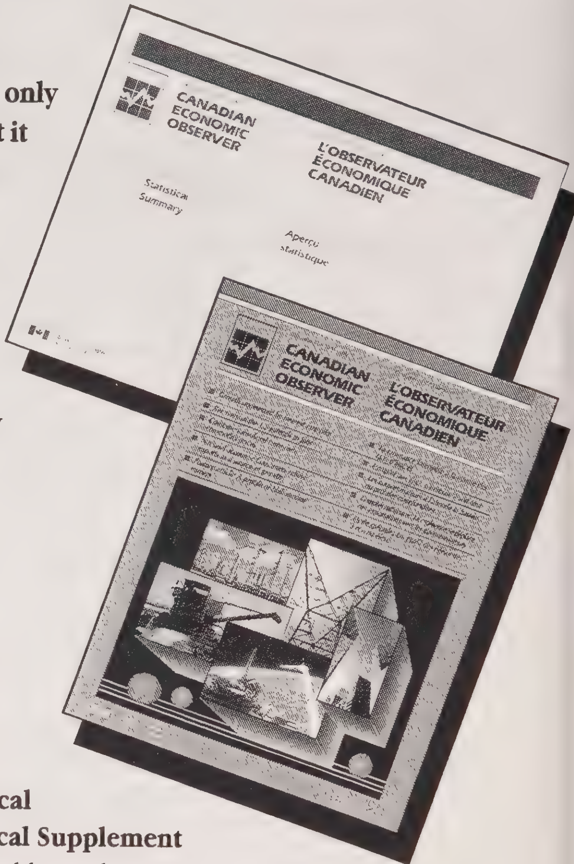

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 15, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

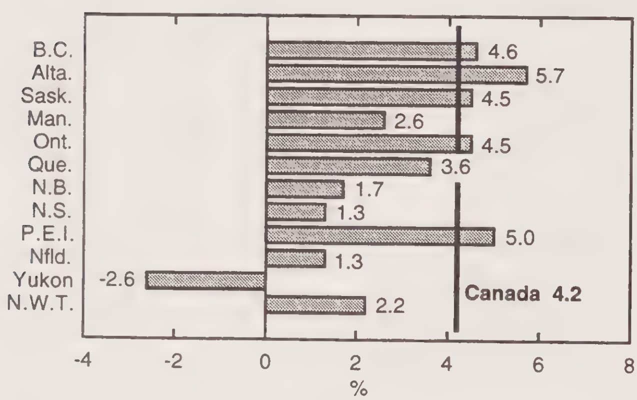
Provincial gross domestic product

1994

Economic growth remained vigorous in the western provinces and was revitalized in Central Canada, but stayed modest in Atlantic Canada except for a vibrant Prince Edward Island.

An economic surge lifted output and employment in all 10 provinces in 1994. It was the first time since the end of the last expansion that production advanced in every province. Corporate profits rose sharply in all provinces and helped finance a recovery in investment. Weaker growth in personal incomes did not prevent a modest recovery in consumer demand as consumers dipped into their savings across the country. Cutbacks in government services restrained growth in most provincial economies.

Percentage changes in GDP at factor cost by industry at 1986 prices, 1994



In the West, growth remained vigorous. The oil patch fuelled a 5.7% advance in real GDP at factor cost in Alberta and 4.5% in Saskatchewan. Alberta was again the fastest growing province. Broadly-based gains, including those in the energy sector, spurred a 4.6% advance in British Columbia. Migration continued to be an important and unique economic factor for British Columbia. A record canola crop boosted production 2.6% in Manitoba, compared with a decline in 1993 when bad weather ruined the wheat crop.

In Central Canada, the key word was revitalization. A 4.5% advance in Ontario surpassed the national rate (+4.2%) for the first time since 1989, while production in Quebec rose 3.6%. Both provinces expanded beyond their pre-recession peaks, aided by exports. Profits and business investment recovered in tandem.

Output surged 5.0% in Prince Edward Island, the second highest rate in Canada. A banner year for manufacturers, work on the 13.5 kilometre bridge to the mainland, and the new GST processing centre all helped boost production.

Elsewhere in Atlantic Canada growth was modest. Gains of 1.3% in Nova Scotia and 1.7% in New Brunswick were smaller than in 1993. Newfoundland also edged ahead 1.3%, but this was faster than a 0.7% increase in 1993 as the Hibernia project helped offset woes in the fishery.

Output in the Northwest Territories advanced 2.2%, its first increase in five years. In the Yukon, aftershocks of the Faro mine closure contributed to a 2.6% slump, the only drop in Canada.

Note to readers

This is the first time that provincial production, income, and expenditure accounts have been released simultaneously. The production accounts present estimates of real GDP at factor cost by industry (that is, the value added by factors of production in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into outputs). The income and expenditure accounts delineate the incomes earned in the process of production and how these incomes are spent. This simultaneous release is now possible because of a five-month acceleration in the timeliness of publishing the production accounts.

The production accounts released today are valued at 1986 prices, and abstract from the general rise in prices. The income accounts are valued at current prices, while the expenditure accounts are calculated both ways. In the accompanying text, the words "real" and "nominal" are used to distinguish between valuations at 1986 and current prices respectively. However, these words are not used everywhere, and readers should be aware that all references to production (output) or expenditures are in 1986 prices, whether or not the word "real" appears. All references to incomes are in current prices.

Estimates of all these accounts are based on partial information and are preliminary. The differences in year-to-year growth rates between the constant dollar production and expenditure accounts are larger than they will be when these numbers are revised. Because provincial economies vary substantially in industrial structure, emphasis is given to GDP by industry. This does not imply that one set of numbers is more accurate than another. In fact, they are conceptually different from each other, and some statistical differences are expected.

GDP at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
	$ millions	% change			
Canada	**532,464**	**-1.8**	**0.7**	**2.6**	**4.2**
Newfoundland	6,521	-3.2	-0.8	0.7	1.3
Prince Edward Island	1,783	-0.4	1.6	1.8	5.0
Nova Scotia	13,290	-0.6	1.3	1.7	1.3
New Brunswick	10,216	-0.9	-0.5	2.3	1.7
Quebec	116,859	-2.9	0.3	2.4	3.6
Ontario	208,314	-2.7	0.4	1.9	4.5
Manitoba	17,508	-4.2	1.0	-0.2	2.6
Saskatchewan	18,067	-0.5	-3.3	4.2	4.5
Alberta	70,560	0.5	1.3	6.1	5.7
British Columbia	66,922	0.8	2.8	3.2	4.6
Yukon Territory	645	-4.9	10.4	-18.7	-2.6
Northwest Territories	1,544	-0.5	-1.8	-0.3	2.2

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services at 1986 prices

	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
	$ millions	% change			
Canada	**354,476**	**-1.5**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**3.1**
Newfoundland	6,033	-1.6	0.5	0.6	1.8
Prince Edward Island	1,300	-2.5	2.3	1.0	1.7
Nova Scotia	10,325	-2.5	1.6	1.0	1.9
New Brunswick	8,096	0.2	0.8	2.0	1.4
Quebec	82,938	-1.5	1.2	1.5	3.2
Ontario	137,730	-1.8	1.1	1.4	3.0
Manitoba	12,527	-2.9	0.2	0.9	1.9
Saskatchewan	11,231	-2.1	0.3	1.7	2.7
Alberta	34,682	-1.8	0.9	2.2	3.3
British Columbia	48,390	0.4	3.1	2.8	4.9
Yukon	368	-1.1	4.8	1.9	-2.1
Northwest Territories	663	0.5	2.6	1.4	2.8

Exports to other countries at 1986 prices

	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
	$ millions	% change			
Canada	**225,820**	**1.0**	**7.7**	**10.4**	**14.4**
Newfoundland	2,013	-13.3	-9.3	3.8	-3.0
Prince Edward Island	316	-5.4	1.2	9.3	17.0
Nova Scotia	3,447	9.2	9.9	10.2	1.6
New Brunswick	3,736	-2.9	-1.5	6.9	11.6
Quebec	41,616	1.3	4.4	18.1	11.3
Ontario	113,591	-2.1	11.9	10.8	18.4
Manitoba	5,998	12.0	6.6	8.5	14.0
Saskatchewan	6,997	18.7	-0.5	-2.5	15.9
Alberta	25,418	7.9	9.0	6.0	12.4
British Columbia	22,062	1.7	1.5	8.4	7.4
Yukon	188	-20.4	-1.2	-46.0	-14.9
Northwest Territories	438	5.8	-14.5	1.0	11.2

GDP at market prices, at 1986 prices

	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
	$ millions	% change			
Canada	**596,290**	**-1.8**	**0.6**	**2.2**	**4.5**
Newfoundland	7,803	-2.5	-1.5	0.3	2.2
Prince Edward Island	1,934	0.7	1.4	1.4	6.1
Nova Scotia	14,864	-1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3
New Brunswick	12,038	0.1	3.1	1.9	1.8
Quebec	134,684	-2.0	0.4	2.2	3.9
Ontario	238,576	-3.1	0.4	1.6	5.7
Manitoba	19,841	-2.9	1.7	-0.6	3.8
Saskatchewan	18,951	0.9	-4.4	2.4	3.0
Alberta	71,073	-0.2	1.1	5.1	4.2
British Columbia	73,652	0.6	2.1	3.1	4.7
Yukon	715	-7.5	7.0	-18.6	-2.7
Northwest Territories	1,653	-3.4	-3.9	-0.6	1.8

Comparison of provincial growth rates in 1994

	GDP at factor cost by industry	GDP at market prices[1]	Average[2]
	annual % change		
Canada	**4.2**	**4.5**	**4.35**
Newfoundland	1.3	2.2	1.75
Prince Edward Island	5.0	6.1	5.55
Nova Scotia	1.3	1.3	1.30
New Brunswick	1.7	1.8	1.75
Quebec	3.6	3.9	3.75
Ontario	4.5	5.7	5.10
Manitoba	2.6	3.8	3.20
Saskatchewan	4.5	3.0	3.75
Alberta	5.7	4.2	4.95
British Columbia	4.6	4.7	4.65
Yukon	-2.6	-2.7	-2.65
Northwest Territories	2.2	1.8	2.00

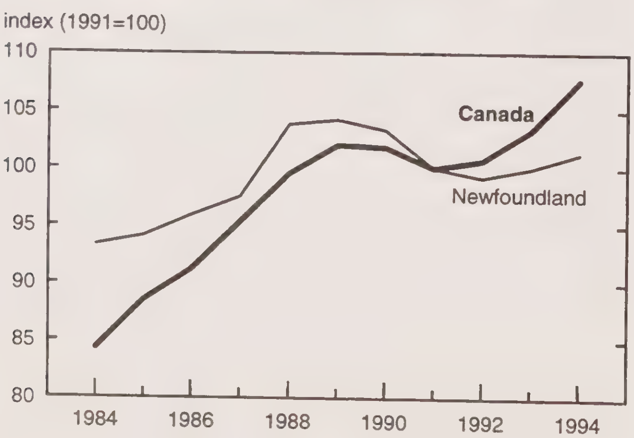
[1] *Expenditure-based.*
[2] *Strictly speaking, the two GDP measures are conceptually different. However, the differences are small and their average provides a useful indication of central tendency.*

Newfoundland

Hibernia sustained economy

Despite being hobbled by a scarcity of fish and government cutbacks, Newfoundland's real GDP at factor cost rose 1.3% in 1994, exceeding a modest gain of 0.7% in 1993. Investment in the Hibernia project and, to a lesser extent, increased iron ore production helped sustain the economy. Corporate profits before taxes surged 40%. Despite these increases, output was still about 3% below its pre-recession peak.

Newfoundland's GDP at 1986 prices



For the first time in years employment rose marginally, the bulk of it stemming from the Hibernia project. This was reflected in a 2.9% increase in nominal labour income, the strongest growth since 1991. Construction of gas and oil facilities rose more than 38% and has doubled over the past two years. Shipyard production soared, benefiting from Hibernia activity and almost tripling to a record high. For 1995, construction expenditures related to Hibernia are projected to match the 1994 record levels.

Output of iron ore mines jumped following a shutdown at Carol Lake in the summer of 1993, and railway transport and exports abroad increased in tandem. In 1994 fish landings fell another 7% and fish processing dropped a further 16%. Both are now half the size they were in 1990. Overall, manufacturing output fell 3.5%, as Newfoundland was the only province where factories scaled back production in 1994. Exports of merchandise dropped 2.4%

Personal disposable income increased only 0.5% as transfers from governments dropped 1.8%. Even so, a decline in saving helped consumers finance a 1.8% increase in outlays in real terms, the strongest advance since 1989.

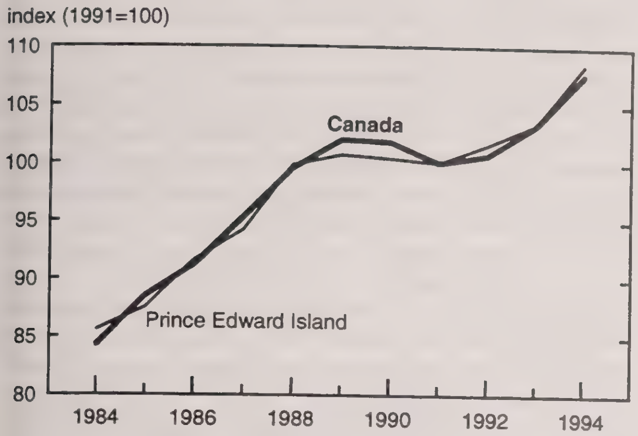
Prince Edward Island

Growth surged

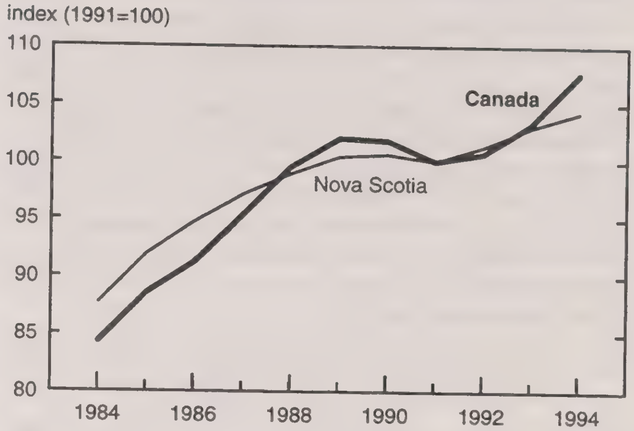
Following modest gains over the past few years real GDP at factor cost leaped 5.0% in 1994, as Prince Edward Island claimed the most robust performance in Atlantic Canada, and one of the best in the country. Work on the fixed-link bridge, a banner year for manufacturers, and the late 1993 opening of the GST processing centre overshadowed sharp cutbacks by the provincial government. Although 1,600 new jobs were created, labour income grew 2.6% as provincial government workers' wages were rolled back early in the year.

Spurred by the start of the 13.5 kilometre bridge between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, construction activity climbed almost 33% in 1994 after slumping in the previous two years. The Prince Edward Island economy will continue to benefit from the bridge, as construction continues over the next few years.

Prince Edward Island's GDP at 1986 prices



Nova Scotia's GDP at 1986 prices



Manufacturers enjoyed another good year as output soared more than 17%. This surge continued to originate with vegetable (mainly potato) and fish processors, both of whom expanded output for a second consecutive year. Prince Edward Island fish workers processed substantially more in 1994 than in 1993, in spite of a further drop in fish landings, especially lobster. This was the second year in a row that the lobster catch was reduced, but fish processing still expanded. Merchandise exports to other countries increased 20.1%, the strongest growth in the decade.

Consumers increased their spending 1.7%, mainly on clothing and recreational services. Higher expenditure by tourists helped restaurants and hotels enjoy their best year on record and the highest growth rates in the country, with each boosting output by at least 8%. Personal disposable income advanced 0.2%, while personal saving dropped 12.5%.

Nova Scotia

Growth remained sluggish

While the last recession did not hit Nova Scotia as hard as other provinces, growth since then has been sluggish, including 1994 when real GDP at factor cost edged ahead 1.3% compared to a robust 4.2% nationally for 1994. Business investment in non-residential construction fell 20.5%, its fourth consecutive drop.

For the first time in four years new jobs were created and labour income grew 2.0%, similar to growth in the previous two years. Private sector output advanced 2.6%. Although this was the weakest among the provinces, it was in sharp contrast to a 2.3% drop in public sector production. Widespread gains in service industries and by rubber manufacturers, mining, and forestry and downstream industries led the private sector increase. Among the most significant gains, crude oil production surged more than 30%. Shipbuilders more than halved their output as some shipyards closed while others laid off employees. Refineries also curtailed operations. Energy-related construction projects by the oil and utilities industries were scaled back.

Consumer expenditure advanced modestly, with a noticeable gain in clothing and footwear. As in other Atlantic provinces, expenditure on lotteries increased substantially, doubling since 1991. A wave of travellers propelled an 8% gain in the accommodation and food industry. The greatest impact was felt in restaurants, where spending advanced 10%. Personal income grew a marginal 1.3%, while personal saving decreased by 26.3%.

New Brunswick

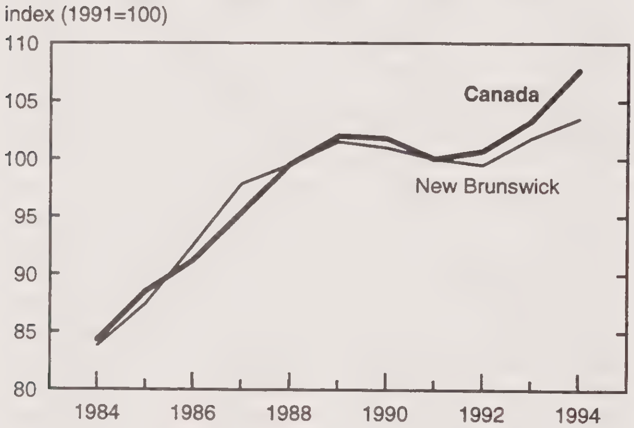
Expansion remained slow

Production in New Brunswick advanced 1.7%, slightly slower than a 2.3% gain recorded in 1993. While forestry and downstream industries, food manufacturers, and various services boosted output, waning construction activity, reduced shipbuilding, and cutbacks by the public sector restrained overall growth. Employment surpassed its pre-recession peak

for the third year, but labour income grew only 1.1%, the smallest increase in the decade.

Forestry output climbed 14% in 1994 as logging operators enjoyed the first sharp advance in years, producing close to the record levels of the late 1980s. Sawmills also advanced strongly, extending an upward trend established a few years ago. Fruit and vegetable processors boosted output substantially for a second consecutive year. Production of fish products, mostly shellfish species, which are largely untouched by the current woes in East Coast fisheries, also advanced substantially. All of these advances were reflected in higher exports abroad.

New Brunswick's GDP at 1986 prices



The gain in services was led by advances in telecommunications, wholesale trade, and truck and rail transport.

Business investment on non-residential construction dropped 1.7% as expenditure on electric power generation structures declined; investment is expected to remain at this level for 1995. Shipbuilding tumbled with the winding down of the Canadian patrol frigate program, which had sustained the industry over the last few years.

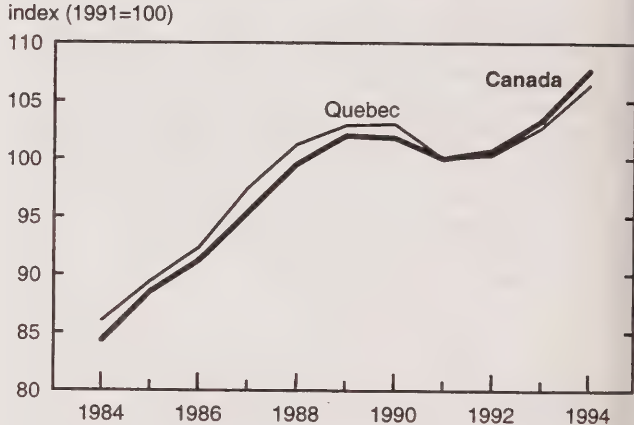
Consumers in New Brunswick increased their spending by 1.4% in real terms. Purchases of durable goods were among the weakest in the country, with expenditure on motor vehicles declining 6%. Nonetheless consumers saved nearly 36% less than in 1993, as personal disposable income declined 0.7% and government transfers fell 2.9% .

Quebec

Gained momentum

Economic growth accelerated in Quebec for a third consecutive year when real GDP at factor cost advanced 3.6% in 1994. Like Ontario, Quebec finally recovered its losses from the recession, and output now stands 3.0% above its pre-recession peak. As with most provincial economies, growth in 1994 was concentrated in the business sector, where output advanced 4.5%. This was reflected in a surge in corporation profits, which helped finance the first increase in investment in plant and equipment since 1989. Manufacturers led the gain in production, spurred by higher exports abroad.

Quebec's GDP at 1986 prices



Manufacturing of motor vehicles rose 42.6%, continuing to benefit from the re-opening of the Ste-Thérèse assembly plant in early 1993. Producers of other vehicles also did well. Output of buses and miscellaneous equipment such as snowmobiles grew nearly 20%. Aircraft manufacturers, more important to the economy than car makers, recorded a solid gain. Wholesale merchants prospered, especially machinery and equipment dealers, mirroring the investment recovery in Canada in 1994. Loggers boosted wood cutting by more than 20% for a second straight year, spurred by higher activity in sawmills, newsprint plants and other wood-related factories such as millwork shops and paperboard manufacturers.

The improvement generated 76,200 new jobs in 1994, more than any other province, while labour income increased 2.3%, maintaining a steady pace over last year. Personal disposable income advanced only 1.1%, however, and consumers dipped into their savings, which fell 15.7%. Investment in new housing

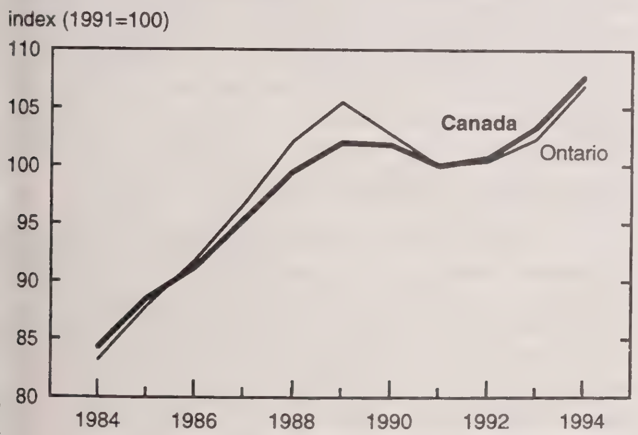
rose 7.8%, and consumer outlays on goods and services advanced a substantial 3.2%, surpassed only by British Columbia. Expenditures on semi-durable and non-durable goods were the most significant. The opening of two casinos helped ring up sales in the gambling industry, and kindled tourism. A gain in the hospitality industry was the best in five years as hotel occupancy rates were up throughout the province and expenditure on restaurant meals rose 4%.

Ontario

Picked up speed

Production leaped 4.5%, more than doubling a 1.9% gain in 1993, and surpassing the national rate for the first time since 1989. With this third consecutive increase Ontario, like Quebec, recouped the losses from back-to-back decreases of more than 2.5% in 1990 and 1991. Output now stands 1.4% above its pre-recession peak. A rapid 6.6% rise in goods production was striking, the best year on record. The bulk of the growth originated in manufacturing, reflecting an 18.4% increase in exports abroad, and in wholesaling.

Ontario's GDP at 1986 prices



While the automotive sector has traditionally been the main engine of growth among manufacturers, Ontario's high-tech firms have played an increasingly important role in recent years. Production of computer equipment has tripled since 1990 and soared nearly 80% in 1994. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment such as computers and peripheral equipment also benefited from the high-tech boom. The automotive sector had a good year itself. Parts production rose for a third consecutive year by over 7%, and has surpassed its pre-recession peak. Car assembly operations advanced a more modest 1.2%, as various plants logged some downtime early in 1994. Production of fabricated metal products, machinery, and railway rolling stock also shone, advancing a minimum 12% each.

The strong export recovery was reflected in a 42.2% rise in corporation profits to pre-recession levels. Business investment in plant and equipment posted its first increase in five years, led by strong growth in spending on machinery and equipment.

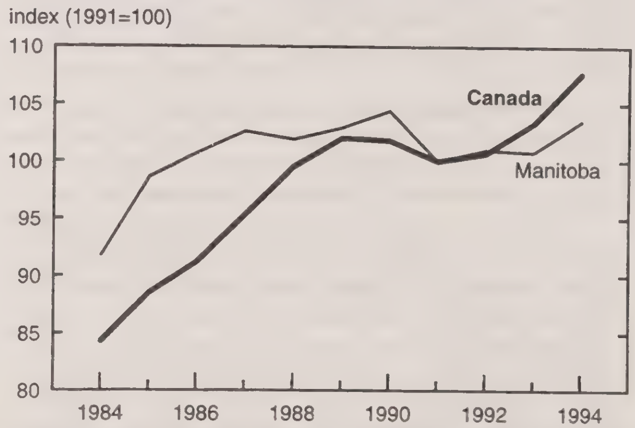
Although employment rose 1.4% on top of a 1.8% gain in 1993, there were still 81,500 fewer employed than before the recession. Personal disposable income grew 2.0% and personal saving declined 11.0%. For the first time in years, consumer expenditure on goods and services increased strongly, particularly on motor vehicles, food, tobacco and energy .

Manitoba

Economy rebounded

Manitoba's increase in grain crops spelled growth and helped boost output 2.6% in 1994 following a decline in 1993. This was mirrored by 2,500 new jobs and by a 2.4% gain in personal disposable income. Consumer spending climbed 1.9% in real terms, led by outlays on motor vehicles and household appliances. Housing investment outstripped the national pace. Nevertheless production and employment remained about 1% below the 1990 peak.

Manitoba's GDP at 1986 prices



Farm income was sharply higher reflecting a record canola crop and a good wheat harvest, unspoiled by heavy rains and floods as in 1993. As a result, international exports of goods grew 14.6% and

inventories of grain in commercial channels recorded the largest increase since 1990. Many other sectors benefited from the rise in agriculture. Rail and trucking companies and grain wholesalers increased operations to deliver agricultural goods to market. Manufacturers of agricultural machinery thrived as domestic and export demand rose.

Output of the construction industry climbed 9%, its first increase in four years as a result of a sharp increase in investment in housing. This was the second straight year that housing construction topped 13%, and was the highest rate in the nation.

Non-residential construction maintained its pace from the previous year, but infrastructure spending by electric power utilities is projected to be sharply higher in 1995. Electricity was generated and exported at a record pace. Production climbed 8% in 1994, reflecting the completion of the Limestone generating station.

Elsewhere, manufacturers of aircraft and electronics, both vulnerable to federal and defence cutbacks, pared output for a second consecutive year. Smelters refined less ore as nickel extraction fell.

Saskatchewan

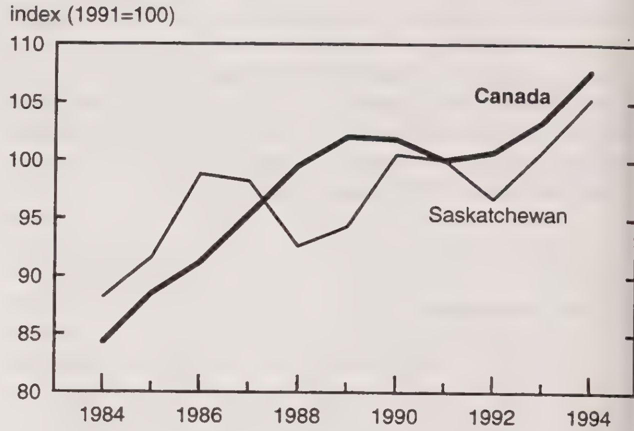
Energy fuelled another economic surge

Production in Saskatchewan jumped 4.5% in 1994, surpassing last year's rapid growth. Job openings increased in parallel, and by November 1994 employment exceeded its pre-recession peak. This year energy played the lead role; exports of energy products soared. Corporate profits rose 52.2% and investment in the energy sector rose sharply, in both drilling activity and construction of extraction facilities. However, investment intentions for 1995 are lower.

After languishing for several years, production of potash soared, spurred by a record purchase from China. Output of uranium mines, which supply much of Canada's requirements, eclipsed the growth in potash.

This sharp improvement in the economy occurred despite a 2.3% drop in output by agriculture, the largest industry in the Saskatchewan economy. A record canola harvest, shattering last year's all-time peak by about 40%, was more than offset by a substantial reduction in the wheat crop, which has fallen for the past three years. Canola is now the second largest revenue source for farmers, at about two-thirds the income from wheat sales.

Saskatchewan's GDP at 1986 prices



The weakness in farm production was mirrored in personal disposable income, which was virtually unchanged following two years of growth in line with the national average. Personal spending advanced 2.7%, particularly for automobiles, furniture and household appliances, as savings were drawn down a substantial 48%.

Government services fell as cutbacks in federal and provincial administration were partially offset by an increase by local governments. Education and health services were also pared.

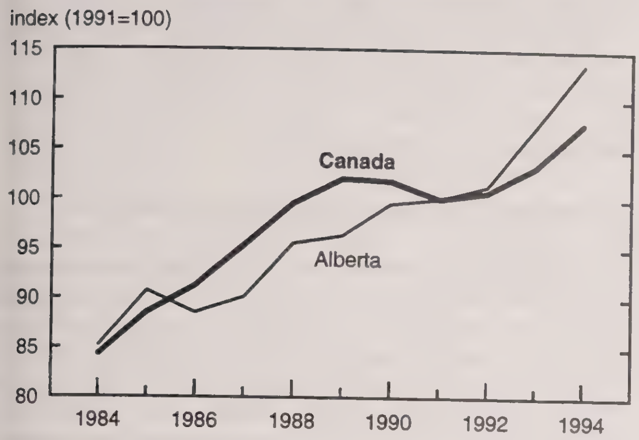
Alberta

Oil patch kept growth in overdrive

For a second consecutive year, Alberta recorded the fastest growth among provinces due to a vibrant energy sector. Economy-wide output surged 5.7% in 1994 following a similar advance in 1993. Output has advanced every year since 1987, even during the recession years in the rest of Canada. The boom created 41,200 new jobs in 1994, more than three times as many as the year before.

Increased exports to the United States of natural gas and crude petroleum continued to spur production, pipeline transport, and royalties, all of which rose at least 6% in 1994. Extraction of crude oil and natural gas has risen more than 24% over the last five years.

Alberta's GDP at 1986 prices



Corporate profits jumped more than 25% for the second year in a row, largely because of the buoyant energy sector. Investment in oil and gas exploration rose a further 35% despite the end of the royalty incentives of the previous year. Construction of gas and oil facilities equalled this performance, vaulting 34% in 1994. Investment in the oil patch has now surpassed its previous peak of the mid-1980s and construction intentions for 1995 almost equal this stellar level.

A number of industries outside the oil patch also flourished. Production of telecommunications equipment rose substantially as operations were transferred to Alberta from elsewhere in Canada. Pulp production also soared following large investments in previous years, helping lead a 12% jump in manufacturer's output. GDP for manufacturing now stands 50% above its level in 1986, having increased in most years since then.

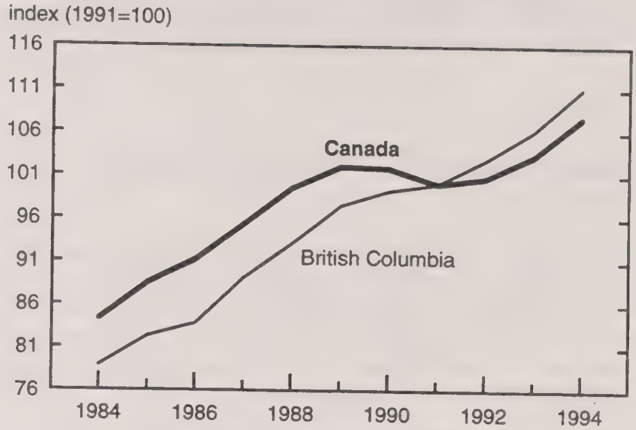
Fiscal restraint by the provincial government was the major dampening effect on the economy as government workers' income fell 3.6%, in contrast to a 3.8% gain for private sector workers. This restrained the overall increase in labour income, and disposable income advanced only 2%. Spending by consumers rose 3.3% in real terms, slightly below the national average. Outlays on motor vehicles rose 4.1%.

British Columbia

In high gear

The British Columbia economy surged ahead a further 4.6% in 1994, continuing a decade of economic vitality. While increases were recorded in most industries, retail and wholesale trade and non-residential construction recorded strongest growth. British Columbia has outpaced the Canadian economy since 1987.

British Columbia's GDP at 1986 prices



This economic boom was responsible for the largest job creation rate in Canada, and the largest ever influx of immigrants and of Canadians from other provinces. More than 48,000 immigrants settled in British Columbia, largely from Pacific Rim countries, while close to 92,000 Canadians moved to the province. While the economy has generated new employment opportunities for a decade, the increase of 67,100 jobs created in 1994 was the largest in six years.

Consumer spending rose 4.9% in real terms reflecting sharply higher demand for durable goods, and strong growth in personal disposable income, which advanced 4.7% in nominal terms. Despite growing incomes and higher population, the housing market softened in 1994.

The strong economy was evident in a 58.5% surge in corporation profits which helped finance a jump of 22% in non-residential construction and a second consecutive increase of 12% in investment in machinery and equipment.

Buoyed by strong demand from the United States for natural gas, the energy sector continued to boom. Although natural gas production grew modestly in 1994, it increased 46% between 1990 and 1993, and spurred exploration, and construction of natural gas processing structures. Intended expenditure on construction of energy projects in 1995 almost equals the large amounts invested in 1994. Pulp, cardboard and paper bag factories also posted double-digit gains due to higher exports.

Loggers as well as sawmills and newsprint plants scaled back operations.

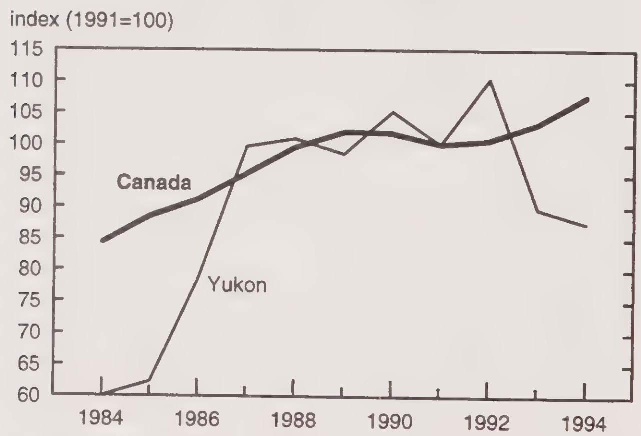
The service industries boomed in tandem with the vigorous economy. Transportation firms, telecommunications companies, banks, and management consultants all fared well. The hospitality industry benefited from a wave of tourists as hotel occupancy rates rose throughout the province, and restaurant and tavern receipts advanced.

Yukon

Faro mine closure continued to cripple the economy

Shutdown of the Faro lead-zinc mining operations continued to ripple throughout the Yukon, where economy-wide output fell 2.6% following a mammoth 18.7% drop in 1993. The number of unemployment insurance beneficiaries fell sharply, after increasing while the Faro mine was closed.

Yukon's GDP at 1986 prices



Mining output tumbled nearly 40% on top of an even larger decline the year before. The mining woes were not limited to the Faro mine as gold mining activities, which began to taper off years ago, continued to decline. By 1994, output of gold mines was about half its 1989 level. Exports of goods abroad declined by 26.1%, a fourth consecutive drop. The Faro mine was closed throughout 1994, but on-site work is being carried out in order to resume mining operations shortly.

A lower population count contributed to a 2.1% decline in consumer expenditure on goods and services, with food-related expenditure the hardest hit. The hospitality industry prospered for a third straight year as both restaurants and hotels/motels were busier, and air carriers transported more passengers following years of declines.

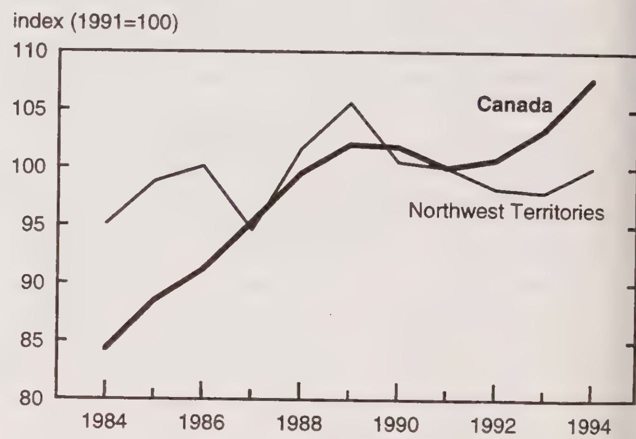
One bright spot in this gloomy picture was government investment in construction, buoyed by projects by all three levels of government. Building activity by the territorial government, particularly construction of health facilities, dominated the scene.

Northwest Territories

Economy rebounded after four declines

After slumping for a number of years, the Northwest Territories' economy improved in 1994, led by higher production and exports of metal ores and petroleum products. Despite this gain, output remained more than 5% below its pre-recession peak of 1989. The number of unemployment insurance recipients fell 17.6%, and labour income grew 5.3%, well above the national average.

Northwest Territories' GDP at 1986 prices



Although gold mines constitute the largest industry in the territory, it was a 20.1% surge in production by other metal mines (lead, zinc and silver) that led extraction of metal ores. Output by gold mines rose marginally but remained below its peak of 1991, prior to the labour dispute at the Giant mine. Output of refined petroleum products rose substantially following a decline in 1993 when the Norman Wells refinery was idled by fire. Wholesalers of petroleum products also benefited from the resumption of production. Drilling grew as the race to locate diamonds and develop the first ever diamond mining operation in Canada spurred exploration. Exploratory drilling for oil and natural gas was curtailed again, however, moderating the overall gain in drilling.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2594, 2596-2636, 4995-4998, 5025-5026, 5089-5097, 5099, 6949-6950, 6965-6979, 7358-7368 and 7904-7915.

The 1981-1994 issue of *Provincial economic accounts, annual estimates* (13-213, $50) and the 1984-1994 issue of *Provincial gross domestic product by industry* (15-203, $50) will be released shortly.

Data for the provincial economic accounts are also available in printouts ($50) and on diskettes ($80) from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information on this release, contact René Van Diepen (613-951-3640), National Accounts Division or Richard Martel 613-951-2018, Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales
March 1995

Consumer spending in department stores rose 1.4% in March to $1.1 billion (seasonally adjusted). Compared with March 1994, sales were down 1.8%.

Inventories decreased in March for a second consecutive month to a seasonally adjusted $5.1 billion, a 1.9% decline from February. Inventory levels were 5.1% lower than March 1994.

Accounts receivable dipped a slight 0.3% to $3.2 billion in March after a 2.0% decline in February. February was the first month since October 1993 when accounts receivable declined.

Department store sales and inventories

	February 1995[r]	March1995[p]	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,117.1	1,132.6	1.4	-1.8
Inventories	5,227.6	5,127.2	-1.9	-5.1

[p] *Preliminary figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Unadjusted figures for March show that consumers bought $452 million worth of goods and services from major department stores, a 9.9% drop from March 1994. In contrast, consumer spending in the discount stores rose 7.5% from the previous year, with sales totalling $501 million. During the first quarter of 1995, 52.1% of consumers' department store spending occurred in the discount stores.

Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the only provinces where sales increased from March 1994. Sales in Quebec remained unchanged, and sales in the other provinces declined.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The March 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department store sales including concessions

	March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Newfoundland	13.5	5.8
Prince Edward Island	3.3	-11.4
Nova Scotia	29.4	-3.0
New Brunswick	22.0	0.3
Quebec	179.0	--
Ontario	398.5	-1.9
Manitoba	41.4	1.9
Saskatchewan	29.0	2.1
Alberta	103.6	-0.7
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories	133.2	-5.0
Canada	**953.0**	**-1.5**

-- *Amount too small to be expressed*

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard
March 1995

Waferboard production in March totalled 263 194 cubic metres, a 0.6% decrease from 264 673 cubic metres (revised) in March 1994. Particleboard production totalled 134 050 cubic metres, down 0.2% from 134 359 cubic metres (revised) in March 1994. Fibreboard production in March was 9 506 thousand square metres (basis 3.175 mm), down 2.9% from 9 792 thousand square metres in March 1994.

For January to March 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 760 610 cubic metres, up 6.6% from 713 433 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 370 140 cubic metres, up 6.6% from 347 163 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 27 237 thousand square metres (basis 3.175 mm), up 6.6% from 25 560 thousand square metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

■

Oils and fats
March 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in March totalled 77 584 tonnes, a 13.7% increase from 68 263 tonnes in February 1995. At the end of March 1995, year-to-date production totalled 223 585 tonnes, a 5.5% increase from 211 926 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' sales of packaged shortening totalled 10 769 tonnes in March 1995, up from 8 684 tonnes the previous month. At the end of March 1995, year-to-date sales totalled 29 828 (revised) tonnes, compared with 30 874 tonnes a year earlier.

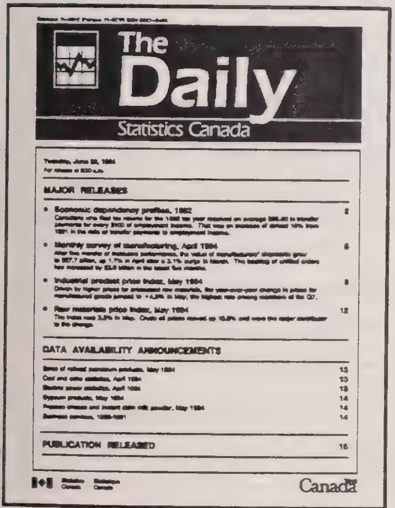
Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 266 tonnes in March 1995, up from 4 729 (revised) tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of March 1995 totalled 17 224 (revised) tonnes, compared with 18 879 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The March 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

■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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Footwear statistics, quarter ended March 1995
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $6/$24; United States: US$8/US$29; other countries: US$9/US$34).

Steel wire and specified wire products, March 1995
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, March 1995
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, March 1995
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Refined petroleum products, February 1995
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240 other countries: US$28/US$280).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 16, 1995
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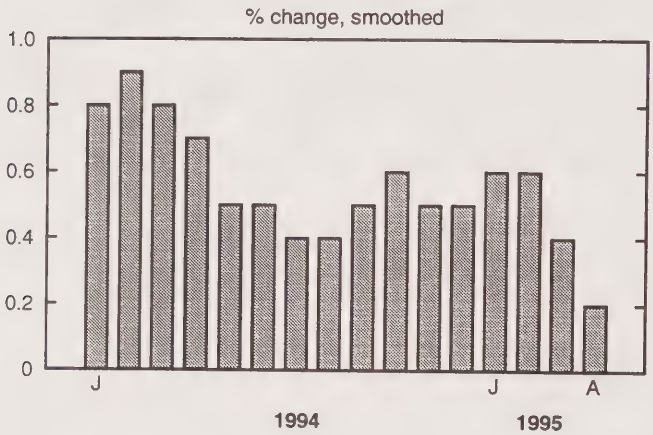
Composite index
April 1995

The leading indicator showed a 0.2% gain in April, after a revised increase of 0.4% (versus 0.5%) in March. This continued the index's slower growth trend, which has persisted for more than a year. However, most of the 10 components continued to rise, 2 were unchanged and only 2 were trending downward. The index's most recent weakening originated in a slowing of manufacturing demand, while household demand fell further.

The growth of the composite index has been slowing for over a year



Manufacturing demand softened as shipments to the United States fell, while first-quarter GDP growth was the lowest since mid-1993. New orders for manufacturers of durable goods rose at a much slower rate than at the turn of the year. Inventories rose, putting a brake fon the recent surge in the ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods. The outlook for business spending remains bright, however, as business services employment in April posted its first gain of the year, while demand for investment goods has shown few signs of slowing.

The U.S. leading indicator fell as a majority of components declined, especially in some of our key export markets such as housing and industrial demand. Business investment remained the engine of growth in the first quarter, while the stock market rallied.

In Canada, household demand continued to weaken, but at least the worst seemed to be over as the second quarter began. In April, the housing index fell at about the same rate as in March, after decelerating steadily over the previous year, as housing starts firmed. Sales of durable goods grew at a slow but steady rate.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the May 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available later this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	**170.5**	**171.4**	**172.4**	**173.4**	**174.1**	**174.5**	**0.2**
Housing index[1]	119.1	117.0	115.2	112.4	108.1	104.1	-3.7
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,920	1,930	1,937	1,940	1,942	1,943	0.1
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,246	4,229	4,191	4,159	4,162	4,179	0.4
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	30,314	30,311	30,306	30,321	30,304	30,315	0.0
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100)[3]	216.7	216.9	217.1	217.3	217.4	217.2	-0.1
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	0.0
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	11,750	11,974	12,244	12,576	12,847	13,016	1.3
Shipments/inventories[4]	1.65	1.68	1.71	1.76	1.79	1.81	0.02*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,131.3	1,134.5	1,138.8	1,146.4	1,156.2	1,163.7	0.6
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,961.3	3,967.2	3,979.6	4,002.1	4,022.5	4,031.6	0.2
Unsmoothed composite	171.7	173.4	174.6	175.6	174.5	173.6	-0.5

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Nursery trades industry
1993 and 1994

Nursery and sod sales in 1994 totalled an estimated $338.9 million, up slightly from 1993. Nursery revenue from production totalled almost $197 million, while revenue from the purchase and resale of nursery products amounted to $66.9 million.

Revenue from production has remained steady since 1990, but revenue from resales has drifted downward. The downward trend of resales has been reinforced by two general developments. In the late 1980s, nursery producers expanded production capabilities. In recent years, the exchange rate has been lower. Combined, these two developments have caused imports to be replaced by local production, resulting in lower purchases for resale.

The *Survey of Canadian nursery trades industry* (22-203, $26) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bill Parsons (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

Greenhouse industry
1994

The greenhouse industry followed the general economy as ornamental and plant sales remained relatively stable at almost $633 million in 1994. Sales, employment, capital investment, and total greenhouse area showed little appreciable change compared to 1993.

Greenhouse producers saw exports rise by 34% or $12.3 million to $46.8 million (similar to the 1992-93 dollar value increase). The increase in exports may be attributed to strong demand for potted plants and a weak Canadian dollar.

Revenue from lettuce production rose a dramatic 38% to $11.1 million; the area used for growing lettuce increased only 10%. One reason for the higher revenues might be greater use of hydroponic techniques, which have the benefit of shorter growing times and higher yields per square foot. Also, adverse weather in the United States may have contributed to higher prices in Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.

The 1994 issue of *Greenhouse industry* (22-202, $33) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bill Parsons, (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

Industrial monitor
May 1995

The tables in the May 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

Industrial monitor can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is $200 per individual sector. The annual subscription for the totals of the manufacturing industries (15F0017XPE) costs $50. The full 22-sector package (1500115XPE) costs $3,000, a savings of $650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Domestic travel
Fourth quarter 1994

Canadians took advantage of the mild weather last fall by making more than 30 millions trips to destinations in their own country during October, November and December. Most of the trips (37%) were taken in December, 33% were made in October and 30% in November.

The main reason for these trips was to visit friends and relatives (40.6%). Pleasure (28.9%), business and convention (16.5%), and personal and "other" (14.0%) were also given as reasons for travelling. Of all reported trips, 51% were same-day travel; 49% included a stay of more than 24 hours.

Data for the fourth quarter of 1994 are now available. Annual data and a microdata file containing unaggregated, anonymous records are now available. Data on expenditures will be available in June.

For further information on this release, contact Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-1672), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns
March 1995

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,679 million in March, up 4.2% from $1,611 million in March 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The March 1995 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Greenhouse industry, 1994
Catalogue number 22-202
(Canada: $33; United States: US$40; other countries: US$47).

Survey of Canadian nursery trades industry, 1993 and 1994
Catalogue number 22-203
(Canada: $26; United States: US$32; other countries: US$37).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, March 1995
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Monthly production of soft drinks, April 1995
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; other countries: US$5/US$42).

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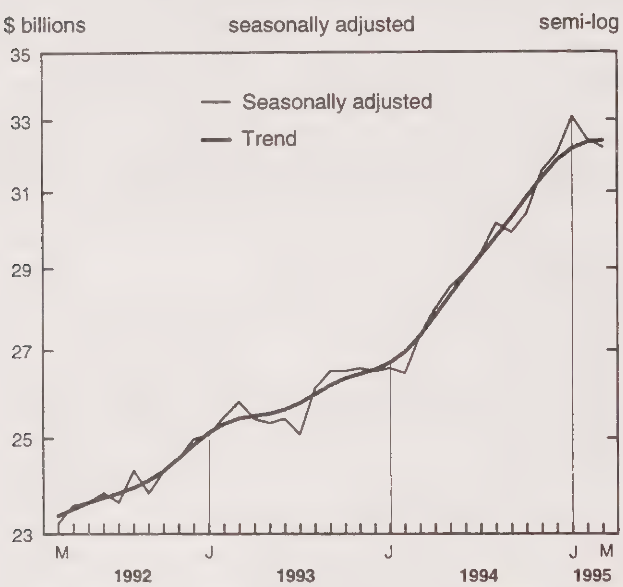
Monthly survey of manufacturing

March 1995

The manufacturing surge of 1994, when export-based industries were largely responsible for rapid growth in shipments, is losing momentum. In March 1995, the seasonally adjusted value of shipments fell for a second month in a row (-0.6% to $32.2 billion). Despite the drop, monthly shipments were 18% higher than in March 1994.

Monthly shipments down 0.6%



The decline was concentrated in 7 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 60% of shipments); 14 posted increases and 1 remained unchanged. The largest drop by far (in current dollars) was in the transportation equipment industry. Weak demand for automobiles in North America has led to tumbling sales in recent months. The second largest decline was in the wood products industry. Poor housing starts in both Canada and the United States continued to cut manufacturers' wood shipments.

In contrast, shipments of paper and allied products jumped, largely due to price increases. This increase, along with strong demand for primary and fabricated metals, helped temper the March decline. Without these increases and without the large drop in motor vehicles shipments would have been up slightly from February.

> ***Definitions***
>
> ***Unfilled orders** are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.*
>
> ***New orders** are the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.*

The rail dispute in mid-March does not appear to have had as severe an impact on manufacturers as was first expected. Most of the drop in shipments can be directly attributed to weak demand. Shortages of parts did force some plants to close. But many manufacturers seem to have anticipated the potential rail service disruptions and made alternative shipping arrangements.

Certain indicators suggest the pace of manufacturing growth in Canada may be easing from last year's boom, when shipments soared 21%. The March declines were concentrated in only a few industries, while the growth in the other manufacturing industries has slowed considerably in recent months. Manufacturing employment growth has levelled off, consumer confidence is receding, and the American economy has slowed recently. Inventories have continued to grow and car manufacturers reported sharply lower sales in April. As well, April's Business conditions survey showed that a smaller proportion of manufacturers expect to increase production over the next quarter. It also revealed less optimism about orders than did the previous survey.

Shipments slip for a second straight month

The bulk of March's decline was in the transportation equipment (-5.8%) and wood industries (-2.5%). Climbing interest rates and higher prices for new motor vehicle models curbed sales in both Canada and the United States. Temporary plant shutdowns and fewer shifts were announced by some automakers in response to the sales slowdowns. Sluggish housing starts across North America, which stemmed from rising interest rates and an overall dampening of consumer confidence, contributed significantly to the drop in wood shipments.

A 4.4% price increase and continued strong demand from European and Asian markets caused manufacturers' shipments of paper and allied products

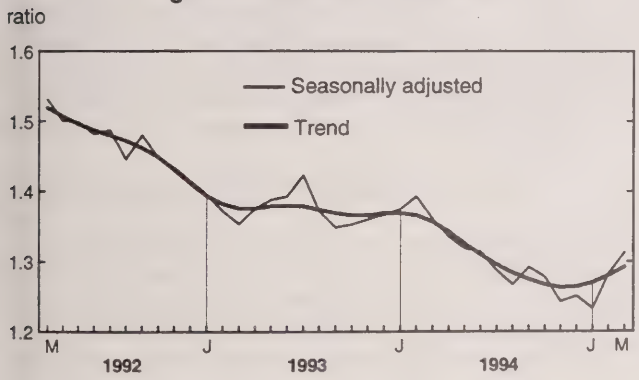
to jump 5.2%. Export-based demand was also instrumental in a 3.6% jump in primary metals shipments. Although several other industries posted gains (in current dollars), the pace of growth has slowed considerably compared with that seen during 1994.

Inventories continue escalating

Manufacturers in almost every industry were faced with growing inventories in March, as total levels increased 1.8% to $42.3 billion. Since December 1994, inventory growth has averaged close to 2% each month. According to the January and April Business conditions surveys, a growing proportion of manufacturers are concerned about the rising inventory levels.

Falling shipments coupled with escalating inventories led to the highest value in the inventory-to-shipments ratio since June 1994. March's ratio of 1.31 contrasted with the record low of 1.23 set just two months earlier.

Inventory-to-shipments ratio is at its highest level since June 1994



Pace of growth slows for unfilled orders

Although the change in unfilled orders was positive (+0.4%), the increase in the backlog has been slowing. Unfilled orders for aircraft and aircraft parts (+2.5%) led the March increase, but the backlog for electrical and electronic products dropped 2.0%. For a second consecutive month, new orders fell (-0.9%), due mainly to large declines in motor vehicles (-12.6%) and machinery (-14.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The March 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Danielle Gendron, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventory and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventory		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventory-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,997	2.3	37,418	0.5	31,282	2.4	28,744	4.1	1.34
May 1994	28,528	1.9	37,637	0.6	31,110	-0.5	28,357	-1.3	1.32
June 1994	28,882	1.2	37,940	0.8	31,180	0.2	28,951	2.1	1.31
July 1994	29,372	1.7	37,833	-0.3	31,656	1.5	29,849	3.1	1.29
August 1994	30,160	2.7	38,205	1.0	32,216	1.8	30,719	2.9	1.27
September 1994	29,911	-0.8	38,659	1.2	32,911	2.2	30,606	-0.4	1.29
October 1994	30,429	1.7	38,900	0.6	33,289	1.1	30,806	0.7	1.28
November 1994	31,557	3.7	39,223	0.8	33,145	-0.4	31,413	2.0	1.24
December 1994	32,050	1.6	40,094	2.2	33,787	1.9	32,692	4.1	1.25
January 1995	33,088	3.2	40,809	1.8	33,931	0.4	33,232	1.7	1.23
February 1995	32,428	-2.0	41,571	1.9	34,144	0.6	32,641	-1.8	1.28
March 1995	32,223	-0.6	42,312	1.8	34,280	0.4	32,359	-0.9	1.31

■

Travel between Canada and other countries

March 1995

In March, overseas residents made a record number of overnight trips to Canada. The number of Canadians returning from an overnight trip to countries other than the United States also reached a new high.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).*

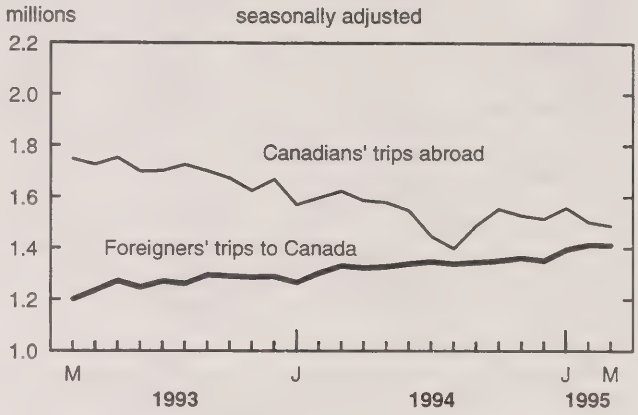
Overnight trips to Canada remain stable

The number of foreign visitors who spent at least one night in Canada remained stable at 1.4 million in March. Of those visitors, 1.1 million were Americans, unchanged from February.

Meanwhile, the number of overnight visitors from overseas countries increased slightly, to a record 317,000, extending the upward trend that emerged in mid-1992.

Over time, travellers from countries other than the United States have represented an increasing share of the visitors to Canada. While they accounted for only 5% of foreign overnight visits in 1972, their share now stands at 22%. Since overseas residents tend to make longer trips to Canada than Americans, the economic impact of this increase is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of U.S. visitors. In 1994, overseas visitors spent an average C$976 per overnight trip, compared with C$350 for Americans.

Canadians' made fewer overnight trips abroad in March

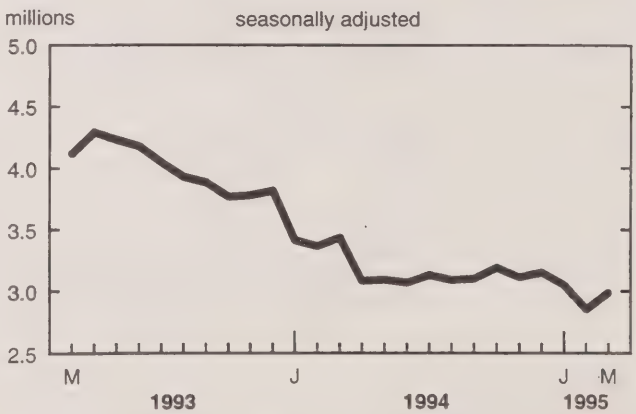


Fewer overnight trips abroad for Canadians

During March, 1.5 million Canadians spent at least one night outside the country, a 1.0% decrease from February. The number who spent one or more nights in the United States decreased 1.5%, to 1.2 million. This type of travel has been decreasing since late 1991.

However, a record number of Canadians (more than 301,000) spent at least one night overseas in March. This 1.3% increase over the previous month extended an upward trend that emerged in June 1991.

Canadians' made more same-day car trips to the United States in March than in February



Canadians' cross-border car trips increase

Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips (often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping) increased 4.7% from February, to 3.0 million. The dollar stood at an average US71 cents in March.

Canadians' same-day car trips to the United States

	March 1995[p]	March 1994 to March 1995[p]
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Canada	**2,891**	**-10.7**
Province of re-entry		
New Brunswick	423	-12.7
Quebec	240	-16.2
Ontario	1,355	- 9.8
Manitoba	44	-24.6
Saskatchewan	18	-30.8
Alberta	13	- 9.1
British Columbia	797	- 7.9
Yukon	1	39.9

p *Preliminary figures.*

Americans made 1.9 million same-day car trips tc Canada in March, a 4.4% decrease from February Nonetheless, this type of travel has generally beer increasing since early 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The March 1995 issue of *International travel advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contac Monique Beyrouti (613-951-1673), International Trave Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	January 1995[r]	February 1995[r]	March 1995[p]	February 1995 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,049	2,854	2,987	4.7
One or more nights	865	777	775	-0.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,261	1,204	1,186	-1.5
Other countries	298	297	301	1.3
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,935	1,941	1,856	-4.4
One or more nights	734	746	741	-0.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,082	1,096	1,094	-0.2
Other countries[2]	313	316	317	0.2

	March 1995[p]	March 1994 to March 1995	January-March 1995[p]	January-March 1994 to January-March 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,891	-10.7	7,661	-12.7
One or more nights	781	-11.1	1,716	-8.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,298	-9.3	3,066	-6.5
Other countries	410	8.8	1,153	6.7
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,473	14.4	4,205	22.4
One or more nights	392	5.7	1,011	6.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	609	8.1	1,569	8.0
Other countries[2]	170	14.5	443	16.0

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
2 *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly survey of trusteed pension funds

Fourth quarter 1994

The market value of trusteed pension fund assets was down a slight 0.2% to $309 billion in the fourth quarter of 1994. This was the third quarterly decrease in 1994. Compared with the end of 1993, assets at market value were down 1.2%, the first year-end decrease. This was due both to lower income throughout most of the year and to financial market conditions.

Income of the trusteed pension funds in 1994 totalled $39 billion, down 6% from 1993—the largest of only two decreases ever recorded. The first ever decrease was almost exclusively due to a significant drop in profits on the sale of securities (mainly because of the 1987 stock market adjustment). The decrease in 1994 was attributable to a combination of factors: a considerable drop in profits (-18%), reduced employer contributions (-8%), and almost unchanged employee contributions. Only investment income was up in 1994: it registered a modest 3.5% increase after three years of little or no growth.

Lower income in 1994 had a direct impact on the net purchase of assets. The book value of assets (generally their purchase price) registered its smallest year-over-year increase in survey history (+7.6% to $292 billion).

In addition to the low net purchases of assets, two market forces in particular dampened the market value of assets. Increasing interest rates negatively affected the value of bonds, and fluctuating stock market conditions in 1994 lowered the value of stocks. Together, these two investment vehicles (bonds and stocks) represent more than three-quarters of the trusteed pension funds portfolio.

These estimates are from a quarterly sample of 181 funds holding 86% of total assets, supplemented by data from an annual census of all trusteed pension funds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds* (74-001, $18/$60) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088, fax: 613-951-4087), Pensions Section, Labour Division. ■

Department store sales, advance release

April 1995

Consumers spent $1,044.9 million in department stores in April, a 4.5% increase from April 1994. Spending in discount stores ($562.5 million) grew 14.8%; sales by major stores ($482.4 million) declined 5.3%.

The April 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-5580) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial gross domestic product by industry,
1984-1994
Catalogue number 15-203
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.

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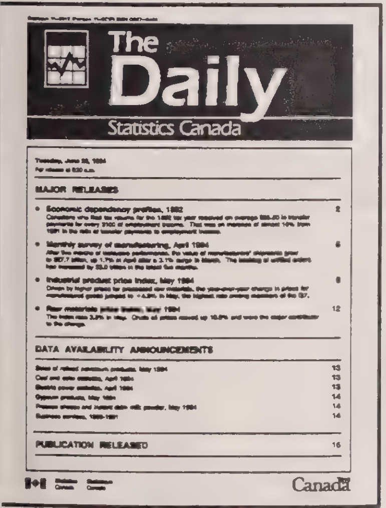

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 18, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Merchandise trade statistics on CD-ROM

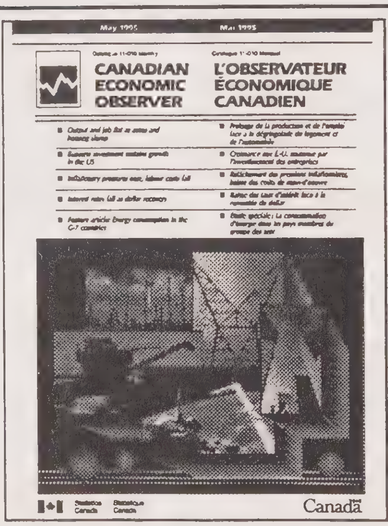
1988-1994

Revised monthly merchandise trade statistics for 1994 are available on CD-ROM. The disc makes it easy to access the import and export data for over 16,000 commodities and 200 countries by value, quantity, province and U.S. state. These statistics are presented at their most detailed level, classified according to the harmonized coding system. Descriptions of each commodity are also included. The accompanying TIERS software makes it easy to select, retrieve, sort, aggregate, save and print the data.

Canadian merchandise trade statistics on CD-ROM, 1994 ($1,000) is now available. Additional years (1988 to 1993) can be purchased for $500 per year. A 50% discount is available to educational institutions. All prices are subject to Statistics Canada's Licencing Agreement.

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647; toll-free in Canada 1-800-294-5583), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division, or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded



Canadian economic observer

May 1995

The May 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of current economic conditions and a feature article on energy consumption in the G-7 nations. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The May 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, call Cynthia Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

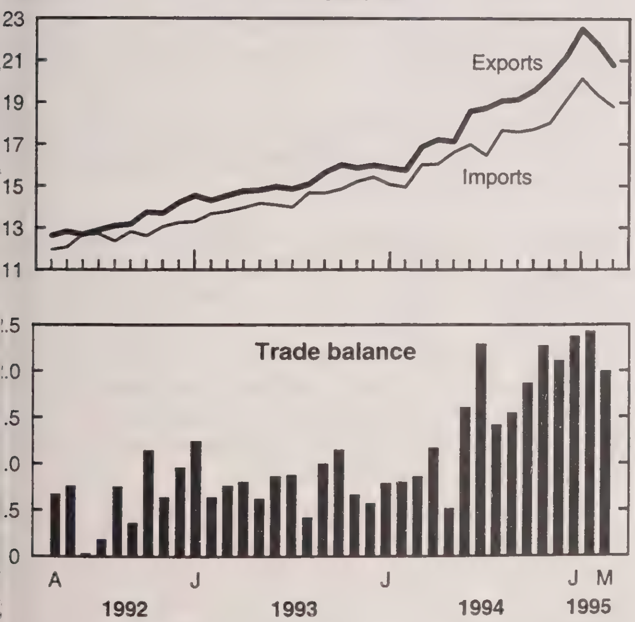
MAJOR RELEASES

anadian international merchandise rade
larch 1995

xports were down 4.6% in March, falling from $21.8 o $20.8 billion. This decline resulted primarily from ower auto exports, which were influenced by continuing veakness in U.S. auto sales. Grain and lumber exports ell, partly reflecting labour disputes among rail workers ind dock workers. In other sectors, exports advanced specially among energy and industrial goods.

Imports fell 2.9% to $18.7 billion in March. The lecline was concentrated among cars and parts from he United States. Excluding the auto sector, imports ictually grew 1.5% as the demand for machinery and ndustrial goods recovered from February's dip.

Exports, imports and trade balance



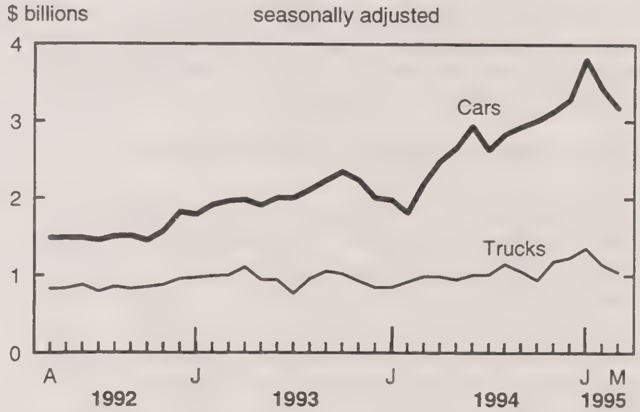
The merchandise trade surplus fell slightly in larch, settling at $1.9 billion. The trade surplus with ie United States was unchanged; the balance with apan increased. There were trade deficits with all ther trading partners.

> *Note to readers*
>
> *Those interested in macroeconomic issues should use the balance of payment figures, along with the rest of the current account (which includes services transactions, investment income and transfers). In the fourth quarter of 1994, an overall merchandise trade surplus of $6.2 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $5.4 billion.*

Exports hampered by falling U.S. demand for autos

Reduced shipments of cars (-7.5%) and trucks (-9.0%) accounted for nearly half of March's export decline. Curtailed demand for these exports reflects softening motor vehicle sales in the United States, which were down in January, February and March. Production slowdowns in March reflected a shortage of rail-delivered parts and a concerted effort on the part of automakers to reduce inventories. In the case of offshore-owned (not North American) car companies, exports were up in the month.

Exports of automotive products

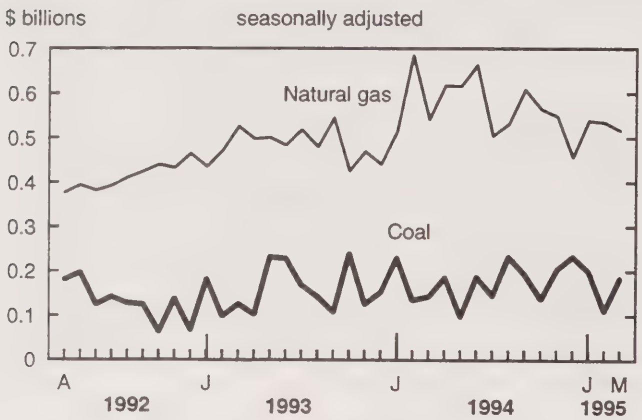


Machinery and equipment exports were off, with fewer deliveries of aircraft to the United States. Excluding the volatile aircraft category, machinery exports showed little variation from February.

Demand for most energy products rose. Coal exports, bound mainly for Japan, recovered from losses suffered earlier this year (+66%). Petroleum products advanced solidly (+11.2%), but exports of natural gas dipped 3.5%.

Elsewhere in natural resources, movements were mixed. Shipments of paper grew stronger in March, with gains in newsprint still linked to price increases. On the down side, exports of lumber and pulp suffered somewhat during the rail workers' and dock workers' disputes. Reduced lumber exports during the first quarter coincided with a slowing U.S. housing market.

Exports of energy products



Agricultural exports were off 13.3% in March, due mainly to falling wheat shipments (-47%). Some grain was left in the elevators, possibly reflecting limited rail services. All remaining agricultural exports fell 3.4%.

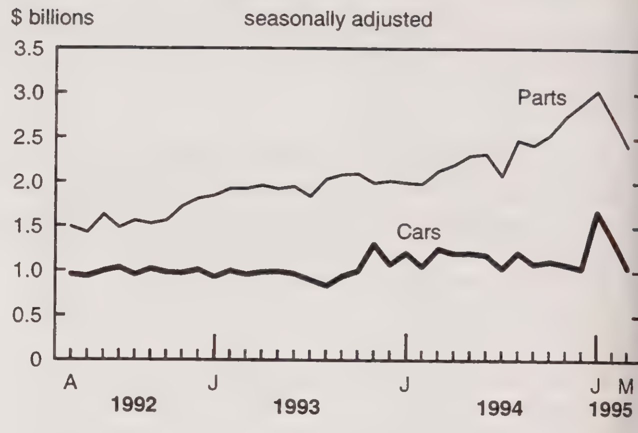
Imports fell as automotive trade weakened

Retrenchment in automotive trade weakened the Canadian import picture for a second consecutive month. A 24.1% reduction in demand for U.S.- and foreign-made cars reflected slower domestic sales, a trend that has endured since January. Slower production rates and curtailed rail services combined to reduce the flow of auto parts into Canada by 11.6%.

Outside the automotive sector, Canada's import picture was brighter. Led by metals and ores (+13.7%), demand for industrial goods and materials continued to grow. Aircraft and communications equipment helped boost machinery imports to a level 22% higher than a year earlier.

Natural resource imports advanced as well, with crude petroleum surging nearly 24% and forestry products up 3.5%.

Imports of automotive products



Revisions

In accordance with International Trade Division policy, data are revised for each month of the current year. These revisions correct classification anomalies, include data from late documents, and, in the case of energy, reflect differences between original estimates and actual figures.

Revisions to February 1995 trade data totals included a $240 million addition to imports and a $249 million revision upward to exports.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). It will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release. Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120).

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647, 1-800-294-5583), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Canada's merchandise trade

	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1995 to March 1995	January-March 1994	January-March 1995	January-March 1994 to January-March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted, current dollars								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
rincipal trading partners									
xports									
Jnited States	18,256	17,470	16,905	-4.3	-3.2	39,625	52,632	32.8	23.7
apan	950	939	949	-1.2	1.1	2,020	2,838	40.5	33.5
uropean Union	1,391	1,229	1,133	-11.6	-7.8	2,656	3,753	41.3	20.9
ther OECD countries[1]	325	226	434	-30.5	92.0	894	984	10.1	40.9
ll other countries	1,588	1,912	1,357	20.4	-29.0	3,291	4,857	47.6	8.0
otal	22,511	21,775	20,778	-3.3	-4.6	48,485	65,064	34.2	23.1
nports									
Jnited States	15,279	14,555	13,997	-4.7	-3.8	34,110	43,831	28.5	18.6
apan	794	858	823	8.1	-4.1	2,151	2,475	15.1	7.4
uropean Union	1,740	1,491	1,578	-14.3	5.8	3,584	4,810	34.2	26.5
ther OECD countries[1]	648	619	628	-4.5	1.5	1,177	1,895	61.0	56.2
ll other countries	1,688	1,832	1,770	8.5	-3.4	5,041	5,289	4.9	-2.4
otal	20,150	19,356	18,795	-3.9	-2.9	46,063	58,300	26.6	17.3
alance									
Jnited States	2,977	2,915	2,908	...	...	5,515	8,801	...	...
apan	156	81	126	...	...	-131	363	...	...
uropean Union	-349	-262	-445	...	...	-928	-1,057	...	...
ther OECD countries[1]	-323	-393	-194	...	...	-283	-911	...	...
ll other countries	-100	80	-413	...	...	-1,750	-432	...	...
otal	2,361	2,419	1,983	...	...	2,422	6,764	...	...
rincipal commodity groupings[2]									
xports									
gricultural and fishing products	1,889	1,557	1,350	-17.6	-13.3	3,934	4,795	21.9	-1.1
nergy products	2,088	1,797	1,925	-13.8	7.0	5,039	5,745	14.0	12.4
orestry products	3,122	3,048	2,899	-2.4	-4.9	6,921	9,070	31.1	21.9
dustrial goods and materials	4,205	4,324	4,397	2.8	1.7	8,820	12,926	46.6	42.3
lachinery and equipment	4,255	4,312	4,072	1.3	-5.6	9,728	12,639	29.9	19.0
utomotive products	6,379	5,817	5,485	-8.8	-5.7	12,354	17,682	43.1	25.3
ther consumer goods	542	537	559	-0.9	4.1	1,329	1,639	23.3	23.7
pecial transactions trade[3]	885	889	883	0.5	-0.7	2,096	2,657	26.8	17.1
nports									
gricultural and fishing products	1,112	1,157	1,062	4.0	-8.2	2,837	3,331	17.4	7.9
nergy products	722	674	785	-6.6	16.5	1,600	2,181	36.3	40.7
orestry products	177	164	167	-7.3	1.8	403	508	26.1	19.3
dustrial goods and materials	3,957	3,809	3,882	-3.7	1.9	8,619	11,648	35.1	31.3
achinery and equipment	6,320	6,149	6,252	-2.7	1.7	14,664	18,722	27.7	22.0
utomotive products	5,359	4,739	4,061	-11.6	-14.3	11,005	14,159	28.7	5.4
ther consumer goods	2,148	2,115	2,103	-1.5	-0.6	5,499	6,366	15.8	11.0
pecial transactions trade[3]	463	421	453	-9.1	7.6	1,194	1,337	12.0	11.6

Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey.
Figures not adjusted to a balance of payments basis
Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, goods returned to country of origin.
Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes
March 1995

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to March 1995 for the five commodity sections and 62 (exports)/61 (imports) major commodity groups.

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to March 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The March 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending May 13, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 13, 1995 totalled 281 444 tonnes, down 3.2% from 290 719 tonnes a week earlier, but up 10.1% from 255 693 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 5 350 571 tonnes, a 7.2% increase from 4 989 674 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel
March 1995

Rolled steel shipments for March totalled 1 306 701 tonnes, up 21.7% from 1 074 074 tonnes in February 1995 and up 6.4% from 1 228 436 tonnes in March 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of March 1995 totalled 3 507 428 tonnes, up 5.7% from 3 319 673 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 (except level 2, series 3) and 122 (series 22-25).

The March 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending April 21, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) in the seven-day period ending April 21, 1995 increased 9.4% to 4.9 million tonnes. The number of railway cars loaded increased 10.0% from the same period of the previous year.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 330 thousand tonnes, a 26.5% increase from the comparable week last year. The year-to-date figure increased 24.2%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 10.4% during the week. This brought the year-to-date total to 75.5 million tonnes, an 8.2% increase from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat
May 1, 1995

Preliminary data for May 1, 1995 on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Electric lamps

April 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 18,678,000 light bulbs and tubes in April 1995, a 16.2% decrease from 22,295,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of April 1995 totalled 92,105,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 9.8% decrease from 102,095,000 a year earlier.

The April 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

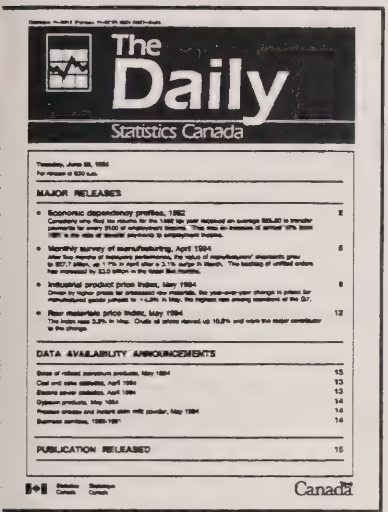
Plastic film and bags

First quarter 1995

Data for the first quarter of 1995 on shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin are now available.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin* (47-007, $10/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, May 1995
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308).

Livestock statistics, May 1995
Catalogue number 23-603E
(Canada: $90; United States: US$108; other countries: US$126).

Oils and fats, March 1995
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, March 1995
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

The labour force, April 1995
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $23/$230; United States: US$28/US$276; other countries: US$33/US$322).

Employment, earnings and hours, February 1995
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $31/$310; United States: US$38/US$372; other countries: US$44/US$434).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 19, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

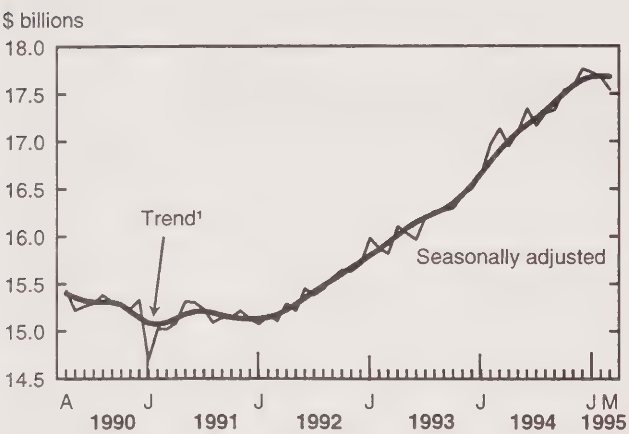
Retail trade

March 1995 (preliminary)

Cash registers remained quiet in March as retail sales declined for a third consecutive month. Sales decreased 0.7% to $17.5 billion after a 0.3% decline in February. In a context of high interest rates and uncertainty in the job market, consumers held back on purchases.

The weak 1995 trend in retail trade contrasts with the general growth observed from early 1992 to November 1994.

Cash registers were quiet in March



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

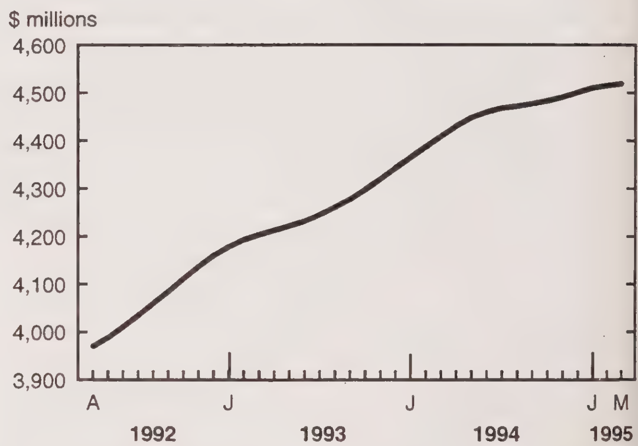
The March weakness came from all sectors, especially the automotive, food and clothing sectors. The decline was widespread geographically. Only the Yukon and Northwest Territories reported higher sales. Sales in Manitoba and British Columbia remained unchanged.

Automotive, food and clothing retailers dominated the decline

Sales in the automotive sector (includes new and used car dealers, gasoline service stations, and parts, accessories and services outlets) dropped 0.8%, the third consecutive monthly decline. Low consumer confidence, high interest rates and higher new car prices influenced consumers to reduce their spending on motor vehicles. Sales by new and used motor vehicle dealers declined 0.9% in March after a 1.2% drop in February; the number of new motor vehicles sold fell 1.7% in March.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *This release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitate comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations and differences in the number of trading days.*

Food sector sales have slowed in recent months[1]

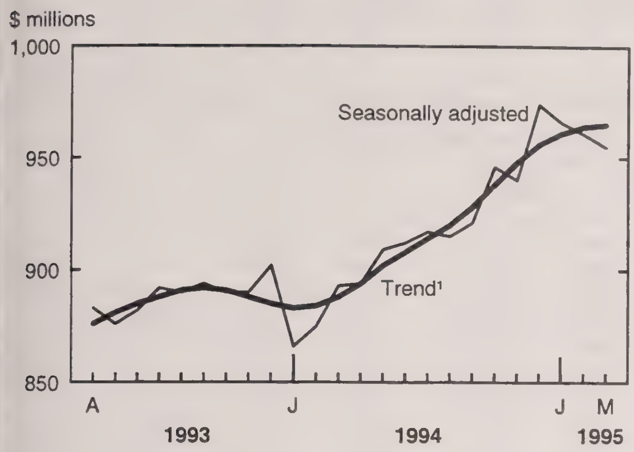


[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Spending in the food sector declined 1.0% in March, offsetting the 0.5% gain in February 1995. Retail food sales, an important contributor to total retail growth since early 1992, have grown at a slower rate since mid-1994.

Sales in the clothing sector declined 1.5% in March, the first decrease in five months. Three of the sector's four components decreased: women's clothing stores (-0.6%), other clothing stores (-1.7%) and men's clothing stores (-7.8%). The decline in men's clothing stores coincided with recent store closures. Partly offsetting these decreases was a 3.2% sales gain by shoe stores, after a 4.0% increase in February.

Furniture sector remains weak



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Higher interest rates helped stall demand for big ticket items in the furniture sector. Sales of furniture retailers declined for a third consecutive month in March (-0.6%). A weak housing market also drove sales down. The resale housing market fell to its lowest level in 11 years in March, and housing starts dropped to their lowest level since 1982.

Sales were sluggish in most provinces

Eight of the provinces recorded monthly decreases in sales. The largest drops in dollars terms were in Ontario (-0.9%) and Alberta (-1.3%). Ontario's decline was only the second since June 1994 and followed no growth in February.

Despite the decline in Ontario and the unchanged level in British Columbia, these two provinces had the highest year-over-year sales increases (+5.4% and +9.2% respectively). Manitoba also reported an increase, a 1.7% gain over March 1994.

First quarter 1995

Retail sales increased a slight 0.1% in the first quarter of 1995. The gain was weaker than the increases in the second, third and fourth quarters of 1994 (+1.3%, +0.8% and +2.1% respectively). Of the five sectors reporting higher sales in the first quarter of 1995, the clothing and general merchandise sectors were the main contributors to the growth. Partly offsetting the gains were lower sales by the automotive and drug sectors.

Early indications of April sales

Early indications of April sales are mixed. Compared with April 1994, department stores sales were up, but the number of new motor vehicles sold was down. Employment in trade increased 0.5% from March 1995. In the United States, retail sales decreased 0.4% in April after a 1.1% increase in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The March 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the second week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

	March 1994	December 1994[r]	January 1995[r]	February 1995[r]	March 1995[p]	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,434	4,556	4,518	4,539	4,495	-1.0	1.4
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,140	4,216	4,164	4,190	4,142	-1.1	0.1
All other food stores	294	340	354	349	353	1.0	20.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,009	993	996	987	982	-0.5	-2.7
Clothing	991	1,078	1,080	1,098	1,082	-1.5	9.2
Shoe stores	143	149	143	149	154	3.2	7.7
Men's clothing stores	153	137	140	147	135	-7.8	-11.8
Women's clothing stores	326	359	358	353	351	-0.6	7.6
Other clothing stores	369	433	439	450	442	-1.7	19.8
Furniture	893	974	966	961	955	-0.6	7.0
Household furniture and appliance stores	702	782	772	767	761	-0.9	8.3
Household furnishings stores	190	191	194	194	195	0.3	2.3
Automotive	6,044	6,341	6,273	6,239	6,189	-0.8	2.4
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,886	4,139	4,125	4,074	4,037	-0.9	3.9
Gasoline service stations	1,180	1,184	1,136	1,179	1,175	-0.4	-0.5
Automotive parts, accessories and services	978	1,018	1,012	986	978	-0.8	0.0
General merchandise stores	1,836	1,837	1,855	1,855	1,851	-0.2	0.8
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,928	1,986	2,042	1,997	1,992	-0.2	3.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	585	598	596	589	594	0.9	1.5
Other durable goods stores	471	468	488	476	483	1.4	2.6
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	872	920	957	932	915	-1.8	4.9
Total, retail sales	**17,134**	**17,765**	**17,730**	**17,676**	**17,547**	**-0.7**	**2.4**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,249	13,626	13,605	13,602	13,510	-0.7	2.0
Department store type merchandise	5,785	5,949	5,982	5,966	5,947	-0.3	2.8
Newfoundland	284	286	285	287	285	-0.6	0.5
Prince Edward Island	73	73	74	74	73	-1.3	0.2
Nova Scotia	553	545	542	541	532	-1.7	-3.9
New Brunswick	413	420	409	411	407	-1.0	-1.5
Quebec	4,201	4,262	4,234	4,150	4,134	-0.4	-1.6
Ontario	6,262	6,609	6,655	6,658	6,600	-0.9	5.4
Manitoba	586	595	586	595	595	0.0	1.7
Saskatchewan	512	532	533	532	512	-3.6	0.1
Alberta	1,858	1,854	1,817	1,821	1,798	-1.3	-3.3
British Columbia	2,336	2,530	2,538	2,550	2,551	0.0	9.2
Yukon	18	18	17	18	18	0.7	1.3
Northwest Territories	38	40	41	41	41	0.8	6.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Retail sales

	March 1994	February 1995[r]	March 1995[p]	March 1994 to March 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	4,360	4,020	4,485	2.9
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,082	3,728	4,152	1.7
All other food stores	279	292	333	19.6
Drug and patent medicine stores	999	891	984	-1.6
Clothing	822	680	887	7.9
Shoe stores	115	88	124	7.8
Men's clothing stores	117	87	103	-12.3
Women's clothing stores	280	223	295	5.1
Other clothing stores	310	282	366	18.0
Furniture	818	733	872	6.6
Household furniture and appliance stores	646	585	694	7.4
Household furnishings stores	172	148	179	3.6
Automotive	6,222	5,054	6,409	3.0
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,197	3,272	4,379	4.3
Gasoline service stations	1,125	1,038	1,130	0.5
Automotive parts, accessories and services	900	745	901	0.0
General merchandise stores	1,582	1,280	1,606	1.5
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,605	1,445	1,658	3.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	472	416	471	-0.2
Other durable goods stores	370	337	386	4.4
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	762	692	800	5.0
Total, retail sales	**16,409**	**14,103**	**16,901**	**3.0**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,212	10,831	12,522	2.5
Department store type merchandise	5,064	4,337	5,206	2.8
Newfoundland	265	220	271	2.1
Prince Edward Island	64	56	65	0.9
Nova Scotia	518	420	507	-2.0
New Brunswick	389	322	383	-1.4
Quebec	4,049	3,237	4,019	-0.7
Ontario	5,957	5,341	6,300	5.8
Manitoba	562	481	572	1.8
Saskatchewan	493	429	496	0.6
Alberta	1,792	1,451	1,733	-3.3
British Columbia	2,268	2,099	2,498	10.2
Yukon	16	13	16	5.3
Northwest Territories	37	33	40	7.9

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

March 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 6 824 951 thousand cubic metres in March, up 7.5% from March 1994. Colder than normal weather throughout Western Canada resulted in higher sales to the residential (+4.3%) and commercial (+2.0%) sectors. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) increased 12.3%, largely due to increased use of natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales to the end of March 1995 dropped 1.8% from the same period in 1994. Sales to the residential (-9.0%) and commercial (-9.0%) sectors decreased due to milder weather in January and February 1995. Industrial sector sales (including direct sales) maintained their strong growth, increasing 8.3% from the same period last year.

Sales of natural gas

	March 1995[p]	March 1994	March 1994 to March 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**6 824 951**	**6 349 438**	**7.5**
Residential	1 993 315	1 910 999	4.3
Commercial	1 507 526	1 477 534	2.0
Industrial	2 229 494	2 143 908	12.3
Direct	1 094 616	816 997	

	January to March 1995[p]	January to March 1994	January-March 1994 to January-March 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**21 480 118**	**21 873 128**	**-1.8**
Residential	6 692 557	7 356 195	-9.0
Commercial	4 933 625	5 420 675	-9.0
Industrial	6 716 193	6 626 147	8.3
Direct	3 137 743	2 470 111	

[p] *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The March 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index

April 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in April 1995 at March's level of 136.8. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.8% to 136.8 from 134.4 in April 1994.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986=100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for cities where a majority of trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

April 1995

April 1995 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Telephone statistics
March 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,168.0 million in March, down 2.4% from March 1994.

Operating expenses totalled $901.2 million, up 0.2% from March 1994. Net operating revenues totalled $266.7 million, a decrease of 10.6% from March 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The March 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

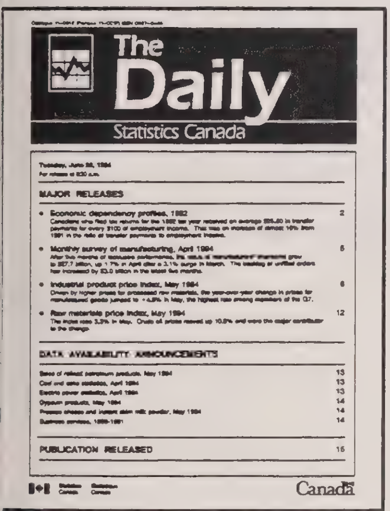
For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs
April 1995

Average prices of selected farm inputs for April 1995 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■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(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

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RELEASE DATES

Week of May 23-26

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
23	**Wholesale trade**	March 1995
24	**Consumer price index**	April 1995
25	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	March 1995
26	**Industrial product price index**	April 1995
26	**Raw materials price index**	April 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

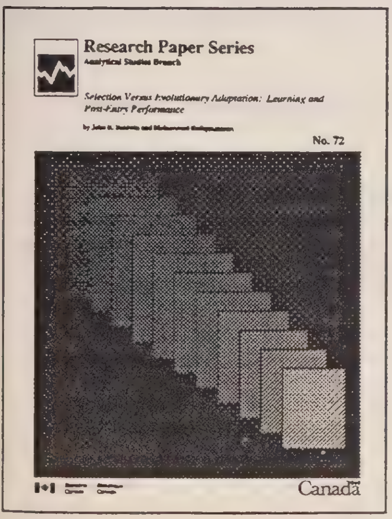
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 23, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES



How new firms perform

This research paper investigates the challenges faced by new firms in the manufacturing sector relative to firms that already exist (incumbents)—for example, challenges related to labour productivity and wage rates.

A number of conclusions emerge. New firms are smaller than incumbents; they also have lower labour productivity and lower wage rates. Profiles of entrants indicate that the wage disadvantage of new firms disappears as they mature.

Small new firms have high failure rates. However, this is not all bad because those that fall by the wayside are generally the least efficient. High exit rates then improve the performance of the group of remaining entrants.

Selection versus evolutionary adaptation: Learning and post-entry performance, Analytical Studies Branch research paper no. 72 is now available free. To order a copy, or for further information, contact Lucienne Sabourin (613-951-4676), Analytical Studies Branch.

MAJOR RELEASES

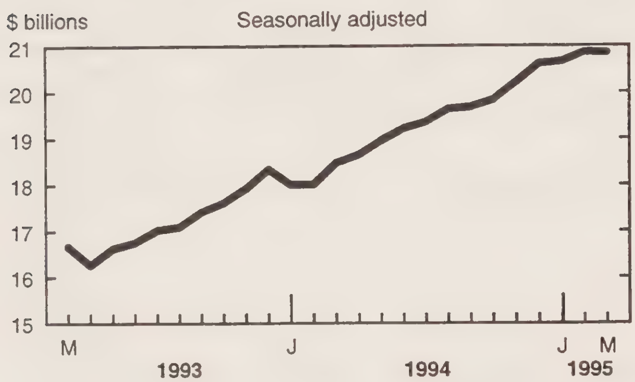
Wholesale trade

March 1995 (preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' sales were sluggish in March at $20.8 billion (-0.1%), following a 1.0% rise in February and a small gain (+0.2%) in January. However, total monthly sales were 12.9% higher than in March 1994.

Higher interest rates in Canada and the United States affeced the pace of wholesale growth over the last few months. For the first quarter of 1995, the average monthly sales increase was much lower (+0.4%) than in the last quarter of 1994 (+1.6%). Also, the rail strike may have disrupted certain economic sectors and delayed some sales transactions.

Sales were sluggish in March



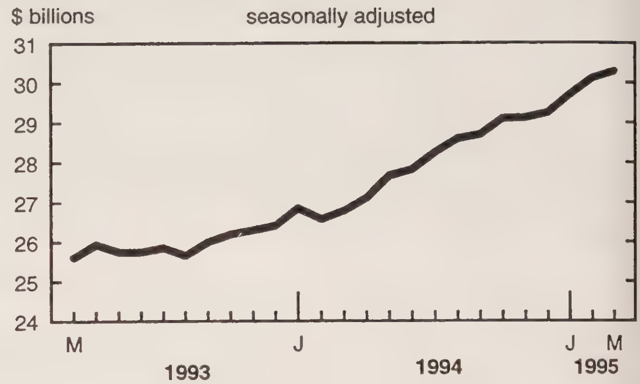
Sales declined marginally

Five of the nine trade groups (accounting for about 63% of all sales) posted lower sales. Wholesalers of lumber and building materials and dealers of other machinery, equipment and supplies recorded the most significant sales drop (-1.9% and -0.7% respectively). For lumber wholesalers, this was the second monthly decline in a row. It reflects the impact of very weak residential construction activity in Canada, accentuated by lower exports of lumber in March. As well, after eight months of consecutive growth, dealers of other machinery, equipment and supplies posted their first decline in March.

Inventory rose moderately

Inventory rose a moderate 0.6%, reaching $30.3 billion in March. This followed two months when the buildup in inventory was large (+1.4% in February and +1.6% in January). The inventory-to-sales ratio increased from 1.44 in February to 1.45 at the end of March.

Inventory continued to rise

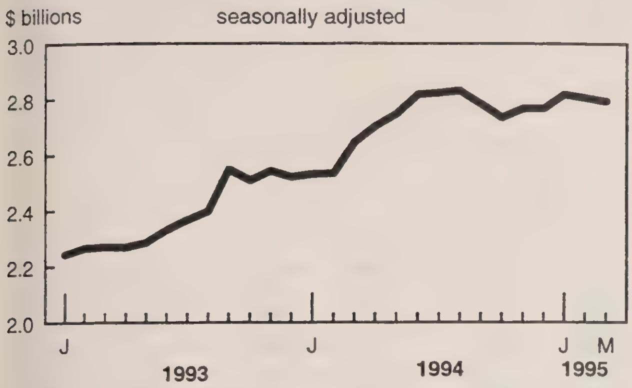


Inventories for six of the nine trade groups increased. The largest rise was in other products (+3.9% or +$161 million), which includes agricultural and industrial chemicals, books, newspaper and other products. This marked the eighth consecutive increase in inventory for this group, which includes some large exporters. Also showing a strong increase in inventory were wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.0% or +$85 million). In contrast, the largest decline was reported from dealers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-2.8% or -$111 million), which followed two months of strong inventory buildup.

British Columbia's merchants are no longer leading the way

British Columbia's wholesalers posted lower sales in recent months, continuing the trend begun in mid-1994. Recent growth in export-oriented markets has slowed due to labour disputes and weaker U.S. demand.

Since late 1994, sales growth has weakened for B. C. wholesalers



Compared with March 1994, Ontario and Quebec wholesalers registered sharply higher sales, increasing 16.3% and 12.6% respectively. The U.S. economy's strong performance throughout 1994 and Canadian business investments contributed to a surge in machinery and equipment sales from these two provinces. In March, Ontario and Quebec posted slight decreases (-0.1% in each case); for Ontario, it was the first decrease since January 1994.

All the Atlantic provinces posted strong increases, ranging from +3.0% in Prince Edward Island to +7.6% in Newfoundland. After a sharp decline in January, Newfoundland registered solid growth rates for two consecutive months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The March 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	March 1994	December 1994[r]	January 1995[r]	February 1995[r]	March 1995[p]	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,624	4,812	4,642	4,807	4,856	1.0	5.0
Apparel and dry goods	419	487	465	462	461	-0.1	10.0
Household goods	588	655	652	647	650	0.5	10.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,085	2,520	2,351	2,377	2,369	-0.3	13.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,366	1,607	1,618	1,591	1,620	1.9	18.6
Lumber and building materials	1,673	1,911	1,998	1,960	1,923	-1.9	14.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	421	495	504	525	529	0.8	25.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,354	4,745	4,871	4,970	4,933	-0.7	13.3
Other products	2,943	3,379	3,556	3,528	3,507	-0.6	19.2
Total, all trade groups	**18,473**	**20,611**	**20,657**	**20,865**	**20,849**	**-0.1**	**12.9**
Newfoundland	187	183	166	184	198	7.6	6.0
Prince Edward Island	46	45	42	39	40	3.0	-12.6
Nova Scotia	410	469	425	428	441	2.9	7.7
New Brunswick	247	293	283	288	300	4.3	21.5
Quebec	4,253	4,792	4,663	4,796	4,790	-0.1	12.6
Ontario	7,653	8,786	8,849	8,903	8,898	-0.1	16.3
Manitoba	629	657	677	705	673	-4.5	6.9
Saskatchewan	592	673	732	764	802	5.0	35.3
Alberta	1,791	1,921	1,982	1,929	1,890	-2.1	5.5
British Columbia	2,644	2,766	2,816	2,805	2,793	-0.5	5.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	21	25	22	23	25	9.8	17.6
Inventories							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,344	3,752	3,730	3,751	3,766	0.4	12.6
Apparel and dry goods	1,046	1,067	1,056	1,041	1,034	-0.7	-1.1
Household goods	1,271	1,445	1,482	1,507	1,509	0.2	18.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,518	3,776	3,869	4,013	3,902	-2.8	10.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,534	2,646	2,741	2,802	2,842	1.4	12.2
Lumber and building materials	2,838	2,956	3,094	3,174	3,166	-0.3	11.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,314	1,571	1,585	1,571	1,581	0.6	20.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,338	7,985	8,033	8,096	8,181	1.0	11.5
Other products	3,575	4,046	4,112	4,149	4,310	3.9	20.5
Total, all trade groups	**26,778**	**29,244**	**29,703**	**30,105**	**30,291**	**0.6**	**13.1**

[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	March 1994	February 1995[r]	March 1995[p]	March 1994 to March 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			
Sales				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,576	4,234	4,808	5.1
Apparel and dry goods	522	503	562	7.7
Household goods	585	505	627	7.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,450	2,013	2,733	11.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,394	1,393	1,632	17.1
Lumber and building materials	1,565	1,446	1,782	13.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	408	358	498	22.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	5,050	4,499	5,766	14.2
Other products	3,037	3,086	3,555	17.1
Total, all trade groups	**19,589**	**18,037**	**21,964**	**12.1**
Newfoundland	167	147	185	11.1
Prince Edward Island	41	32	37	-10.6
Nova Scotia	400	354	440	9.9
New Brunswick	235	231	289	23.2
Quebec	4,393	4,133	4,968	13.1
Ontario	8,385	7,801	9,640	15.0
Manitoba	620	570	657	6.0
Saskatchewan	550	633	778	41.4
Alberta	1,860	1,667	1,930	3.8
British Columbia	2,916	2,451	3,015	3.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	18	24	11.0
Inventories				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,185	3,628	3,551	11.5
Apparel and dry goods	1,041	1,059	1,006	-3.4
Household goods	1,229	1,464	1,476	20.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,657	4,243	4,080	11.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,561	2,778	2,908	13.6
Lumber and building materials	3,055	3,254	3,404	11.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,359	1,573	1,604	18.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,337	8,024	8,150	11.1
Other products	3,683	4,220	4,497	22.1
Total, all trade groups	**27,107**	**30,242**	**30,675**	**13.2**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

April 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 354 732 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in April 1995, down 68.7% from 4 333 571 square metres a year earlier and down 70.4% from 4 584 307 square metres the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of April 1995 totalled 10 036 480 square metres, an 11.0% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The April 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Tea, coffee and cocoa

March 1995

Data for the first quarter of 1995 on the production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The March 1995 issue of *Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa* (32-025, $10/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, March 1995
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266).

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin, quarter ended March 31, 1995
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $10/$32; United States: US$12/US$39; other countries: US$14/US$45).

Surface and marine transport, vol. 11, no. 4
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $11/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; other countries: US$16/US$112).

Energy statistics handbook, May 1995
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460).

The consumer price index, April 1995
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Wednesday, May 24

Wholesale trade, February 1995
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $18/$180; United States: US$22/US$216; other countries: US$26/US$252).

Building permits, March 1995
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 24, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

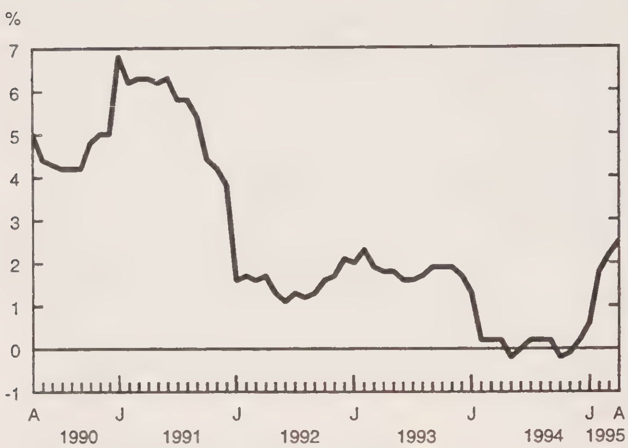
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index
April 1995

The year-over-year increase in the consumer price index (CPI) has been rising at higher rates in recent months. In April, consumers paid 2.5% more for the CPI's basket of goods and services than they did a year earlier. In March, the CPI was up 2.2% over a year earlier; in February, it was 1.8% higher.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



Consumers paid more in April than they did a year earlier for a large number of items. Significant price rises were seen for gasoline, new model vehicles, vehicle insurance, fresh vegetables, coffee, restaurant meals, mortgage interest costs and rents. Consumers have benefited slightly from lower prices for personal care supplies, while clothing and footwear prices remained on average at levels similar to those of a year earlier.

CPI increased 0.3% between March and April

The monthly increase in the CPI rose slightly from 0.2% in March to 0.3% in April. Higher fresh vegetable and gasoline prices were the most significant factors. Further upward pressures came from mortgage interest costs and women's wear. Price drops for electricity, piped gas, home maintenance and repairs, new model vehicles, public transportation, turkeys, and soft drinks moderated the monthly increase.

In April, fresh vegetable prices advanced an average 13.4%. Most of this was concentrated in sharply higher prices for tomatoes and lettuce. Abnormally heavy rainfall this spring along the central California coast was a large contributing factor to these increases. Fresh vegetables experienced a winter of unfavourable growing conditions, and prices were 22.2% above the level of a year earlier.

Gasoline prices rose 3.7% in April after increases of 0.9% in February and 1.6% in March. Since April 1994, gas prices have risen 8.9%. The latest rise can be explained by several factors: substantial advances in crude oil prices; delayed effects of an increase in the federal excise tax; increased demand leading to lower inventories; and the seasonal switch to more costly summer gasoline. Some of the increase was also attributable to a return to stable markets following an extended period of widespread price wars.

The interest cost of mortgage loans increased 0.5%. However, because of a slight drop in interest rates, this rise was down from the average 0.6% monthly advances noted since January. Because interest rates in domestic financial markets have been generally higher than in recent years, the mortgage interest cost index continued to rise. Compared with April 1994, mortgage holders paid 4.9% more in interest costs.

The advance in the clothing and footwear component was caused almost entirely by increases for women's clothing. Many items returned to normal price levels, increasing from the seasonal sale prices reported previously.

Provinces at a glance

In the provincial CPIs, the 12-month rates of change were highest in British Columbia (+2.8%) and Manitoba (+3.0%). The lowest rates were in three of the Atlantic Provinces (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia); each rose 1.8%. Whitehorse had an even lower rate at 1.5%.

Monthly changes ranged from drops of 0.1% in New Brunswick and British Columbia to a 0.7% rise in Quebec. The decline in New Brunswick resulted from a fall in four of its major component indexes, with the largest impact coming from a 0.8% drop in clothing and footwear prices. The decline in British Columbia was largely a result of lower electricity and gas prices. The large price increase in Quebec was influenced mainly by a 1.7% increase in food prices.

vailable on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454.

The April 1995 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

he consumer price index and its major components
986=100)

	April 1995	March 1995	April 1994	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
ll-items	**133.4**	**133.0**	**130.2**	**0.3**	**2.5**
ood	127.6	126.2	123.0	1.1	3.7
nelter	133.4	133.9	131.8	-0.4	1.2
ousehold operations and furnishings	121.4	121.2	119.7	0.2	1.4
othing and footwear	133.4	132.6	133.4	0.6	0.0
ansportation	137.3	136.6	130.1	0.5	5.5
ealth and personal care	135.9	135.8	136.9	0.1	-0.7
ecreation, education and reading	141.1	141.0	136.1	0.1	3.7
coholic beverages and tobacco products	142.7	142.4	141.3	0.2	1.0
oods	127.3	126.7	124.2	0.5	2.5
ervices	140.8	140.7	137.3	0.1	2.5
l-items excluding food and energy	135.5	135.4	132.6	0.1	2.2
nergy	127.2	126.8	123.9	0.3	2.7
urchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	75.0	75.2	76.8		
l-items (1981=100)	176.6				

The consumer price index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1986=100)

	April 1995	March 1995	April 1994	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
Newfoundland	127.6	127.1	125.3	0.4	1.8
Prince Edward Island	130.5	130.0	128.2	0.4	1.8
Nova Scotia	130.1	130.0	127.8	0.1	1.8
New Brunswick	129.2	129.3	126.3	-0.1	2.3
Quebec	131.2	130.3	128.4	0.7	2.2
Ontario	134.3	134.1	130.9	0.1	2.6
Manitoba	135.3	134.8	131.4	0.4	3.0
Saskatchewan	135.6	135.0	132.7	0.4	2.2
Alberta	132.3	131.9	128.9	0.3	2.6
British Columbia	136.9	137.0	133.2	-0.1	2.8
Whitehorse	129.4	129.0	127.5	0.3	1.5
Yellowknife	131.6	131.0	128.1	0.5	2.7

■

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products
April 1995

Canadian manufacturers produced 4.33 billion cigarettes in April, a 4.5% decrease from 4.53 billion in April 1994. Shipments totalled 3.96 billion cigarettes in April 1995, up 10.8% from the same month last year.

Domestic shipments, which are over 80% of total shipments, increased a slight 1.4%. Exports were almost double the April 1994 level. New markets in a number of countries other than the United States have been largely responsible for export growth in recent months.

Production was still higher than shipments, so inventories increased for a fourth straight month, to [illegible].50 billion cigarettes, and stayed well above last year's level.

Data on domestic shipments are the aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, not data on retail sales or consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the quarterly Survey on Smoking in Canada. For further information on that survey, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The April 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers
April 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 193 180 thousand square metres in April 1995, a 1.6% decrease from 196 263 thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to April 1995, domestic shipments totalled 807 882 thousand square metres (revised), a 7.1% increase from 754 064 thousand square metres shipped during the same period in 1994.

The April 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Construction type plywood
March 1995

Firms produced 168 110 cubic metres of construction type plywood in March, a 2.3% increase from 164 272 cubic metres in March 1994.

For January to March 1995, production totalled 458 591 cubic metres, a 0.2% decrease from 459 714 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1995 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia
March 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 149 717 cubic metres of lumber and ties in March, a 5.2% decrease from 3 322 604 cubic metres in March 1994.

For January to March 1995, production totalled 8 722 734 cubic metres, a 4.3% decrease from 9 112 759 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The March 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Logging industry
1993 Annual survey of forestry

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the logging industry (SIC 0410) totalled $9,030.9 million, up 8.0% from $8,358.5 million in 1992.

Data for this industry will be released in *Logging industry* (25-201, $33). See "How to order publications".

For information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

May 1995 (preliminary)

Preliminary estimates for May 1995 of average prices for selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), April 1995
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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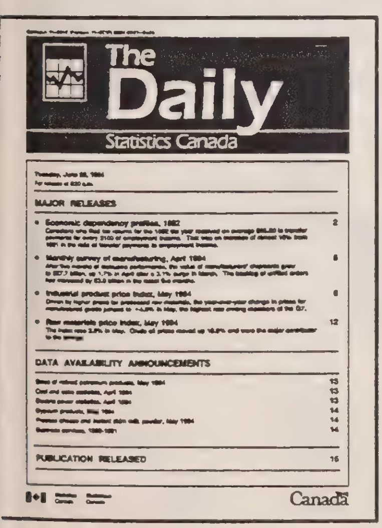
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 25, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

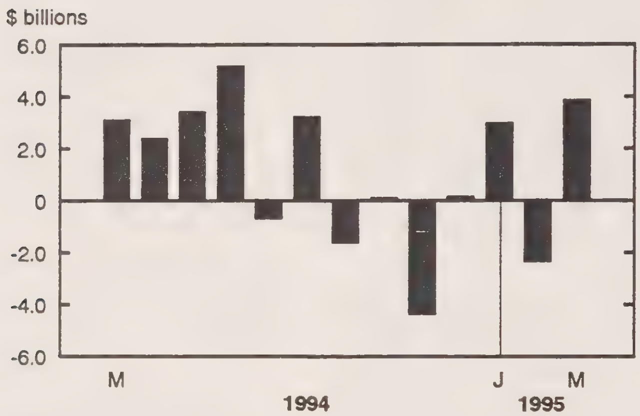
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities
March 1995

In March, non-residents purchased a sizable $3.8 billion more Canadian securities than they sold. This was in line with the seesaw pattern of investment that has prevailed since mid-1994. Most of their investment went into Government of Canada treasury bills, with a smaller investment in Canadian bonds.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



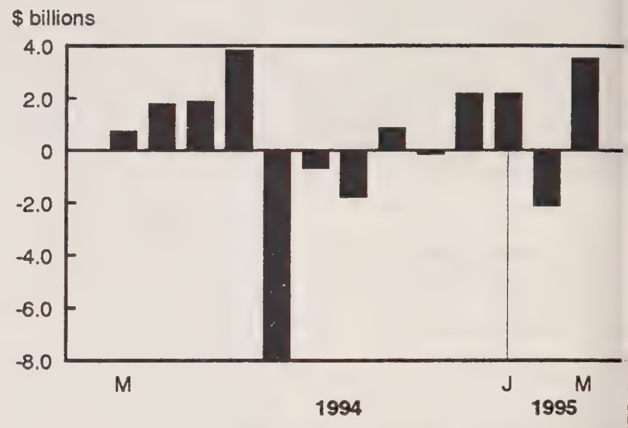
** Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

At the same time, Canadian investment in foreign securities came to a halt after purchases of $4.7 billion over the previous four months.

Foreign investors returned to the Canadian debt market

Heavy foreign buying ($3.5 billion) of Canadian short-term instruments was largely concentrated in Government of Canada treasury bills. It more than reversed the major disinvestment of $2.1 billion in February. March buying was very dispersed geographically. Trading activity (purchases and sales) rebounded sharply to $64 billion, from $49 billion in February.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



Foreigners bought a moderate $0.9 billion worth of Canadian bonds in March; the purchases were mainly new issues, which reached their highest level in six months. This was the third consecutive month foreigners invested in Canadian bonds.

Foreign selling of Canadian stocks continued

Foreigners withdrew a further $0.6 billion from Canadian stocks. This brought their disinvestment over the five months ending in March to $2.6 billion. The March disinvestment was split between U.S. and overseas investors. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, gained a strong 4.5% in March, the best monthly gain in over a year, as trading activity rose 14% to $6.3 billion.

Canadian investment in foreign securities halted

Canadian investment in foreign securities came to a halt after four months of investments totalling $4.7 billion. A small investment in foreign stocks was offset by a similar disinvestment from foreign bonds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The March 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in June. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. ■

Canada's international transactions in securities

	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	January to March 1994	January to March 1995
	$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	**135**	**2,944**	**-2,325**	**3,834**	**13,006**	**4,453**
Bonds (net)	-1,208	1,381	100	936	9,061	2,417
Outstanding	-2,655	-482	-1,439	-979	-4,121	-2,899
New issues	2,756	2,828	2,056	3,626	18,135	8,510
Retirements	-1,308	-965	-517	-1,711	-4,953	-3,193
Money market paper (net)	2,144	2,141	-2,088	3,506	902	3,559
Government of Canada	2,168	1,984	-1,708	2,792	1,007	3,068
Other paper	-24	157	-379	714	-105	492
Stocks (net)	-802	-577	-337	-609	3,043	-1,524
Outstanding (net)	-855	-621	-383	-651	2,642	-1,655
New issues (net)	53	44	46	42	400	131
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	**-1,210**	**-1,487**	**-1,375**	**59**	**-5,138**	**-2,803**
Bonds (net)	-522	-1,541	-781	384	-381	-1,938
Stocks (net)	-688	55	-594	-325	-4,757	-865

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.*

OTHER RELEASES

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies
March 1995

Lumber production of sawmills east of the Rockies increased 6.9% to 2 743 925 cubic metres in March, from 2 565 972 cubic metres after revisions in March 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of March 1995 totalled 3 795 563 cubic metres, up 10.9% from 3 421 983 cubic metres in March 1994.

At the end of March 1995, year-to-date production totalled 7 400 312 cubic metres, up 8.3% from 6 834 222 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The March 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.■

Capital expenditures by type of asset
1993

In 1993, spending in Canada on construction of buildings decreased by $2.7 billion to $49.2 billion. The decline came from both the residential (-$1.1 billion) and non-residential (-$1.6 billion) sectors. A $0.6 billion spending drop on apartment and row house construction, together with a $0.4 billion decline in single detached houses, explained the weakness in the residential construction market in 1993. Decreases in the non-residential sector were largely due to lower spending on office buildings (-$1.0 billion), attributable to the depleted office space market in most major cities. Spending on the construction of hospitals and nursing homes (-$0.3 billion) and processing plants (-$0.3 billion) also declined significantly.

Offsetting these decreases was a $1.8 billion increase in spending on engineering construction projects. Large capital projects in the oil and gas industry in Alberta and Newfoundland explained the surge to a large extent. The strong increase in spending on oil and gas engineering projects was partly counterbalanced, however, by a significant $0.6 billion decrease in spending on construction of electric power engineering projects.

Capital spending on machinery and equipment stood at $45.7 billion in 1993, a slight decline from 1992. In the transportation equipment sub-group, growth in spending on automobiles and trucks ($0.4 billion), largely attributable to automobile and truck leasing companies, was completely offset by a $0.4 billion decline in spending on aircraft. Growth in spending on communications and office equipment came mainly from a $0.6 billion increase in spending on non-office furniture, largely due to rapid growth of new and larger wholesale and retail stores. Spending on computers recorded almost no change from 1992 to 1993 as computer leasing firms reduced spending, which offset the increased expenditures observed in most industries.

The other machinery and equipment sub-group registered a $1.0 billion decline in 1993, largely attributable to a $1.5 billion decrease in spending on equipment that produces electric power. Moderating that sub-group's decline was a $0.6 billion increase in capitalized tooling and other tools (mainly due to major re-tooling of large manufacturing plants) and a $0.5 billion increase in tractors and other field equipment (induced by the small business investment tax credit).

Capital expenditures by type of asset, 1993 (61-223, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-2593), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of poultry and eggs, 1994
Catalogue number 23-202
(Canada: $36; United States: US$44; other countries: US$51).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, April 1995
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Capital expenditures by type of asset, 1993
Catalogue number 61-223
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

Canadian international merchandise trade, March 1995
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255).

Quarterly demographic statistics, October-December 1994
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $10/$32; United States: US$12/US$39; other countries: US$14/US$45).

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∞

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

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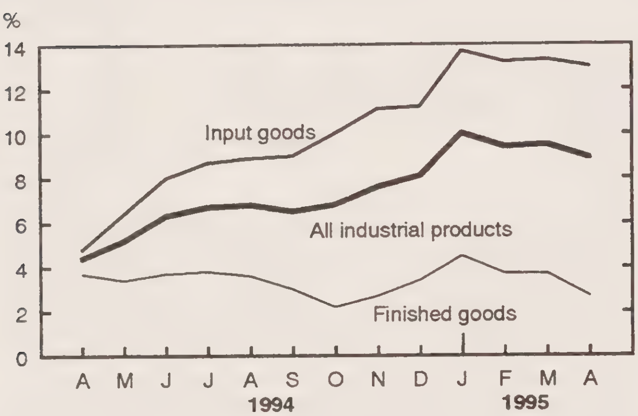
Industrial product price index

April 1995 (preliminary)

Manufacturers' prices edged down in April. A higher Canadian dollar reduced the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. This, combined with declines in lumber, aluminum and copper prices, more than offset increases in pulp, paper and petroleum product prices.

Industrial prices declined 0.2% from March. The 12-month change in industrial prices dropped to +8.9% in April, from March's +9.5%. In January, the 12-month change had reached a 14-year peak at +10%.

The 12-month change in industrial prices has edged down



Appreciation of the Canadian dollar reduces industrial prices

The U.S. dollar declined 3% in value against the Canadian dollar between March 15 and April 15. Manufacturers selling goods priced in U.S. dollars received fewer Canadian dollars for their products. This accounted for most of a 1.9% decline in auto, truck and other transport equipment prices. It also affected exporters of lumber, pulp, paper, and non-ferrous metal products. Appreciation of the Canadian dollar reduced the April change in industrial prices from +0.4% to -0.2% (excluding the effect of the exchange rate).

In April, lumber prices fell a further 2.4% as residential construction in Canada and the United States remained weak. Movement in the exchange rate accounted for about one-third of the decline. Lumber prices dropped across the country, except on the coast of British Columbia, where the price level was supported by western red cedar, which rose almost 6% in price.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant until a final user takes possession.*
>
> *Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.*

Prices remained weak for the major non-ferrous primary metal products. Aluminum product prices dropped a further 4.2%. Copper and copper alloy product prices fell 3.2%. Nickel product prices, which fell by over 16% between January and March, were little changed in April, edging up 0.8%. Poor auto sales, low residential construction, and the size of metal inventories all contributed to these changes.

Pulp pushes prices up

The most significant source of increase for industrial prices in the economy remained the paper and allied products sector. Pulp prices rose another 2.2% as strong North American and offshore demand confronted limited supply. Increases in input costs explained much of the price increases: +10.8% (+66% from a year earlier) for corrugated container board; +9.2% (+56%) for liner board; and +4.5% (+20%) for boxes, bags and other paper containers.

In April, prices for petroleum and coal products rose 1.7%. This sector was the second most important source of industrial price increases. Low gasoline inventories contributed to the increase.

Canada's 12-month change in industrial prices still tops the G-7

The 12-month increase in Canada's industrial prices remained the highest among the G-7 nations in April. The increase was a little over 7 percentage points higher than in the United States and about 5 percentage points higher than in Germany and the

Jnited Kingdom. The different structure of the Canadian economy accounts for much of the difference in the ates of producer price changes. Canada produces ınd exports large quantities of certain key processed aw materials. These had benefited from strong price ncreases as the world recovery proceeded during the ast year.

Aanufacturer and consumer price increases are onverging

In April, the 12-month change in prices received y consumer goods manufacturers was only about half percentage point higher than the 12-month change ı prices consumers paid to retailers. The 12-month ıcrease in consumer goods prices at the manufacturer evel remained close to 3%. The 12-month change in ıe consumer price index for goods rose to +2.5%, from 2.1%. (About half of what the consumer pays goes) manufacturers. The rest is divided among retailers, holesalers, indirect taxes, and transporters).

utlook

Exports and manufacturing shipments declined ı February and March as the North American utomobile and residential construction industries remained weak. This clearly had a negative effect on the price movement of some important industrial products. Nevertheless, the world economy remains relatively strong. This has had positive effects on price movements in other industries (such as pulp and paper). There also continues to be a ripple effect, as past price increases for primary metals and certain other processed raw materials (such as pulp) work their way deeper into the Canadian economy.

Domestically, consumers are uncertain and retail sales reflect this: sales declined throughout the first quarter of 1995. For April, the outlook on retail sales is unclear because department store sales were up, but the number of new motor vehicles sold was down. In the short term, world demand for Canadian products and fluctuating exchange rate are likely to remain central to the movements of Canadian industrial prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The April 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $21/$210) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1986=100)

Index	Relative importance	April 1994	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	April 1994 to April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995
					% change[1]	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.0**	**117.1**	**127.8**	**127.5**	**8.9**	**-0.2**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	119.2	130.1	129.6	8.7	-0.4
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.4**	**115.9**	**131.1**	**131.0**	**13.0**	**-0.1**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	13.4	112.3	145.6	145.8	29.8	0.1
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	47.0	116.9	127.0	126.9	8.6	-0.1
Finished goods[5]	**39.6**	**118.8**	**122.7**	**122.0**	**2.7**	**-0.6**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	120.3	123.0	122.6	1.9	-0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	121.3	125.5	124.4	2.6	-0.9
All other finished goods	19.3	116.7	121.1	120.4	3.2	-0.6
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	117.6	120.0	118.9	1.1	-0.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	121.2	124.2	124.0	2.3	-0.2
Beverages	2.0	124.8	127.7	127.5	2.2	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.2	164.9	164.9	0.4	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.8	126.8	127.1	9.8	0.2
Textile products	2.2	111.8	116.5	116.2	3.9	-0.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	115.5	117.8	118.0	2.2	0.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	151.4	159.2	155.4	2.6	-2.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	120.1	123.6	123.6	2.9	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	109.3	146.0	148.9	36.2	2.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	139.1	163.9	166.5	19.7	1.6
Primary metal products	7.7	111.2	137.1	135.1	21.5	-1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	117.3	126.1	126.4	7.8	0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	121.6	125.9	125.6	3.3	-0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	117.0	121.9	119.6	2.2	-1.9
Electrical and communications products	5.1	114.2	118.1	118.1	3.4	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	115.4	121.7	122.0	5.7	0.2
Petroleum and coal products[6]	6.4	86.3	94.6	96.2	11.5	1.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	120.6	136.8	138.0	14.4	0.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	117.7	122.4	122.5	4.1	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	85.1	100.4	100.5	18.1	0.1

1 *Rounded figures.*
2 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
6 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

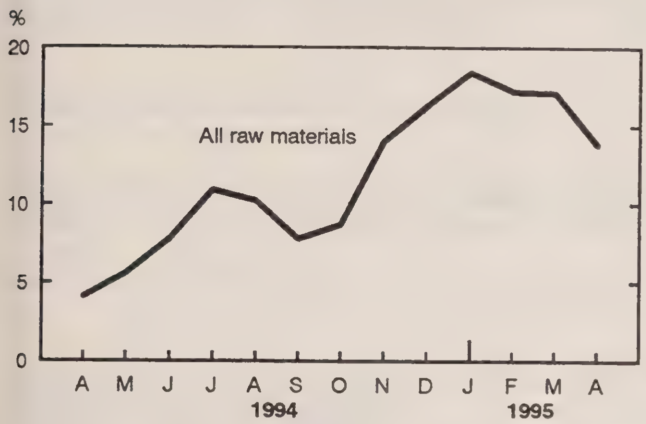
■

Raw materials price index

April 1995 (preliminary)

The 12-month change in raw material prices dropped to +13.8% in April, after remaining above 17% during the first quarter of 1995. In April, higher crude oil and wood prices were greatly offset by lower prices for metals and for animal and vegetable products. Raw material prices increased 0.8% from March.

The 12-month change in raw material prices has dropped



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.*

Crude oil prices climb

Crude oil prices increased more than 5% in April, and were up almost 25% over a year earlier. Higher crude prices appear to be driven by greater demand for gasoline compared with the same period last year and by upward pressure on prices in order to replenish low gasoline inventories. The lower Canadian dollar may trigger greater domestic gas consumption this summer as more Canadians vacation in Canada. Similarly, more Americans will likely travel both at home and in Canada due to the low value of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen and the German mark. Higher gas prices were already noted in April's consumer price index: the 12-month change was +8.9%.

Wood prices on an upward trend since 1992

Wood prices have increased more than 85% since the beginning of 1992. In April, spurred by demand for pulp and paper products, wood prices continued the move upward, increasing more than 3%. Previously, wood prices had been pushed up by higher lumber prices. But the slowdown in North American housing markets has reduced lumber sales. Prices now appear to be on a downward trend.

Weaker lumber sales have been replaced by strong demand for pulp and paper products. Since the end of 1993, pulp prices have doubled and newsprint and paper products have increased almost 35%. Newspaper publishers, fueled by advertising demand, are looking for ways to lower their newsprint costs. For instance, some publishers are reducing the width of their papers. World demand for newsprint paper and a limited current supply will keep prices up, at least in the near future.

Metal prices continue to weaken

Metal prices have been weakening since January. Ferrous material prices declined almost 4% over this period (January to April), led by lower iron ore prices in April (-2.3%) and lower iron and steel scrap prices (-5.3%).

Non-ferrous metal prices have decreased 6% over the three months ending in April; prices declined 2.4% in April. The slowdown in the construction and auto industries resulted in lower demand for many metals. Prices of copper, the most important metal, fell in February, recovered in March, and then fell in April by more than 5%. Even with the latest decline, April copper prices were still significantly higher than 12 months earlier. Compared with 12 months earlier, prices were up for copper (+53%), aluminum materials (+43%), lead (+26%) and nickel (more than 40% higher). Unless there is a resurgence in the construction and auto sectors, metal prices may weaken further.

Cattle and hog prices decline again

In April, prices declined for cattle (-5%) and hogs (-8%). Compared with a year earlier, prices also fell for cattle (-12%) and hogs (-17%). An overabundant supply of these animals and high levels of red meat already in cold storage have depressed prices. Over the 12 months to April, in the animals and animal products group, higher industrial milk (+8%) and fish (+10%) prices partly offset the lower cattle and hog prices.

Canola prices fall

Vegetable product prices in April declined more than 2%. This decline was led by lower prices for canola (-9.4%), sugar (-8%) and coffee, which were offset partly by higher corn prices (+4%). Over the 12 months to April, vegetable product prices were up more than 7%. Higher prices for rubber (+80%), coffee, sugar and raw tobacco were the main contributors to the 12-month increase. These increases were somewhat dampened by lower prices over the 12 months for potatoes (-25%), corn (-10%), soybeans and canola.

The canola commodity contract arranged through the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange is in the process of changing its delivery point from Vancouver to Saskatchewan. As well, beginning with the August contract, the exchange will allow for delivery of many more grades of canola at a greater number of delivery points. This process may create more openness in the canola market and thereby increase competitive pricing even further.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The April 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $21/$210) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

Index	Relative importance[1]	April 1994	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	April 1994 to April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.0**	**117.7**	**133.0**	**134.0**	**13.8**	**0.8**
Mineral fuels	32.0	95.7	111.7	116.9	22.2	4.7
Vegetable products	10.0	115.8	127.1	124.1	7.2	-2.4
Animals and animal products	26.0	111.6	112.1	109.2	-2.2	-2.6
Wood	13.0	198.8	223.5	230.5	15.9	3.1
Ferrous materials	4.0	120.5	122.8	121.3	0.7	-1.2
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	105.1	147.5	143.9	36.9	-2.4
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	104.2	104.9	105.0	0.8	0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.0	127.9	142.8	141.9	10.9	-0.6

1 *Rounded figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms
Week ending May 20, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 20, 1995 totalled 291 111 tonnes, up 3.4% from 281 444 tonnes a week earlier and up 7.3% from 271 299 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 5 696 291 tonnes, a 8.0% increase from 5 272 976 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes
January to April 1995

Electric power selling price indexes (1986=100) are now available for the period of January to April 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The April 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $21/$210) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order publications".

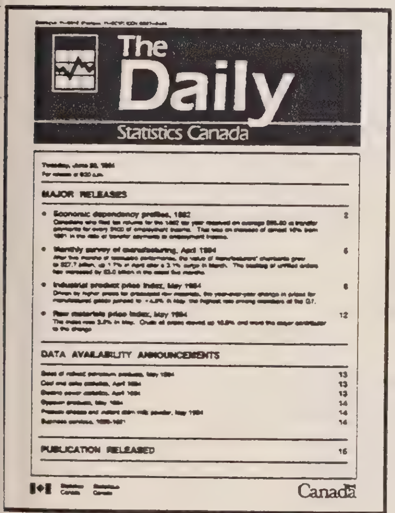
For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products
May 1, 1995

As of May 1, 1995, the amount of frozen meat in cold storage totalled 47.2 thousand tonnes. This compares with 46.9 thousand tonnes a month earlier and 40.0 thousand tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, March 1995
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194).

The sugar situation, April 1995
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, March 1995
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, April 1995
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Average prices of selected farm inputs, April 1995
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $9/$48; United States: US$11/US$58; other countries: US$13/US$68).

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RELEASE DATES

Week of May 29-June 2

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
May		
29	**Net farm income**	1994 (preliminary)
29	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	First quarter 1995
30	**Employment, earnings and hours**	March 1995
30	**Unemployment insurance statistics**	March 1995
31	**Real GDP at factor cost by industry**	March 1995
31	**International travel account**	First quarter 1995
31	**Release dates**	June 1995
June		
1	**Perspectives on labour and income**	Summer 1995
1	**Births and deaths**	1993
2	**People in Canadian Agriculture**	

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 29, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

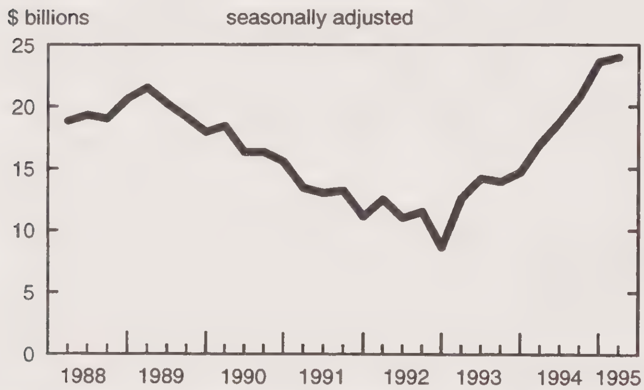
MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

First quarter 1995

The robust profit growth Canadian corporations attained throughout 1994 slowed in the first quarter of 1995. Operating profits rose 1.9%, compared with the double-digit increases enjoyed throughout 1994. About half the industries increased their profits; the other half posted declines. Notable among the declines were the wood and paper and motor vehicle industries, which together accounted for 30% of the total profit increase in 1994.

Operating profits



Profit growth slows for non-financial corporations

Non-financial corporations saw their profits increase about 3% in the first quarter, compared with the 10% to 15% advances over the previous five quarters. The largest gains were in the petroleum and natural gas sector and the chemicals sector. These were offset by sagging profits in accommodation and food services, wood and paper, and motor vehicles.

Petroleum and natural gas profits increased almost 25% to $3.1 billion in the first quarter, compared with an average $2.6 billion throughout 1994. Although natural gas prices softened in the quarter, crude and refined oil price increases and continuing cost-cutting programs boosted the oil industry's profits.

Strong demand and prices boosted chemical producers' profits to $1.7 billion in the first quarter.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The quarterly financial series cover the Canadian activities of non-government corporations.*
>
> *Operating profits do not include capital gains or expense deductions for income taxes, interest on borrowing, and asset write-offs. Investment income is excluded from operating profits of the non-financial industries, but is included in operating profits of the financial industries. Net profits include all revenue items and all expense deductions.*
>
> *Profit margins measure the profitability and efficiency of corporations by relating profits from operations to the revenue generating those profits.*
>
> *As part of the survey's annual revision policy, this quarter's release incorporates revised data for all previous quarters.*

This fourth consecutive quarterly improvement more than doubled profits from a year earlier.

The wood and paper industry has been a leader in the profit recovery over the past couple of years. However, first-quarter profits edged back to $2.1 billion from the record $2.4 billion achieved in the final quarter of 1994. The pulp and paper component of the industry continued to enjoy booming prices and demand. Wood producers, however, were feeling effects of lower demand, particularly from the residential construction sector in both Canada and the United States. Lumber exports declined in the first quarter.

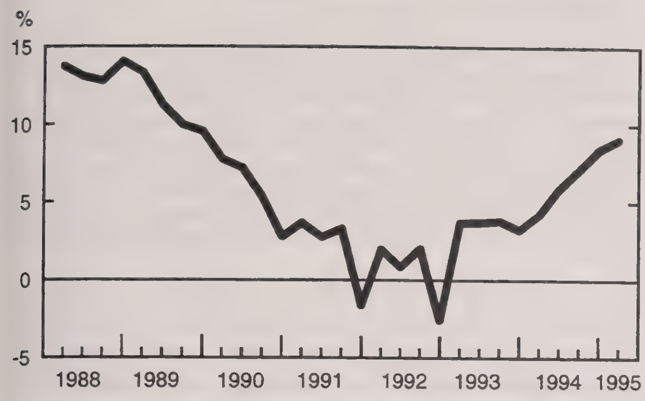
Lower North American sales of motor vehicles curtailed first-quarter earnings of the motor vehicle and accessories industry. Operating profits fell to $1.8 billion from the high of $2.1 billion in the previous quarter.

Financial industry profits edge down

After two strong quarters, profits of the financial industries fell 2% in the first quarter of 1995. Property and casualty insurers recorded the largest gain, boosting profits $118 million. But this was exactly offset by a decline in trust company profits. The chartered bank profits slipped 3.6% in the first quarter on the heels of two strong quarterly increases.

Profitability indicators improve (all industries)

Profit margins improved to 6.74% in the quarter, from 6.68% in the previous quarter. Profit margins have strengthened for six straight quarters, but the rate of growth has slowed with the levelling of operating profits.



Return on equity (a measure of profits returned to investors) advanced to 9.08% in the first quarter, from 8.40% in the fourth quarter of 1994. This was the fifth consecutive improvement in this profitability indicator, which stood at 3.23% in the fourth quarter of 1993. Return on equity uses net profit in the calculation, including capital gains and asset revaluations.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971 and 3974-3981.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell (613-951-9843), George Mitchell (613-951-9853) or Joe Wilkinson (613-951-2663), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Selected financial statistics

	First quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ billions			% change
Income statement				
All industries				
Operating revenue	325.1	352.7	356.4	1.1
Operating profit	17.0	23.6	24.0	1.9
Net profit	5.1	10.7	11.7	9.3

	First quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995
Financial ratios			
All industries			
Profit margin (%)	5.23	6.68	6.74
Return on equity (%)	4.21	8.40	9.08
Debt-to-equity (ratio)	1.163	1.135	1.132
Non-financial industries			
Working capital (ratio)	1.268	1.260	1.269
Inventory turnover (ratio)	8.837	9.197	9.019
Receivables turnover (ratio)	8.801	8.502	9.072

■

Farm net cash income and farm cash receipts

1994 and first quarter 1995

The net cash income of farm businesses reached a six-year high in 1994, as increased revenues outstripped a jump in operating costs. Net cash income (the difference between farm cash receipts and operating expenses) rose 11% to $5.9 billion.

An 81% leap in canola revenues pushed cash receipts to $25.6 billion, up 6% from 1993. This exceeded a 5% increase in operating expenses, which reached $19.7 billion on higher costs for fertilizer, pesticides, seed and feed.

Net farm income

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
	$ millions		% change
Total cash receipts	**24,125**	**25,602**	**6**
- Operating expenses after rebates	18,757	19,661	5
= Net cash income	5,368	5,941	11
+ Income in kind	217	229	6
- Depreciation charges	3,087	3,260	6
= Realized net income	2,498	2,909	16
+ Value of inventory change	1,010	496	-51
= **Total net income**	**3,508**	**3,406**	**-3**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Nominal net cash income has been increasing over the last 20 years. Even so, last year's net cash income adjusted for inflation represented only 52% of the adjusted 1974 level. After adjusting for inflation, 1994 receipts were just above 1974 figures, but expenses were 40% higher, reflecting the industry's increasing dependence on purchased inputs.

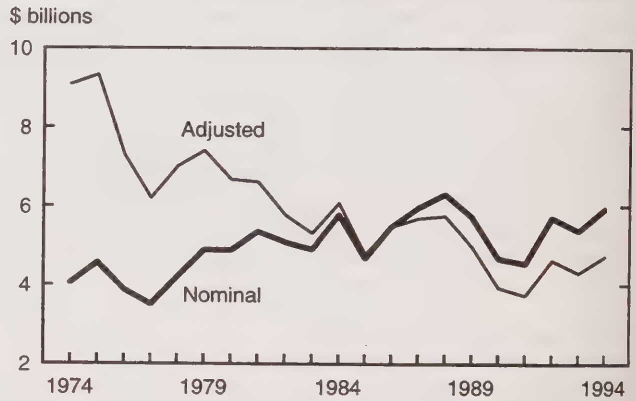
Canola a major factor behind higher crop receipts

Cash receipts of farm businesses reached $25.6 billion in 1994, up 6% from 1993. Most of the growth occurred in the crop sector, where an 81% ($966 million) increase in canola receipts led crop receipts upward by 27%. Canola production almost doubled in the last two years, enabling farmers to sell record quantities. Prices have soared, as world demand for edible oils has continued to exceed supply. Livestock receipts rose a more modest 1% due to stronger dairy revenues because of increased quota allocations. Program payments to farmers fell 39%.

Note to readers

Net cash income of farm businesses is farm cash receipts less operating expenses. It does not include income in kind, the value of changes in inventories held by farmers, or depreciation expenses. It represents the amount of cash generated by the farm business that is available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner. Other measures of net income are available (see table) that may be more suitable for different types of analysis. Disaggregations by type and size of farm will show different movements in receipts, expenses and net income.

Adjusted net cash income in 1994 represented 52% of the 1974 level



Crop receipts jumped to $11.4 billion, sharply above the previous five-year average of $8.8 billion. Livestock receipts continued rising and reached $12.4 billion, 10% above the preceding five-year average. Program payments have been trending lower, reflecting improved growing and market conditions. Payments totalled $1.7 billion, after averaging $2.8 billion in the previous five years. Revenue from the sale of crops and livestock products has risen sharply since 1991. Crops and livestock products provided 94% of total receipts in 1994, the largest share since 1983. Program payments contributed 6%.

Receipts and selected expenses

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
	$ millions		% change
Receipts	**24,125**	**25,602**	**6**
Crops	8,997	11,424	27
Livestock products	12,276	12,444	1
Program payments	2,852	1,733	-39
Expenses	**18,757**	**19,661**	**5**
Cash wages	2,274	2,310	2
Interest	1,701	1,830	8
Machinery	2,939	3,044	4
Fertilizer and lime	1,399	1,655	18
Pesticides	769	886	15
Seed	651	698	7
Feed	2,410	2,664	11
Livestock purchases	1,124	1,124	- -

- - Amount too small to be expressed.
Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Operating expenses rose 5% for second consecutive year

Farm operating expenses rose 5% to $19.7 billion in 1994, following a 5% gain in 1993. Crop production expenses rose 12%, due to increased expenditures on fertilizer, pesticides and seed. Feed costs increased 11% because of continuing high livestock inventories and rising feed prices.

In 1994, the farm input price index, which measures changes in the prices of purchased inputs, increased 4%. This followed a 5% increase in 1993. Prices of crop production inputs rose 6%, while animal production input prices rose 3%.

Operating expenses have been expanding steadily over the last 20 years. After double-digit increases in the late 1970s and early 1980s, the annual growth rate has stabilized at 5% or less. The one exception was 1989, when feed prices soared due to the impact of the 1988 drought on grain and hay supplies.

Healthy crop revenues lift farm cash receipts in the first quarter of 1995

Led by healthy crop revenues, cash receipts of farm businesses rose 7% to $7.3 billion in the first quarter of 1995. Crop receipts jumped 24% compared with the first quarter of 1994, accounting for much of the growth. Western farmers deferred $773 million of grain receipts from 1994 to the first quarter of 1995. They were responding to a 17% increase in net cash income in Western Canada in 1994. This was more than double the grain revenue deferred to the first quarter of 1994. Program payments to farmers fell 40%. Livestock receipts rose a modest 1% due to stronger dairy receipts.

Farm cash receipts

	First quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	First quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
	$ millions		% change
Wheat	390.7	515.4	31.9
Canadian Wheat Board payments	618.3	573.2	-7.2
Barley	122.1	170.4	39.5
Deferred grain receipts	356.1	772.8	117.0
Canola	494.1	573.3	16.0
Other cereals and oilseeds	330.5	404.8	22.5
Other crops	732.7	766.2	4.6
Crops, total	**3,044.6**	**3,776.2**	**24.0**
Cattle and calves	1,151.5	1,135.6	-1.4
Hogs	565.1	541.7	-4.1
Dairy products	824.7	861.2	4.4
Hens and chickens	250.4	267.8	7.0
Other livestock	308.2	329.0	6.7
Livestock, total	**3,099.9**	**3,135.2**	**1.1**
Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	318.1	120.7	-62.1
Crop insurance	207.8	79.9	-61.5
Provincial stabilization	53.7	82.3	53.4
Tripartite	- -	27.3	...
All other payments	74.6	80.6	8.2
Payments, total	**654.2**	**390.9**	**-40.2**
Total, Canada	**6,798.6**	**7,302.3**	**7.4**

- - Amount too small to be expressed.
... Figure not appropriate or not applicable.
Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Crop receipts reached $3.8 billion in the first quarter of 1995, 24% higher than last year's $3.0 billion. Wheat receipts were 32% higher despite lower farmer deliveries, as prices rose 51%. Canola revenue increased 16% as prices continued to rise. Higher prices also drove barley receipts up 40%. Program payments, at $391 million, continued to trend down from the high of $1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1993.

In the first quarter of 1995, the farm input price index was up 4% over the first quarter of 1994. Crop input prices rose 8%, mainly because of higher fertilizer prices. Animal production input prices fell 5%. Higher interest rates pushed the cost of borrowing up almost 30%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 255, 263-272 and 3582-3592.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (21-603E, issue 95-001, $25/$50) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on net farm income, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division.

The January-March 1995 issue of *Farm cash receipts and product price index* (21-001, $19/$62) will be available in early June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on farm cash receipts, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division.

The farm input price index is published quarterly. For further information on the index, contact Vaclav Krabicka (613-951-3342), Prices Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Balance sheet of the agricultural sector
December 31, 1994

At December 31, 1994, farm sector equity totalled $118.3 billion, up 5% from a year earlier. This marked a record high, surpassing the previous record of $114.7 billion attained in 1981.

Farm sector assets stood at a record $140.2 billion at the end of 1994, up 5% from the previous high of $133.8 billion in 1993. Farm real estate ($83.5 billion), up 6% from 1993, accounted for 82% of the increase in total assets.

Total liabilities of the farm sector stood at a record $21.9 billion, up 4% from the previous year. This marked the first increase in total liabilities since 1991.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (21-603E, issue 95-001, $25/$50) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruce Orok (613-951-3165), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm debt outstanding
December 31, 1994

At December 31, 1994, farm debt totalled a record $24.6 billion, a 4% increase from 1993. Farm debt increased in all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. The largest increases were in Prince Edward Island (+21% to $296 million), Quebec (+14% to $4.1 billion) and Nova Scotia (+13% to $308 million).

The major increases in farm debt were owed to chartered banks, federal government agencies and credit unions.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (21-603E, issue 95-001, $25/$50) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm capital value
July 1, 1994

The capital value of Canadian farms increased 4.5% to $131.6 billion in 1994. This marked the farm sector's highest capital value since 1982, when the record of $131.8 billion was attained.

Farm capital value increased in all provinces except Ontario (-0.3%). British Columbia recorded an increase of nearly 11% from 1993, due primarily to higher values of land and buildings. Prince Edward Island and Alberta also registered large increases, up 9.4% and 7.3% respectively, again due to rising values of land and buildings.

The value of land and buildings, which accounted for 71% of farm capital value, was up 3.6% from 1993. The value of implements and machinery increased 6.5% to $25.6 billion, continuing an upward trend uninterrupted since 1986. Livestock and poultry were valued at $13.0 billion in 1994 (+6.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259 and 5631.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (21-603E, issue 95-001, $25/$50) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruce Orok (613-951-3165), Agriculture Division. ■

Direct payments in agriculture
1994

In 1994, direct payments to farmers totalled $1.3 billion (net), a 43% drop from $2.3 billion a year earlier. Payments fell $1.3 billion, premiums paid dropped $274 million, and rebates rose $4 million.

The data series on direct program payments include gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates, and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (21-603E, issue 95-001, $25/$50) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm business cash flow summary
1991 to 1994

Revised data for the years 1991 to 1994 on the provincial and national cash flow summaries of farm businesses are now available.

Agricultural economic statistics supplement (21-603E, issue 95-001, $25/$50) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Agriculture production account
1991 to 1994

Revised data for the years 1991 to 1994 on the provincial and national agricultural production accounts are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3380-3390.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (21-603E, issue 95-001, $25/$50) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Wanda Wiebe (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains
April 1995

Data for April 1995 on the deliveries of major grains are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The April 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division.■

Asphalt roofing
April 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 164 977 metric bundles in April, a 48.1% decrease from 4 170 168 metric bundles (revised) a year earlier.

For January to April 1995, shipments totalled 11 107 828 metric bundles, a 17.0% increase from 9 493 958 metric bundles (revised) shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The April 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.■

Shipments of office furniture products
First quarter 1995

For the quarter ended March 31, 1995, shipments of office furniture products totalled $247.5 million, up 32.4% from $186.9 million during the first quarter of 1994.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the first quarter of 1995 are now available. Data by province of destination and by export are also available.

The March 1995 issue of *Shipments of office furniture products* (35-006, $8/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products, April 1995
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Construction type plywood, March 1995
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

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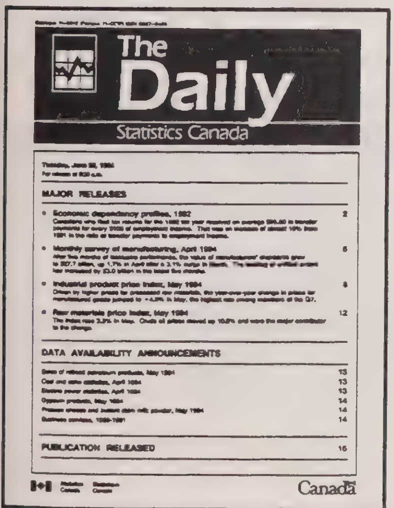
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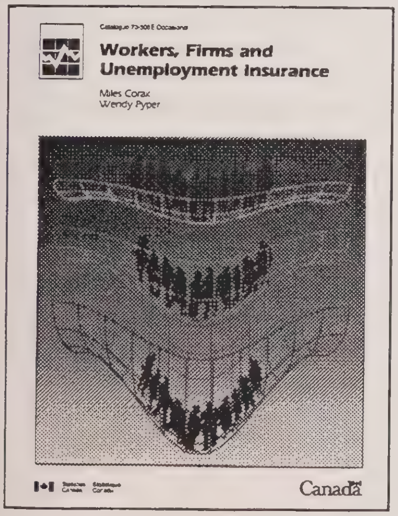
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Workers, firms and unemployment insurance

Many Canadians have come to frequently rely on unemployment insurance. To some important degree, this reflects the structure of jobs and the human resource decisions of firms. In particular, many employers tend to rely on temporary layoffs as a means of adjusting to periods of depressed sales.

How should frequent use of unemployment insurance be interpreted? Does it arise from changes in worker behavior in response to the availability and generosity of benefits? Or does it reflect broader forces associated with the availability of jobs and the structure of employment relations between workers and firms? Just what role do firms play in determining how the program is used? These are some of the questions addressed in *Workers, firms and unemployment insurance.* The publication also contains a series of data appendices that document unemployment insurance benefits and taxes at a detailed industry level.

Workers, firms and unemployment insurance (73-505E, $33) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Miles Corak (613-951-9047), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

OTHER RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

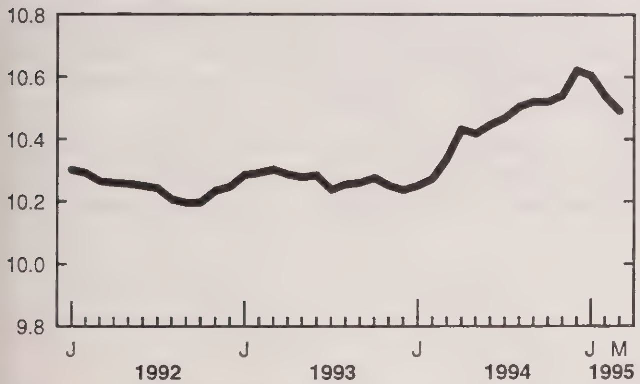
Employment, earnings and hours

March 1995 (preliminary)

Businesses reduced their number of employees by 48,000 in March. Almost all of the decline was in Ontario, where businesses employed 40,000 fewer workers. The reductions were most notable in the service-producing industries: employment in accommodation, food and beverage service establishments fell by 11,000; retailers cut back by 7,000; and miscellaneous service establishments employed 6,000 fewer employees.

This was the third consecutive month that businesses curtailed employment, bringing the total decline to 132,000 since December 1994. Nevertheless, due to the strong gains registered in 1994, the number of employees remained 153,000 higher than in March 1994.

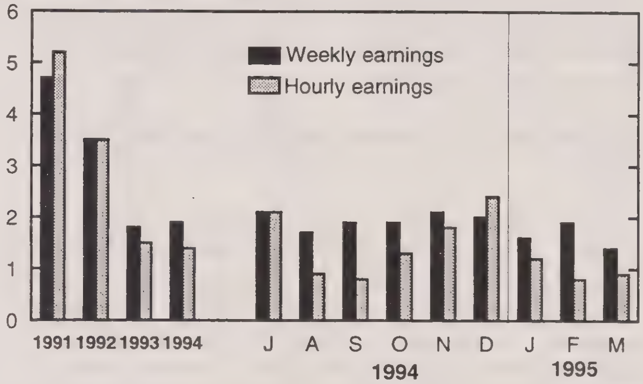
Businesses have reduced employment for three months in a row



Employees' average weekly earnings were virtually unchanged at $573.13, following a 0.4% gain in February. Employees in accommodation, food and beverage services, logging and forestry, and miscellaneous services received higher earnings. Earnings were little changed for employees in the remaining industries. Employees' weekly earnings stood 1.4% higher than in March 1994.

Employees paid by the hour worked an average 30.8 hours per week in March. For three months, average weekly hours have remained unchanged at the same level as in March 1994. Employees' hourly earnings, however, rose from $14.20 in February to $14.25 in March. Hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour, following a trend of fluctuating monthly movements, were only 0.9% higher than a year earlier.

Hourly earnings grew less than 1% in February and March



Slowdown in services

The number of employees in community, business and personal services dropped for a third consecutive month. There were 26,000 fewer employees in March, bringing the total decline since December 1994 to 63,000. The March employment decline was concentrated in accommodation, food and beverage service establishments and miscellaneous service establishments in Ontario. The strike at the Windsor casino was partly responsible for the employment decline in Ontario.

Weekly earnings for employees in community, business and personal services rose 0.3% to $493.77. This was the second consecutive monthly increase in weekly earnings, for a gain of $4.01 since January 1995.

Retailers reduced employment levels by 7,000, the second consecutive monthly decline. Employment losses since January 1995 have totalled 17,000, following a gain of 26,000 throughout 1994. Food stores, automobile dealerships and gasoline service stations were the main contributors to the March employment decline. Geographically, the main contributors were retail establishments in Quebec and Alberta, which coincides with lower retail sales

volumes in the first three months of 1995. As the number of retail employees fell, employees' average weekly earnings increased by $1.86 from the previous month.

Decline in transportation, communication and other utilities

The number of workers employed in transportation, communication and other utilities fell by 8,000 in March, bringing the total monthly declines since November 1994 to 18,000. The March decline was concentrated in the transportation and storage industries in Ontario. The rail strike in March contributed to the declining trend observed in transportation, communication and other utilities in recent months.

Construction and mining activity continues to decline

Coincident with a drop in housing starts and building permits, the number of workers employed in construction continued to decline, decreasing by 3,000 in March. Consecutive monthly employment declines in 1995 have almost completely offset the gains registered since March 1994. The slowdown was concentrated among trade contractors and residential building companies. Weekly earnings for construction workers fell a slight 0.2% to $667.87. The drop in earnings was partly because hourly paid employees worked fewer hours in March (36.8 hours per week) than in February (37.4).

The number of employees working at mining, quarrying and oil well companies, particularly in Alberta, decreased for a fifth consecutive month. A loss of 8,000 employees over this period offset the gains in 1994 and left employment slightly below the level of March 1994. The loss of 2,000 employees in March was concentrated in services incidental to crude petroleum and natural gas (such as contract drilling), while employment was stable in the remaining mining industries.

Manufacturers curtail employment and overtime

Manufacturers employed 2,000 fewer employees than in February. The most pronounced losses were registered by manufacturers in Ontario. The slowdown in recent month follows substantial gains by manufacturers in 1994. There has been a similar trend in the weekly hours of hourly paid employees; their weekly hours have been unchanged for three months, due partly to a decelerating trend in overtime hours. The March drop in employment was mirrored in manufacturers' shipments, which were lower for a second consecutive month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $29/$285) and by custom tabulation. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: philpat@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	January 1995	February 1995^r	March 1995^p	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1995 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,605**	**10,539**	**10,490**	**-0.6**	**-0.5**
Logging and forestry	66	65	66	-1.5	1.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	132	128	126	-3.0	-1.6
Manufacturing	1,659	1,651	1,649	-0.5	-0.1
Construction	435	423	420	-2.8	-0.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	851	848	840	-0.4	-0.9
Trade	1,995	1,991	1,985	-0.2	-0.3
Wholesale trade	628	633	633	0.8	0.0
Retail trade	1,369	1,358	1,352	-0.8	-0.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	646	640	638	-0.9	-0.3
Business services	585	582	583	-0.5	0.2
Education-related services	930	930	928	0.0	-0.2
Health and social services	1,170	1,173	1,174	0.3	0.1
Accommodation, food and beverage services	762	749	738	-1.7	-1.5
Public administration	703	701	698	-0.3	-0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	148	149	149	0.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	40	41	40	2.5	-2.4
Nova Scotia	299	296	294	-1.0	-0.7
New Brunswick	235	235	234	0.0	-0.4
Quebec	2,563	2,556	2,550	-0.3	-0.2
Ontario	4,166	4,133	4,093	-0.8	-1.0
Manitoba	404	399	395	-1.2	-1.0
Saskatchewan	312	310	308	-0.6	-0.6
Alberta	1,045	1,032	1,029	-1.2	-0.3
British Columbia	1,359	1,356	1,361	-0.2	0.4
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Average weekly earnings[1]

Industry group (1980 SIC)	March 1994	February 1995[r]	March 1995[p]	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**565.00**	**573.01**	**573.13**	**0.0**	**1.4**
Logging and forestry	703.74	736.68	745.29	1.2	5.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	975.69	996.80	998.27	0.1	2.3
Manufacturing	686.15	691.32	693.75	0.4	1.1
Construction	653.60	669.38	667.87	-0.2	2.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	711.27	729.52	727.92	-0.2	2.3
Trade	421.10	429.38	430.52	0.3	2.2
Wholesale trade	608.85	620.41	619.07	-0.2	1.7
Retail trade	337.62	339.80	341.66	0.5	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	641.75	649.55	647.96	-0.2	1.0
Business services	594.78	615.89	619.25	0.5	4.1
Education-related services	675.08	672.15	673.02	0.1	-0.3
Health and social services	504.57	508.78	509.48	0.1	1.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	223.66	230.46	232.41	0.8	3.9
Public administration	755.68	751.97	753.97	0.3	-0.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	531.28	543.22	545.71	0.5	2.7
Prince Edward Island	458.48	451.93	458.62	1.5	0.0
Nova Scotia	497.17	485.41	492.39	1.4	-1.0
New Brunswick	497.38	515.23	516.12	0.2	3.8
Quebec	545.70	544.99	547.54	0.5	0.3
Ontario	603.26	610.86	610.95	0.0	1.3
Manitoba	499.10	498.97	503.90	1.0	1.0
Saskatchewan	483.89	494.85	492.91	-0.4	1.9
Alberta	545.78	558.95	560.24	0.2	2.6
British Columbia	570.59	588.64	589.71	0.2	3.4
Yukon	710.45	678.09	699.16	3.1	-1.6
Northwest Territories	714.43	715.07	709.73	-0.7	-0.7

1 *For all employees.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Unemployment insurance

First quarter 1995 and March 1995 (preliminary)

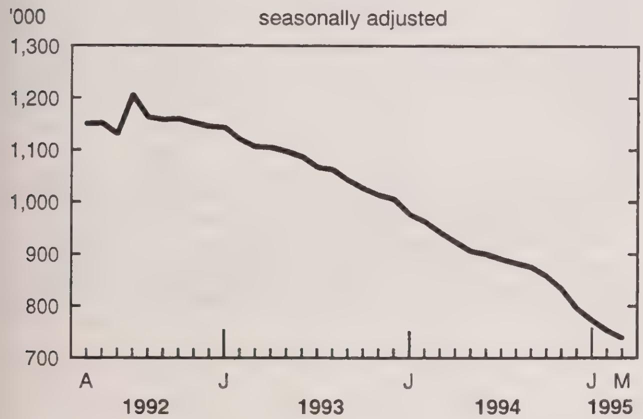
During the first quarter of 1995, Canadians were paid $4.4 billion (unadjusted) in unemployment insurance benefits (including regular and special benefits), 14.7% less than in the first quarter 1994. This decline was partly due to a 15.6% drop over the same period in the average number of beneficiaries.

In March, Canadians collected $1.5 billion in benefits, down 19.4% from the same month of last year. Comparing the same month from prior years, this was the lowest level since March 1990, when $1.2 billion was paid.

The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits was down 1.9% from February

In March, 738,000 people received regular benefits, down 1.9% from February. The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits has decreased by 38.7% since July 1992.

Since July 1992, the number of beneficiaries* has decreased 39%



* *Receiving regular benefits.*

From February to March, the number of beneficiaries declined in every province and territory except the Yukon. Year-over-year decreases were observed in all provinces and territories.

Note to readers

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (79.0% in March). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness or fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	March 1995	February 1995 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**738,470**	**-1.9**
Newfoundland	37,640	-1.9
Prince Edward Island	10,520	-2.6
Nova Scotia	39,020	-3.8
New Brunswick	44,230	-5.6
Quebec	257,060	-1.2
Ontario	186,990	-0.4
Manitoba	18,580	-3.0
Saskatchewan	14,720	-2.7
Alberta	50,690	-1.4
British Columbia	81,920	-4.5
Yukon	1,290	0.6
Northwest Territories	1,250	-1.7

The average number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits in the first quarter of 1995 also declined (-18.7%) compared with the first quarter of 1994.

The continuing decline in the number of beneficiaries is partly related to employment gains, as recorded by the Labour Force Survey. Another factor may be a rising level of long-term unemployment (those looking for work for more than a year). This suggests that fewer people are eligible to collect benefits. Additionally, in July 1994, legislative changes were introduced that tightened eligibility requirements.

Number of claims increased 2.7% in March

In March, 256,000 individuals submitted applications (claims) for unemployment insurance benefits, up 2.7% from February. Since July 1994, the number of people who submitted claims for benefits has increased slightly.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The March 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for January, February and March. It will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Number of beneficiaries[1]

	March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change[2]
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	10,350	-18.7
Halifax	12,130	-21.7
Saint John	6,080	-3.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	10,200	-11.2
Québec	32,800	-10.9
Sherbrooke	6,580	-14.7
Trois-Rivières	7,530	-13.7
Montréal	126,340	-16.6
Hull	9,960	-11.5
Ottawa	16,450	-11.0
Oshawa	6,300	-31.1
Toronto	107,410	-20.0
Hamilton	15,370	-21.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	13,580	-19.7
Kitchener	8,490	-29.5
London	9,400	-17.3
Windsor	7,240	-17.2
Sudbury	5,330	-21.4
Thunder Bay	4,900	-16.4
Winnipeg	18,950	-17.4
Regina	4,410	-16.9
Saskatoon	5,920	-17.9
Calgary	22,670	-15.9
Edmonton	26,170	-19.3
Vancouver	49,660	-18.0
Victoria	7,280	-16.3

1 *Beneficiaries include all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness)*

2 *The percentage changes shown for the December, January and February data were incorrectly calculated. Readers interested in obtaining the updated tables may contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).*

Unemployment insurance statistics

		March 1994	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	February 1995 to March 1995
		seasonally adjusted				
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	942	772r	752p	738p	-1.9
Amount paid	$ '000	1,068,504	909,495	865,793	857,774	-0.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,220	3,608	3,438	3,391	-1.4
Total claims received	'000	253	251	250	256	2.7

		March 1994	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
		unadjusted				
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,376	1,193r	1,182p	1,155p	-16.1
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,123	954r	935p	908p	-19.2
Male	'000	700	596r	593p	574p	-17.9
Female	'000	424	358r	341p	334p	-21.2
Claims received	'000	233	342	203	232	-0.5
Amount paid	$ '000	1,821,819	1,534,773	1,353,298	1,468,970	-19.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	6,581	5,655	4,779	5,255	-20.1
Average weekly benefit	$	263.02	263.56	265.26	265.10	0.8

		Year-to-date (January to March)		
		1994	1995	1994 to 1995
				% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,395	1,177p	-15.6
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,146	932p	-18.7
Claims received	'000	785	777	-1.0
Amount paid	$ '000	5,107,029	4,357,041	-14.7
Weeks of benefits	'000	18,560	15,690	-15.5
Average weekly benefit	$	264.29	264.59	0.1

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products

April 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 191 300 cubic metres in April, almost unchanged from April 1994. The largest sales increases were for petrochemical feedstocks (+57 800 cubic metres or +17.8%) and aviation turbo fuels (+25 500 cubic metres or +7.8%). Offsetting these advances was a sharp decline in the demand for heavy fuel oil (-88 800 cubic metres or -16.8%).

In the first four months of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected greater use by the petrochemical industry. Warmer than normal temperatures during the period reduced requirements for light fuel oil.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	April 1994	April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
All products	**6 190.5**	**6 191.3**	**0.0**
Motor gasoline	2 666.5	2 654.9	-0.4
Diesel fuel oil	1 309.7	1 309.3	-0.0
Light fuel oil	432.5	463.5	7.2
Heavy fuel oil	528.4	439.6	-16.8
Aviation turbo fuels	326.7	352.2	7.8
Petrochemical, feedstocks[1]	325.2	383.0	17.8
All other refined products	601.5	588.8	-2.1
	January 1994 to April 1994	**January 1995 to April 1995**	**January-April 1994 to January-April 1995**
All products	**26 353.7**	**26 499.0**	**0.6**
Motor gasoline	10 715.0	10 775.3	0.6
Diesel fuel oil	5 337.9	5 574.9	4.4
Light fuel oil	3 152.0	2 687.0	-14.8
Heavy fuel oil	2 372.8	2 268.2	-4.4
Aviation turbo fuels	1 381.8	1 459.2	5.6
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	1 240.3	1 508.5	21.6
All other refined products	2 153.9	2 225.6	3.3

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The April 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

For-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination)

Third quarter 1994 (preliminary)

Canada-based for-hire trucking companies carried 49.0 million tonnes of freight during the third quarter of 1994, down slightly from 50.3 million tonnes moved during the third quarter of 1993. This followed a five-year peak recorded in the second quarter of 1994, when 52.6 million tonnes of freight were trucked.

Preliminary results are available from the For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey for the third quarter of 1994. The survey measures intercity commodity movements (distances of 25 kilometres or more) of Canada-based for-hire carriers with annual intercity revenues of $1 million or more.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 143.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■

Rigid insulating board

April 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 627 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1995, a 36.5% decrease from 4 134 thousand square metres in April 1994.

For January to April 1995, shipments totalled 10 575 thousand square metres (revised), a 3.4% decrease from 10 948 thousand square metres in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The April 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, February 1995
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $18/$180; United States: US$22/US$216; other countries: US$26/US$252).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, March 1995
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports, April to June 1994
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $39/$130; United States: US$47/US$156; other countries: US$55/US$182).

Gas utilities, February 1995
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$200; other countries: US$23/US$230).

Telephone statistics, March 1995
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Consumer prices and price indexes, October to December 1994
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $24/$80; United States: US$29/US$96; other countries: US$34/US$112).

Workers, firms and unemployment insurance
Catalogue number 73-505E
(Canada: $33; United States: US$40; other countries: US$47).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 31, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

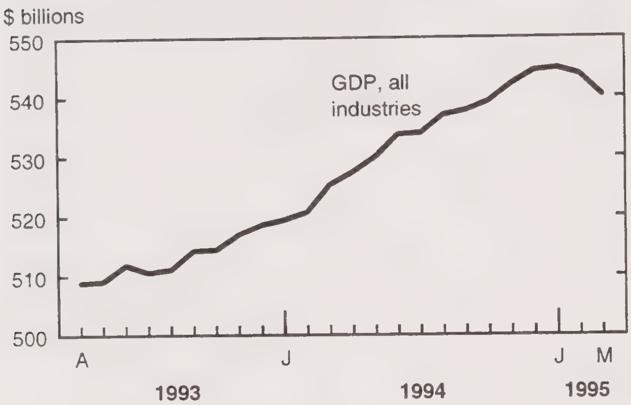
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry
March 1995

Economic activity slowed sharply in the first quarter as GDP at factor cost dropped 0.7% in March after a 0.2% decline in February. As a result, growth in the first quarter overall was just 0.2%, substantially slower than the 1.1% gain posted the previous quarter. Weakness in both domestic and foreign demand and the labour dispute in railway transport all contributed to the large decline in March.

Economic activity lost momentum in March



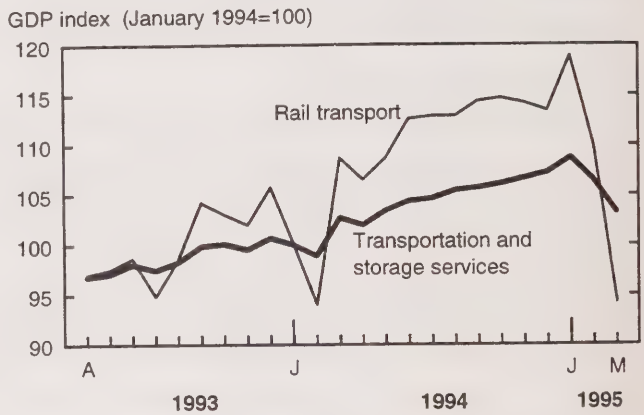
Production fell in almost every industry group, with transportation and storage services and the mining sector declining the most. Output in manufacturing, construction and retail trade slipped again. Sizeable declines in community, business and personal services, wholesale trade, and forestry added to the weakness.

Transportation services curbed by labour disputes

Transportation and storage services tumbled 3.0%, led by a sharp decline in railway transport, where activity was disrupted by labour disputes. Water transport services also fell as work stoppages at the Port of Montréal and ports in British Columbia curtailed services. Unable to move grain, operators of grain elevators reduced their activity sharply.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The gross domestic product of an industry is the value added by factors of production when those factors transform inputs purchased from other industries into outputs.*
>
> *Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

Rail services sidetracked by labour disputes



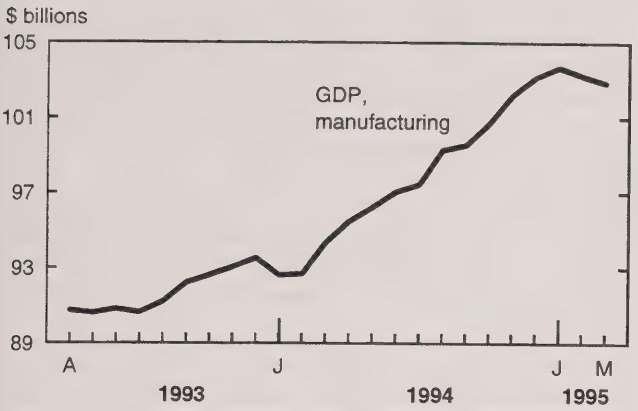
Widespread declines in mining

Output in the mining sector dropped 2.8% after receding 2.3% in February. Drilling fell sharply for a second consecutive month, accounting for about half the overall decline. Exploration and development activities have slowed considerably over the last few months (to March). Large declines in the number of new well licences issued during the first quarter point to further cutbacks. Production by metal mines other than gold tumbled 6.6% after falling 5.4% in February, when prices of non-ferrous metals dropped markedly. The railway disruption appears to have contributed to the cutback in March.

Manufacturers cut back as stocks accumulated

Manufacturers cut production 0.4% for a second consecutive month, mirroring recent declines in manufacturing output in the United States. Production decreased in 13 of 21 major groups, compared with 11 in February.

Manufacturers cut back once more



Manufacturers continued to accumulate inventories of finished goods in March. Along with a slowdown in unfilled orders, this points to a sluggish manufacturing sector in the coming months.

Manufacturers of electronic products and transportation equipment reduced output the most in March (-1.7% and -1.0% respectively). The drops reflect another sharp decline in motor vehicle assembly and lower production of electronic equipment and office machinery. Foreign demand for these products has slowed considerably since the beginning of the year. Some motor vehicle assembly plants closed temporarily due to weak demand and high inventories.

Smaller declines in production of primary metals and non-metallic mineral products, notably cement, were still significant. Gains in pulp and paper, rubber, and machinery were the most important. Demand for pulp and paper products remained vigorous, obliging manufacturers to operate at full capacity. Prices of pulp and paper products continued to soar in March.

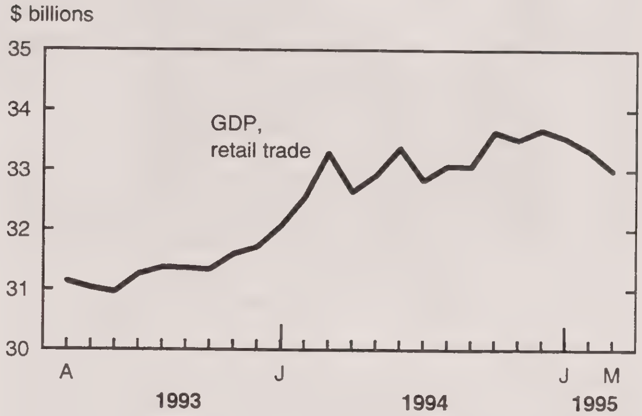
Housing market continued to sag

Construction fell 1.3%, mainly reflecting the slump in home-building. After a pause in February, residential construction resumed its slide, falling 4.8% in March. Sales of new houses and housing resales have weakened rapidly since last December, and were well below their levels of a year earlier. Another decline in the number of building permits issued augurs further cutbacks in the short term. Lower mortgage rates at the beginning of May, however, may signal longer term relief for this beleaguered industry. Activity on non-residential projects also fell in March.

Consumers remained frugal

Retail sales fell 1.0%, their third consecutive drop. The decline was widespread, with sales falling in 13 of 18 trade groups. Sales of automotive and food products contributed most to the loss. Spending on furniture and household appliances continued to sag, falling for a third consecutive month. Sales by department stores improved slightly, but were still at about the same level as in October.

Retail sales fell for a third consecutive month



Community, business and personal services receded 0.6% due to a sharp drop in amusement services. Lower sales by lottery corporations and a strike at the Windsor casino were responsible for the drop. Spending on accommodation and food services rose 1.7% after weakening since last fall.

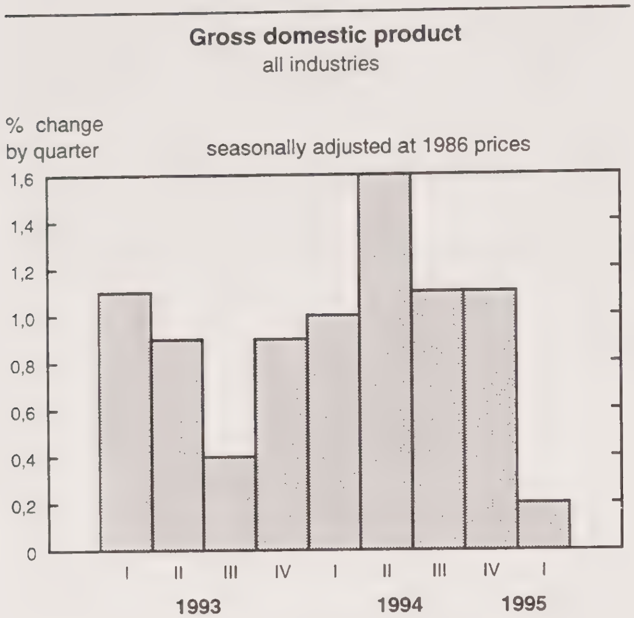
Wholesalers also felt the pinch

Wholesale trade fell 0.8% after a 1.2% gain in February. Lower sales of machinery and equipment accounted for nearly half the decline. Production of machinery by manufacturers continued to advance however, while imports of electronic and industrial machinery remained high. Wholesalers' inventories accumulated sharply.

First quarter of 1995

With the declines in February and March, GDP rose just 0.2% in the first quarter, much slower than the 1.1% growth in each of the two previous quarters. Lower spending on consumer goods and housing, the slowdown in manufacturing, and the impact of strikes

in the transportation industries were mostly responsible for the first-quarter slowdown.



Manufacturing growth slowed to 1.2% after gains of 2.6% and 3.3% in the third and fourth quarters of 1994 respectively. The slowdown was widespread but more noticeable in the motor vehicle assembly, electronic equipment, and office machinery industries. This reflected less vigorous demand from foreign markets. A 0.5% decline in transportation and storage services reflected the slowdown in manufacturing and the labour disputes in railway and water transport in March.

Retail sales fell in each month of the quarter and fell 1.0% for the quarter as a whole. Motor vehicle dealers recorded the largest declines. The number of new vehicles sold tumbled 5.8% to its lowest level since the third quarter of 1993. The growth in wholesale sales slowed to 1.6%, following a 2.5% gain in the fourth quarter, despite another strong gain in sales of machinery and equipment. Weakness in sales of automotive products, hardware products, and household goods moderated the overall gain in wholesale trade.

The slump in housing resales and reduced activity by securities brokers were mostly responsible for a 0.5% decline in the finance group. The weakness in housing markets was also evident in residential construction. Home-building fell 4.9% in the first quarter following a 3.2% drop in the fourth quarter of 1994. Gains in non-residential building and engineering projects offset the decline in home-building. Overall construction activity edged up 0.3% during the quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The March 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	March 1994	January 1995[r]	February 1995[r]	March 1995[p]	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**525,261**	**544,768**	**543,756**	**540,176**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.7**	**2.8**
Goods-producing industries	175,579	188,776	188,150	186,514	0.4	-0.3	-0.9	6.2
Services-producing	349,682	355,992	355,607	353,662	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	1.1
Business sector	**433,608**	**452,937**	**452,051**	**448,683**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.7**	**3.5**
Goods	174,665	187,867	187,239	185,610	0.4	-0.3	-0.9	6.3
Agriculture	10,813	11,067	11,086	11,017	0.5	0.2	-0.6	1.9
Fishing and trapping	1,028	867	843	849	-5.3	-2.8	0.7	-17.5
Logging	3,002	2,980	3,073	2,878	-4.3	3.1	-6.3	-4.1
Mining	22,347	24,507	23,943	23,265	2.2	-2.3	-2.8	4.1
Manufacturing	94,341	103,691	103,248	102,861	0.5	-0.4	-0.4	9.0
Construction	26,335	28,661	28,860	28,484	0.1	0.7	-1.3	8.2
Other utility industries	16,800	16,094	16,187	16,256	-1.2	0.6	0.4	-3.2
Services	258,943	265,070	264,812	263,074	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	1.6
Transportation and storage	22,754	24,084	23,577	22,862	1.4	-2.1	-3.0	0.5
Communication	20,653	21,608	22,027	22,008	-0.1	1.9	-0.1	6.6
Wholesale trade	33,402	35,548	35,969	35,695	-0.2	1.2	-0.8	6.9
Retail trade	33,286	33,541	33,329	32,996	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-0.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	86,008	85,733	85,344	85,345	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	-0.8
Community, business and personal services	62,840	64,556	64,567	64,168	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	2.1
Non-business sector	**91,653**	**91,831**	**91,705**	**91,493**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**
Goods	914	908	911	905	-0.7	0.3	-0.7	-1.0
Services	90,739	90,923	90,794	90,588	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Government services	33,454	33,192	33,079	32,942	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-1.5
Community and personal services	53,961	54,416	54,424	54,367	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.8
Other services	3,324	3,315	3,291	3,279	-0.1	-0.7	-0.4	-1.3
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	134,401	145,200	144,288	143,286	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	6.6
Non-durable manufacturing	42,459	43,963	43,932	44,079	-0.7	-0.1	0.3	3.8
Durable manufacturing	51,882	59,728	59,316	58,782	1.4	-0.7	-0.9	13.3

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

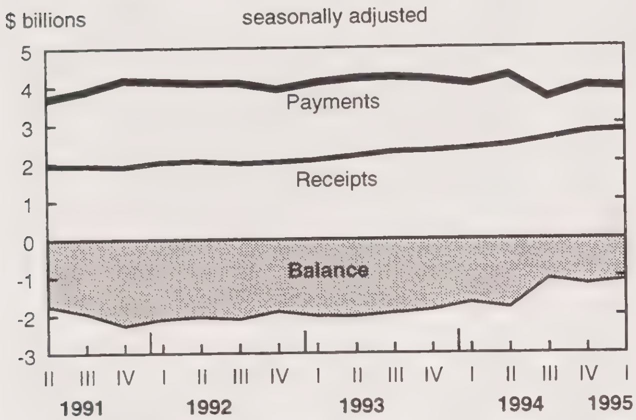
■

International travel account

First quarter 1995 (preliminary)

In the first quarter of 1995, less spending by Canadians travelling abroad combined with more spending by foreigners visiting Canada lowered the international travel account deficit to $1.1 billion, 7.8% below what it was in the last quarter of 1994.

Record spending by foreign visitors helped lower the international travel account deficit



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Unless otherwise stated, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.*

Foreign visitors to Canada paid out a record $2.8 billion during the first quarter of 1995, 1.7% more than in the previous quarter. It was the tenth consecutive quarter when overall spending by foreigners rose. Meanwhile, Canadians travelling outside the country spent $3.9 billion, a 1.2% decrease from the fourth quarter of 1994.

The travel account deficit with the United States, which peaked in the fourth quarter of 1991 at $1.9 billion, stood at $642 million for the first quarter of 1995, its lowest level since the first quarter of 1989. Americans spent $1.7 billion in Canada, an unprecedented amount—5.1% higher than in the fourth quarter of 1994. Canadians spent $2.3 billion while travelling in the United States during the first quarter of 1995, 4.3% less than in the previous quarter.

Outlays by Canadians travelling overseas (countries other than the United States) increased 3.5% to $1.6 billion; meanwhile, visitors from overseas spent $1.2 billion in Canada, 2.9% less than in the fourth quarter of 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Luc Dubois (613-951-1674), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1994[r]	Second quarter 1994[r]	Third quarter 1994[r]	Fourth quarter 1994[r]	1994 total	First quarter 1995[p]
	seasonally adjusted[1]					
	$ millions					
United States						
Receipts	1,371	1,363	1,428	1,573	5,734	1,654
Payments	2,581	2,662	2,183	2,398	9,824	2,296
Balance	-1,210	-1,299	-755	-826	-4,090	-642
All other countries						
Receipts	994	1,085	1,178	1,203	4,460	1,168
Payments	1,460	1,598	1,489	1,578	6,125	1,634
Balance	-467	-513	-310	-375	-1,665	-465
Total, all countries						
Receipts	2,364	2,448	2,606	2,776	10,194	2,822
Payments	4,041	4,260	3,672	3,976	15,949	3,929
Balance	-1,677	-1,812	-1,065	-1,201	-5,755	-1,107
	unadjusted					
	$ millions					
United States						
Receipts	692	1,422	2,586	1,034	5,734	844
Payments	2,778	2,889	2,194	1,963	9,824	2,455
Balance	-2,086	-1,467	392	-929	-4,090	-1,611
All other countries						
Receipts	480	1,142	2,140	698	4,460	557
Payments	1,577	1,497	1,696	1,355	6,125	1,768
Balance	-1,097	-355	444	-657	-1,665	-1,211
Total, all countries						
Receipts	1,172	2,564	4,726	1,732	10,194	1,401
Payments	4,355	4,386	3,890	3,318	15,949	4,223
Balance	-3,183	-1,822	836	-1,586	-5,755	-2,822

1 *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Gypsum products
April 1995

Manufacturers shipped 16 399 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in April, down 23.8% from 21 509 thousand square metres in April 1994 and down 1.9% from 16 709 thousand square metres in March 1995.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of April 1995 totalled 75 951 thousand square metres, down 7.6% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The April 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke
March 1995

Coal production totalled 6 178 kilotonnes in March, down 3.5% from March 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1995 stood at 18 631 kilotonnes, up 3.7% from the previous year.

Exports in March rose to 2 852 kilotonnes, up 3.2% from March 1994; imports increased 113.6% to 244 kilotonnes. For January to March 1995, exports totalled 8 151 kilotonnes, 19.5% above last year's figure.

Coke production in March 1995 decreased to 264 kilotonnes, down 16.9% from March 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The March 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power
March 1995

Net generation of electricity in March decreased to 47 803 gigawatt hours, down 2.7% from March 1994. Exports decreased 15.4% to 3 847 gigawatt hours; imports increased from 217 gigawatt hours to 982 gigawatt hours.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro, 29 594 gigawatt hours (-2.3%); nuclear, 8 734 gigawatt hours (-9.5%); and thermal conventional, 9 476 gigawatt hours (+2.8%).

Year-to-date net generation at the end of March 1995 totalled 146 735 gigawatt hours, down 4.6% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (10 671 gigawatt hours) declined 12.3%; year-to-date imports (2 701 gigawatt hours) rose 167.9% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The March 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder
April 1995

Production of process cheese in April totalled 5 783 834 kilograms, down 13.9% from March 1995 and down 4.5% from April 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of April 1995 totalled 23 397 794 kilograms, up from 21 816 950 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in April 1995 totalled 168 095 kilograms, down 46.2% from March 1995 and down 40.0% from April 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of April 1995 totalled 1 114 495 kilograms, compared with 1 139 541 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The April 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarries and sand pits, 1993
Catalogue number 26-225
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34).

Primary iron and steel, March 1995
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, April 1995
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

New motor vehicle sales, February 1995
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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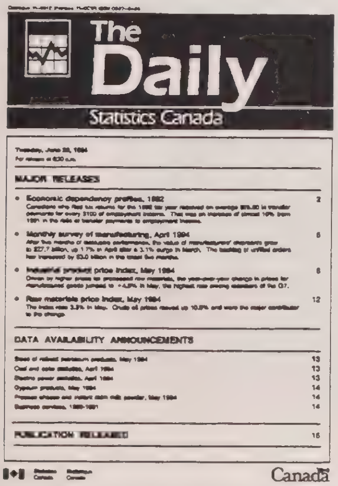

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

RELEASE DATES: JUNE 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	**Perspectives on labour and income**	Summer 1995
2	**People in Canadian agriculture**	
5	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	First quarter 1995
5	**Environmental perspectives: studies and statistics**	
6	**Building permits**	April 1995
7	**Survey on smoking**	Fourth quarter 1994
8	**Help-wanted index**	May 1995
8	**New housing price index**	April 1995
9	**Labour force survey**	May 1995
9	**New motor vehicle sales**	April 1995
12	**National economic and financial accounts**	First quarter 1995
12	**Balance of international payments**	First quarter 1995
13	**Canadian social trends**	Summer 1995
15	**Composite index**	May 1995
15	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	April 1995
16	**Consumer price index**	May 1995
20	**Retail trade**	April 1995
21	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	April 1995
21	**Wholesale trade**	April 1995
22	**Canadian economic observer**	June 1995
26	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	April 1995
27	**Industrial product price index**	May 1995
27	**Raw materials price index**	May 1995
28	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	April 1995
28	**Unemployment insurance**	April 1995
29	**Employment, earnings and hours**	April 1995
30	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	April 1995
30	**Preliminary estimates of the principal field crops**	
30	**Release dates**	July 1995

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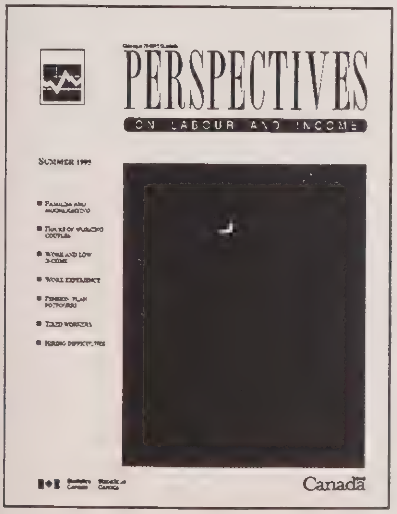
Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 1, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES



Perspectives on labour and income

Summer 1995

The Summer 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* presents three articles addressing volume-of-work issues: husband-wife families holding three or more jobs; the combined weekly hours usually worked by dual-earner couples; and, the number of weeks worked by low-income families. Other articles consider employer-sponsored pension plans, chronically tired workers, labour shortages in small and large manufacturing firms, and unique data on lifetime work experience.

Each quarter, *Perspectives* draws on many data sources to explore emerging income issues and developments in the labour market.

The Summer 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, $14/$56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Henry Pold (613-951-4608), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Births and deaths
1993

In 1993, the number of deaths in Canada reached an all-time high, and the number of births declined from 1992. Ageing of the population partly accounts for both trends. However, other factors were at play, including unexpectedly high numbers of deaths from some causes, and an increasing tendency among women to postpone having families and to have fewer children.

Deaths reach a record high

The number of deaths totalled 204,912 in 1993, a 4.3% increase over 1992. The increase in deaths is the largest on record, and represents the largest percentage increase since the Second World War. Deaths increased 5.3% for females and 3.3% for males. Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon recorded percentage increases above the national average.

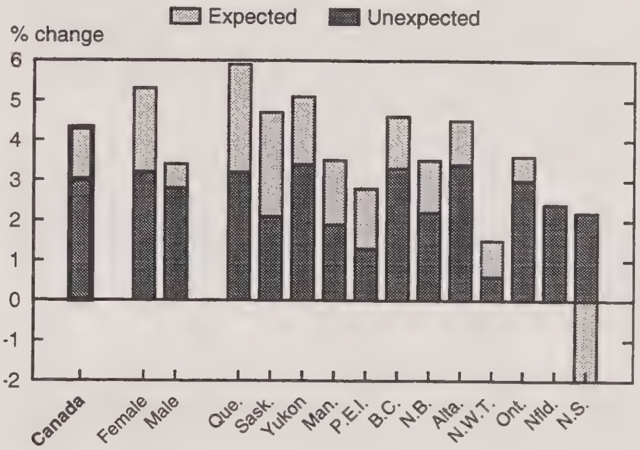
Number of deaths

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
			% change
Canada	**196,535**	**204,912**	**4.3**
Female	90,670	95,505	5.3
Male	105,865	109,407	3.3
Quebec	48,824	51,711	5.9
Yukon	117	123	5.1
Saskatchewan	7,793	8,164	4.8
British Columbia	24,615	25,764	4.7
Alberta	14,679	15,338	4.5
Ontario	73,206	75,853	3.6
Manitoba	8,980	9,299	3.6
New Brunswick	5,609	5,806	3.5
Prince Edward Island	1,114	1,145	2.8
Newfoundland	3,798	3,890	2.4
Northwest Territories	256	260	1.6
Nova Scotia	7,544	7,559	0.2

The annual number of deaths has been generally increasing over time in Canada because of the growth of the total population —especially the elderly population. However, had the age-specific and sex-specific death rates in 1993 remained the same as in 1992, the number of deaths would have risen only 3.0% instead of 4.3%. That means just under 600 more men and nearly 1,900 more women died in 1993 than was predicted from the 1992 death rates. The unexpected increase was largely due to smoking-related diseases and an upsurge of influenza deaths in March and April. Nova Scotia was the only province where the death rate fell in 1993. In Newfoundland, the death rate held steady.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Life expectancy is the average number of years at birth, or at another specified age, that are left to live based on the age-specific death rates in a given year. Life expectancies in this release are calculated using 1993 deaths only, and may differ from previously published values. Population counts have been adjusted for net census undercoverage and include non-permanent residents.*

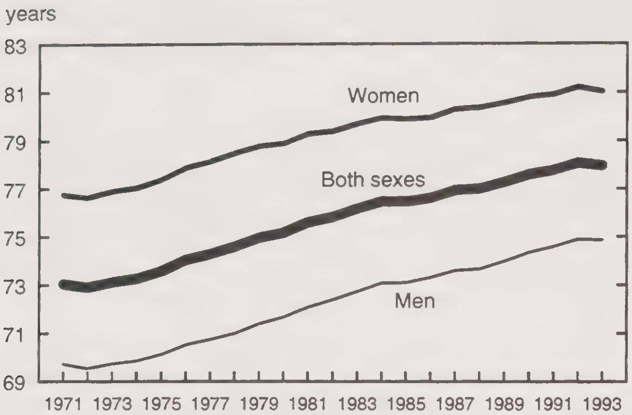
Number of deaths increased from 1992 to 1993



From 1992 to 1993, life expectancy at birth fell slightly for the first time since 1985, and life expectancy at age 65 also dropped. The declines were larger for females than for males.

Canada's infant mortality rate also went up, from 6.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 6.3 in 1993. The increase was mostly due to more deaths during the first week of life because of problems during pregnancy.

Life expectancy at birth



What caused the increase in deaths?

Among men, the causes contributing most to the unexpected increase in deaths and the decline in life expectancy in 1993 were HIV-AIDS, diabetes, chronic obstructive lung diseases, and cerebrovascular diseases (of which stroke is the major component). For a few causes, most notably cancer, pneumonia and influenza, improvements occurred.

Among women, most of the unexpected deaths resulted from smoking-related diseases, including chronic obstructive lung diseases and lung cancer. Diabetes, pneumonia and influenza also accounted for increases in the death rate.

International comparisons

Preliminary estimates for 1993 from the United States are strikingly similar to the Canadian data. In both countries, the number of deaths increased 4% from 1992 to 1993, life expectancy at birth dropped by 0.2 years, and influenza deaths rose sharply in the early spring.

Despite the unusually high death rate in 1993, Canada enjoys one of the world's highest life expectancies at birth and lowest infant mortality rates. Although life expectancy at birth is higher in a few countries, such as Japan and Australia, most countries lag behind Canada. In the United States, life expectancy at birth for men is 72.1 years, nearly three years shorter than in Canada, while for women it is 78.9 years, two years shorter.

Life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rates
1993

	Life expectancy at birth		Infant mortality rate
	Males	Females	
	years		deaths per 1,000 live births
Japan	76.3	82.5	4.2
Australia	75.0	80.9	6.1
Canada	**74.9**	**81.0**	**6.3**
United Kingdom[1]	73.6	79.0	6.6
France	73.3	81.5	6.5
New Zealand[1]	73.1	78.9	7.3
United States[3]	72.1	78.9	8.3
Russian Federation[2]	63.5	74.3	18.1

1 *These are 1992 figures.*
2 *These are 1991 figures.*
3 *Provisional figures.*
Source: *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.*

Number of births is declining

The number of births in Canada declined from 1992 to 1993 by 2.6% to 388,394. After peaking in 1990, the number of births has fallen by an increasing amount each year because the population has fewer women of childbearing age and women tend to have fewer children than before. The natural increase (births minus deaths) of the population has dropped since its peak of 213,000 in 1990. In 1993, births exceeded deaths by 183,482, a decline of 18,625 from 1992. Should this trend continue—and it will be difficult to change given the current age distribution of the population—the number of deaths will exceed the number of births in Canada in about 35 years.

Canada's total fertility rate (the average number of births per woman during her lifetime) dropped from 1.69 children per woman in 1992 to 1.66 in 1993. It fell in all provinces except Manitoba. The fertility rate in Canada is still higher than in Japan (1.46) and France (1.65), but lower than in the United States (2.00) and the United Kingdom (1.82).

Postponing families

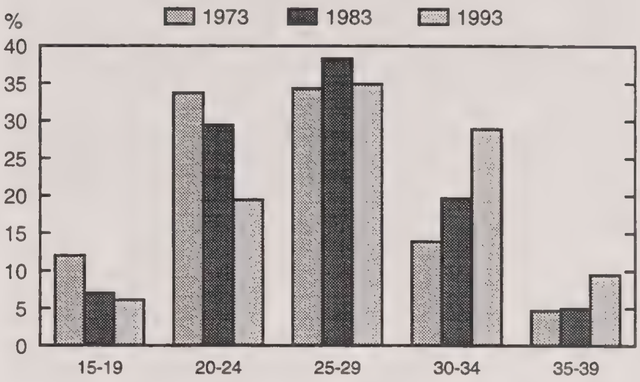
More women than ever before are having their first baby later in life. From 1973 to 1993, the number of women who had their first baby after age 30 quadrupled, from 10,700 in 1973 to 44,800 in 1993. In 1973, only 7.5% of first births were to mothers aged 30 or over, a proportion that reached 26.7% in 1993. In 1993, in Ontario and British Columbia, 30% of firstborn babies were to mothers aged 30 or over.

The average age of women who gave birth in 1993 vas 28.6 years. From 1973 to 1993, the proportion of eenaged mothers fell, from 12% to 6%. At the same ime, the percentage of women giving birth at ages 35 o 39 doubled, from 5% to 10%. Women are delaying childbearing because they are staying in school longer and, in many instances, are faced with tough economic imes.

Causes of death, 1993 (84-208, $60) and *Births and deaths, 1993* (84-210, $35) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact François Nault (613-951-1764) or Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769), Health Statistics Division.

Births by age group of mother



Number of births and fertility rates

	Births			Total fertility rates		
	1992	1993	1992 to 1993	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
			% change	births per woman		difference
Canada	**398,642**	**388,394**	**-2.6**	**1.69**	**1.66**	**-0.04**
Newfoundland	6,918	6,421	-7.2	1.40	1.31	-0.09
Prince Edward Island	1,850	1,754	-5.2	1.82	1.72	-0.09
Nova Scotia	11,874	11,568	-2.6	1.58	1.56	-0.02
New Brunswick	9,389	9,049	-3.6	1.54	1.50	-0.04
Quebec	96,146	92,391	-3.9	1.65	1.62	-0.04
Ontario	150,593	147,848	-1.8	1.67	1.64	-0.03
Manitoba	16,590	16,709	0.7	1.91	1.94	0.03
Saskatchewan	15,004	14,269	-4.9	2.03	1.96	-0.07
Alberta	42,039	40,292	-4.2	1.85	1.79	-0.06
British Columbia	46,156	46,026	-0.3	1.65	1.61	-0.04
Yukon	529	508	-4.0	1.93	1.89	-0.04
Northwest Territories	1,554	1,559	0.3	2.69	2.69	-0.01

■

Pension plan diversity

Labour market analysts have long observed that nearly half the employees in Canada are covered by employer-sponsored registered pension plans (RPPs). Less widely known is that the benefits provided by these plans are far from homogeneous.

Pension benefits depend on factors such as years of participation in the plan and, most frequently, the worker's earnings. However, an important factor is the formula used to calculate benefits.

RPPs fall into two distinct groups: defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans. Defined contribution plans are similar to any savings plan because they specify an employer contribution rate but not a benefit formula. Employer payments and any employee contributions accumulate, earn investment income, and provide a monthly pension at retirement.

In contrast, defined benefit plans usually do not prescribe how much the employer must contribute, but always specify the amount of pension that retiring members will receive. Employers contribute as needed to ensure funds are available to cover expected retirement benefits (to maintain the plan's actuarial soundness). It can be a percentage of earnings or a flat dollar amount for each year of service.

Most pensions are based on earnings

Three-quarters of members have pensions based on earnings, either those near retirement (final earnings), which are usually higher, or those received during all the years of participation in the RPP (career earnings).

For example, for a 60-year-old retiring in 1995 after 20 years of service with a $40,000 final-year salary, the annual pension would be about $15,250, given benefits calculated as 2% of average earnings in the last five years multiplied by years of service. Under a formula of 2% of average career earnings, the same employee would receive an annual pension of $10,250, assuming a starting salary of $9,500. (In practice, rates in various RPPs range from less than 1% of earnings for each year of service to more than 2%.)

Many 2% final earnings and career earnings pensions are integrated with Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits, resulting in lower benefits after the pensioner reaches 65. (The combined private and C/QPP benefit is usually higher than the previous RPP pension.) This integration can take different forms and is usually accompanied by integration of contributions; that is, the RPP premiums are less than they would have been without integration.

Defined contributions yield smaller benefits

In defined contribution plans, contributions are usually a percentage of earnings, so only high income members with significant combined employer and personal contributions earn generous pension benefits.

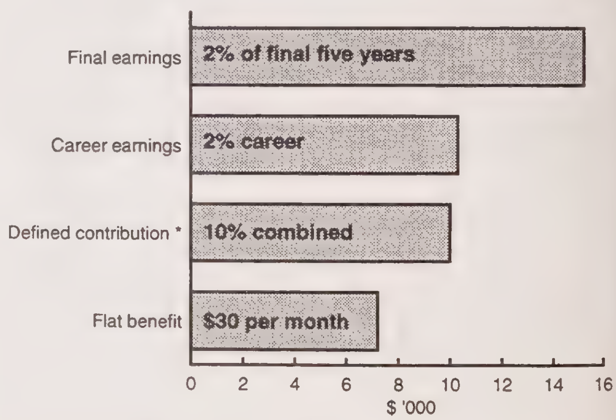
A defined contribution indexed pension (adjusted annually to reflect changes in the consumer price index) for an employee retiring in 1995 at age 60, with a final salary of $40,000 and 20 years of combined employee and employer contributions equal to 10% of earnings, would start at about $7,200 annually for a man and $6,100 for a woman. (The difference reflects the longer life expectancy of women.) If not indexed, the man's pension would be about $10,500 per year and the woman's about $9,600.

Another kind of defined benefit plan

Flat benefit plans also tend to produce relatively smaller pensions. The most common benefit rates are $20 and $30 a month for each year of service. At the $30 rate, an employee with 20 years of service, regardless of earnings, would have an annual pension of $7,200.

Annual pension produced by different benefit formulas

Retirement in 1995 with 20 years of service and $40,000 final-year salary



** Non-indexed median pension for men and women.*

Variations by industry

Specific RPP arrangements tend to be associated with particular industries. Although only 9% of all RPP members had defined contribution arrangements in 1993, the proportion was 20% in primary industries and trade.

Flat benefit formulas predominate in construction and in some manufacturing industries, notably clothing, wood products and transportation equipment.

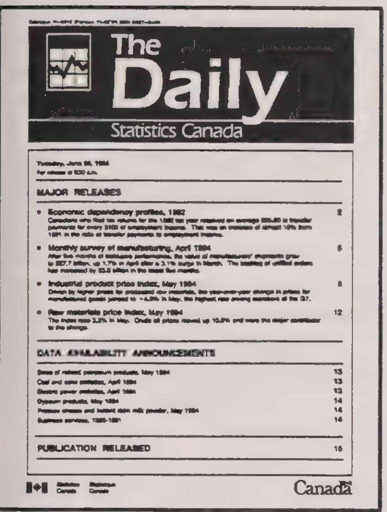
In contrast, most employees in public administration and defence; finance, insurance and real estate; transportation, communication and other utilities; and community, business and personal services accrue benefits based on final earnings.

Contrasts by sex

Overall, women are more likely than men to be in an RPP yielding a larger pension, all other things being equal. This is because woman predominate in those industries where most employees have defined benefit plans based on final earnings. However, the size of these pensions is a function of both earnings and years of service. Since women tend to have both lower earnings and fewer years of service, the relative pensions of men and women may not reflect this apparent advantage for women.

The Summer 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, $14/$56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Hubert Frenken (613-951-7569), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending May 27, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 27, 1995 totalled 274 232 tonnes, down 5.8% from 291 111 tonnes a week earlier, but up 1.1% from 271 140 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 5 970 523 tonnes, a 7.8% increase from 5 544 116 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Cement

April 1995

Manufacturers shipped 804 753 tonnes of cement in April, up 13.5% from 708 830 tonnes (revised) in April 1994 and up 33.1% from 604 797 tonnes in March 1995.

For January to April 1995, shipments totalled 2 237 906 tonnes, up 20.5% from 1 856 790 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The April 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

March 1995

In March 1995, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL), reported that passenger-kilometres on international scheduled routes grew 12%.

Passenger load factor on all scheduled routes (domestic and international) decreased an average 3.3 percentage points in the first three months of 1995. (Passenger load factor is a measure of the fullness of the aircraft, defined as passenger-kilometres divided by available seat-kilometres.) Passenger load factor was 58.8% for the first quarter of 1995. In the first quarters of 1989 and 1990, it was roughly 66%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for March 1995 on civil aviation will be published in the June 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Civil aviation financial statistics

First quarter 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) reported a preliminary basic loss of $181 million in the first quarter of 1995, compared with a $155 million loss in the first quarter of 1994. (Preliminary basic income or loss is measured by combining operating income with interest expenses before capital gains, miscellaneous items and tax.) This represents a year-over-year deterioration in each of the three months from January through March 1995.

These air carriers reported improvements in their basic income in almost every month from the beginning of January 1993 to the end of 1994. The only exception was March 1993, when Air Canada reported substantial expenses related to staff reductions.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1995 on civil aviation will be published in the June 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Passenger and cargo data by airport

Third quarter 1994 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for the third quarter of 1994 on passengers and cargo by airport are now available.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports* (51-005, $33/$130) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Rolf Hakka (819-953-3347), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, April 1995
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa, quarter ended March 1995
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $10/$32; United States: US$12/US$39; other countries: US$14/US$45).

Quarterly shipments of office furniture products, quarter ended March 31, 1995
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $10/$32; United States: US$12/US$39; other countries: US$14/US$45).

Rigid insulating board, April 1995
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gypsum products, April 1995
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Electric power statistics, March 1995
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Farm input price index, first quarter 1995
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $24/$80; United States: US$29/US$96; other countries: US$34/US$112).

Perspectives on labour and income, Summer 1995
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $14/$56; United States: US$17/US$68; other countries: US$20/US$80).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue*, 1994 (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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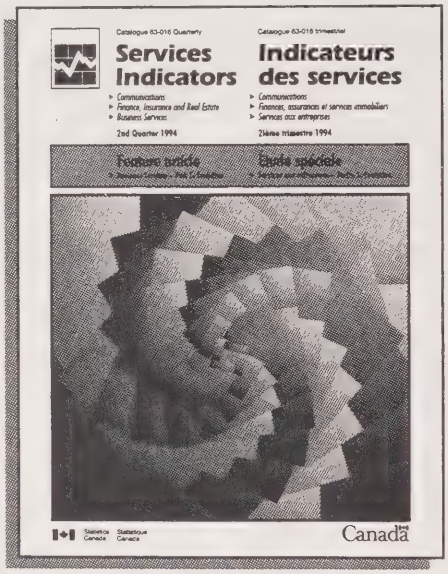

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The Daily

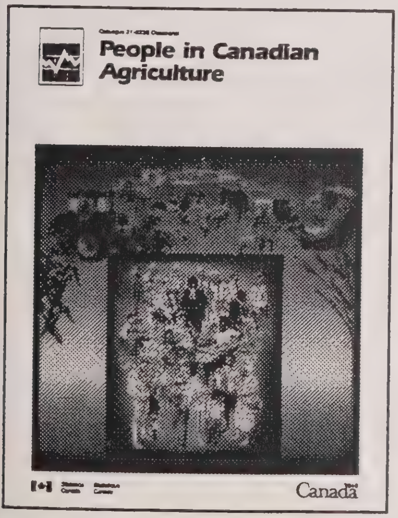
Statistics Canada

Friday, June 2, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Who's on the farm?

Farming in the 1990s is considerably different from what it was at the turn of the century, and so are the people in agriculture. A new publication, *People in Canadian agriculture*, introduces a new concept, the "agricultural population", which looks at farm operators and others with an income from or occupational attachment to farming.

This report classifies seven types of individuals who are in some way involved in farming. More than 50 pages of analysis and 24 charts and tables complete the picture by looking at characteristics such as income, education, hours of work, household structure and farm type.

People in Canadian agriculture (21-523E, $30) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information, contact Rick Harrison (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Interprovincial trade and the structure of the provincial economies
1990

Provincial and territorial exports (interprovincial and international) totalled $300 billion in 1990. These sales provided 3.3 million jobs directly and indirectly—one in three private sector jobs. Exports also accounted for 37.5% of the $481 billion gross domestic product (GDP) of all Canadian businesses. The lion's share of economic activity underlying trade originated in Central Canada, accounting for 1.4 million jobs in Ontario and 721,000 in Quebec.

Canada's geographic vastness, diversity of provincial resources, and concentration of production and markets were evident in the extent and patterns of provincial trade, as well as in the types of commodities traded.

Interprovincial and international trade: equally important

Interprovincial exports ($141 billion) were almost as large as international sales ($161 billion). The number of jobs linked to interprovincial exports totalled 1.7 million, compared with 1.6 million associated with foreign sales. The 232,000 jobs and $13 billion of the $88 billion in GDP generated by interprovincial trade were tied to intermediate inputs of products ultimately destined for international markets.

Interprovincial exports were significantly higher than foreign sales in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. International sales were notably more important in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon.

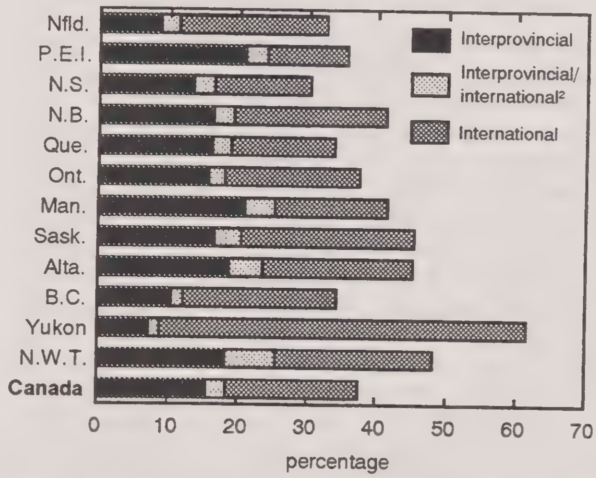
Note to readers

These findings mark the release of the 1990 provincial input-output tables, interprovincial trade flows and the interprovincial input-output model.

The 1990 provincial trade flow estimates in this release are not consistent with existing estimates for the years 1984 to 1989. This is because the latter are benchmarked against the 1984 provincial input-output tables, while the former are fully integrated with the 1990 tables and incorporate new data sources and methodology. Revisions to the estimates for the years 1984 to 1989 will be available in about three months. These data will be updated on CANSIM in matrices 4201-4255, and made available through Consulting and Marketing, Input-Output Division.

Integration of provincial input-output tables and trade flows links industrial production and final demand, and can be used to estimate economic activity underlying provincial exports. This release covers preliminary highlights of a study to be presented at the June meetings of the Canadian Economic Association.

Share of GDP linked to export[1]



[1] Gross domestic product of business sector industries.
[2] Interprovincial import content of international exports.

Trading partners: Quebec and Ontario are each other's largest customers

Trade was generally more concentrated between neighbouring provinces. Sales between Quebec and Ontario exceeded $20 billion in each direction. The economic activity underlying this trade amounted to 250,000 jobs and $13.1 billion GDP in Ontario and 234,000 jobs and $11.2 billion GDP in Quebec. These

two provinces also traded extensively with Atlantic and Western Canada. Ontario's exports to every province were the highest among the provinces. Quebec's trading ties were stronger with Atlantic Canada than with Western Canada. Quebec actually imported more from Atlantic Canada than Ontario did. By contrast, Ontario had stronger trading links with Western Canada, registering exports and imports about three times larger than Quebec's.

Atlantic and western provinces traded extensively within their respective regions, but only minimal trade occurred between the two regions. Trade among the Atlantic provinces generated 38,000 jobs and $1.4 billion GDP; more than that associated with their exports to either Ontario or Quebec. Trade among the western provinces (Manitoba westward) provided 247,000 jobs and nearly $12 billion GDP.

Commodities most traded among the provinces: regional diversity

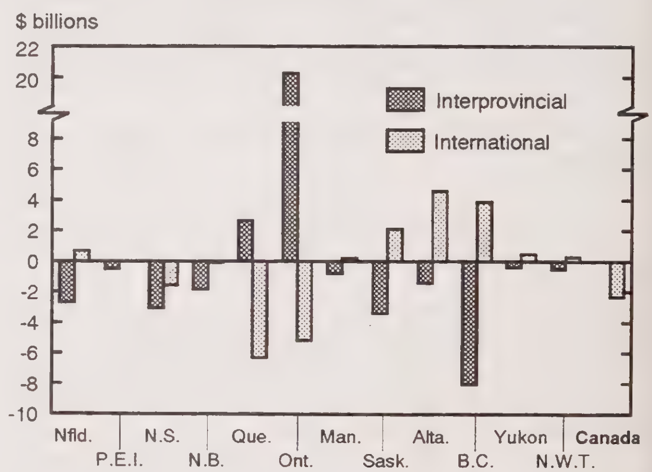
Goods dominated trade, representing more than 70% of provincial exports. Nevertheless, services played a stronger role in interprovincial trade than in international trade, particularly services supporting the production, distribution and marketing of goods.

Agri-food products and transportation services were extensively traded among all provinces; each representing 10% of total interprovincial trade. Nearly as important was the widespread trade in wholesaling services. Interprovincial sales of primary and fabricated metal products; chemical products; machinery and transportation equipment; electrical and communications equipment originated mostly in Central Canada. But Quebec and Ontario were also each other's largest customers for these products. Exports of mineral fuels were dominated by Alberta, largely through sales of crude oil and natural gas to Central Canada. Domestic exports of lumber and paper products factored prominently in Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia. However, the major share of production of these goods was destined for international markets. Ontario accounted for 65% of all interprovincial sales of financial services and over half the domestic exports of business services.

Provincial trade balances: Ontario the big winner

Only Ontario, Alberta and the Yukon recorded a total trade surplus. However, nearly all provinces with an interprovincial trade deficit posted a foreign trade surplus. Ontario's favourable trade position resulted from a large interprovincial surplus of $20.2 billion that was partly offset by a foreign trade deficit of $7.5 billion. Alberta and the Yukon posted interprovincial trade deficits that were more than offset by foreign trade surpluses. Quebec was the only province besides Ontario with an interprovincial trade surplus ($2.6 billion); however, with a large foreign trade deficit, its overall trade deficit amounted to $4.9 billion. British Columbia imported $8 billion more from other provinces than it sold, largely because exports are heavily targeted to international markets. Alberta actually purchased more from other provinces than British Columbia, but recorded only a modest deficit, primarily through robust interprovincial sales of oil and gas. Nova Scotia was the only province to have a sizeable trade deficit both inside and outside Canada.

Provincial trade balances



The 1990 provincial input-output tables and interprovincial trade flows are available in hard copy and machine readable format from the Consulting and Marketing Section, Input-Output Division. An interprovincial input-output model consistent with these 1990 table and trade flow estimates is also available for simulations.

For further information on this release, contact Hans Messinger (613-951-2937) or Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697), Input-Output Division (fax: 613-951-0489). □

Table 1: Trade summary, total goods and services

1990

	Interprovincial			International			Total		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
Newfoundland	942	3,656	-2,714	2,578	1,964	614	3,521	5,621	-2,100
Prince Edward Island	554	1,063	-509	264	262	2	818	1,325	-507
Nova Scotia	3,395	6,464	-3,068	2,619	4,305	-1,686	6,014	10,769	-4,755
New Brunswick	3,606	5,458	-1,852	3,534	3,710	-176	7,140	9,168	-2,028
Quebec	33,263	30,651	2,612	29,723	37,268	-7,545	62,986	67,919	-4,933
Ontario	57,476	37,236	20,240	75,458	82,933	-7,475	132,934	120,169	12,764
Manitoba	6,379	7,179	-800	4,196	4,138	58	10,575	11,317	-742
Saskatchewan	4,745	8,161	-3,416	5,357	3,372	1,985	10,102	11,533	-1,431
Alberta	18,851	20,255	-1,404	16,690	12,535	4,155	35,541	32,790	2,751
British Columbia	10,884	18,911	-8,027	19,511	16,145	3,366	30,394	35,055	-4,661
Yukon	124	506	-382	570	112	458	694	618	76
Northwest Territories	507	1,009	-502	490	220	270	997	1,228	-231
Government abroad	2	180	-178	39	1,258	-1,219	41	1,438	-1,397
Total	140,728	140,728	0	161,030	168,223	-7,193	301,758	308,951	-7,193

Table 2: Summary of economic activity related to provincial exports

1990

	Gross domestic product				Employment			
	Interprovincial	Interprovincial/international[1]	International	Total	Interprovincial	Interprovincial/international[1]	International	Total
	$ millions				'000			
Newfoundland	473	141	1,170	1,784	10	3	29	42
Prince Edward Island	280	43	157	480	9	2	6	16
Nova Scotia	1,426	323	1,464	3,214	36	8	39	82
New Brunswick	1,437	255	1,930	3,621	34	5	42	82
Quebec	17,325	2,901	16,134	36,360	359	55	307	721
Ontario	31,241	4,590	38,523	74,354	601	84	695	1,381
Manitoba	3,386	705	2,644	6,735	79	13	54	147
Saskatchewan	2,600	590	3,915	7,104	58	11	72	140
Alberta	10,544	2,756	12,293	25,592	163	31	149	344
British Columbia	6,056	999	12,990	20,044	131	19	218	368
Yukon	59	12	429	500	1	0	2	4
Northwest Territories	266	107	331	704	2	0	3	5
Total	**75,092**	**13,421**	**91,979**	**180,492**	**1,482**	**232**	**1,617**	**3,331**

[1] *Interprovincial import content of international exports.*

Table 3: Interprovincial and international trade flows
1990

	Total goods and services														
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Govt. abroad	World	Total supply
Nfld.	8,691	10	135	53	383	258	12	14	36	35	1	4	0	2,578	12,212
P.E.I.	38	2,102	75	155	107	147	3	5	13	9	0	0	0	264	2,920
N.S.	483	193	17,455	738	682	851	57	41	166	158	2	20	4	2,619	23,469
N.B.	268	161	956	13,878	1,065	679	33	39	94	304	1	5	0	3,534	21,018
Que.	940	203	1,528	1,819	171,351	20,247	1,095	922	2,923	3,300	32	173	81	29,723	234,338
Ont.	1,736	444	3,328	2,325	22,642	317,439	3,385	3,385	10,279	9,357	154	363	77	75,458	450,372
Man.	31	8	91	77	963	2,344	23,489	923	1,202	700	8	26	4	4,196	34,064
Sask.	14	5	30	25	644	1,790	674	21,867	1,137	409	5	12	1	5,357	31,970
Alta.	70	18	142	107	2,714	7,655	1,328	2,028	86,743	4,420	73	291	5	16,690	122,284
B.C.	73	20	170	157	1,394	3,086	581	797	4,265	96,159	229	105	8	19,511	126,553
Yukon	1	0	1	1	4	19	2	3	23	61	860	10	0	570	1,554
N.W.T.	2	0	8	1	52	158	7	4	117	156	1	1,977	0	490	2,974
Govt. abroad	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	39	257
World	1,964	262	4,305	3,710	37,268	82,933	4,138	3,372	12,535	16,145	112	220	1,258	7,236	175,459
Total demand	14,312	3,427	28,224	23,046	239,271	437,608	34,806	33,400	119,533	131,214	1,477	3,205	1,653	168,266	1,239,442

Note: *Except for the numbers on the diagonal, the numbers in rows represent the exports of the province or territory identified at the start of the rows to the other provinces, territories and the rest of the world. The last number in each row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. Except for the numbers on the diagonal, the numbers in columns represent the imports of the province or territory identified at the top of the columns from the other provinces, territories and the rest of the world. The last number in each column represents the total supply of the importing province or territory. The numbers along the diagonal represent the value of the goods produced and absorbed within the same province or territory.*

■

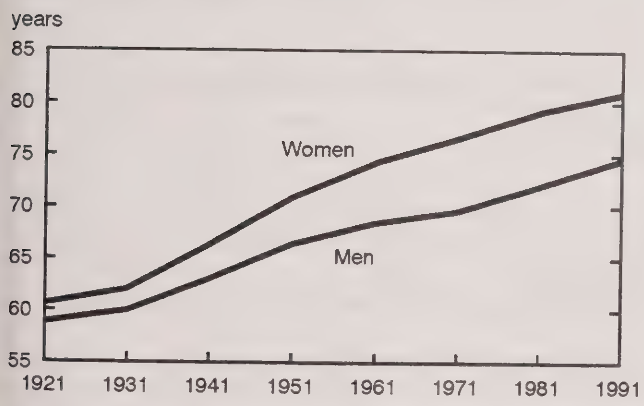
OTHER RELEASES

Life tables for Canada and the provinces
1990-92

Life expectancy has continued to increase for Canadian men and women since the 1985 to 1987 period. According to the 1990-92 life tables, life expectancy at birth has reached a record 74.55 years for men and 80.89 years for women. Between 1986 and 1991, men gained 1.25 years and women gained 0.95 years. Women currently are expected to outlive men by 6.34 years. Factors behind increased life expectancy include decreasing death rates for circulatory disease, injuries and poisoning.

In 1921, women's life expectancy at birth surpassed men's by less than two years. By 1971, it had more than tripled to seven years. In 1991, however, the life-expectancy difference between men and women was 6.36 years. The narrowing difference since 1971 is attributable to greater improvements in life expectancy among men than women.

Life expectancy at birth in Canada



Note: This release is based on abridged life tables. Revised population estimates adjusted for net census undercoverage and non-permanent residents were used for the years 1971, 1981 and 1991.

Life tables, Canada and the provinces, 1990-92 (84-537, $40) is now available. This publication presents detailed life tables for Canada and the provinces. An abridged table is used for Prince Edward Island because of the province's small population. See "How to order publications".

In addition, abridged life tables for Canada and the provinces may be purchased by contacting the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

Life expectancy at birth

Men	1991	1986	1986 to 1991	
			absolute change	% change
Canada	**74.55**	**73.30**	**1.25**	**1.71**
Newfoundland	73.62	72.78	0.84	1.15
Prince Edward Island[1]	73.22	72.83	0.39	0.54
Nova Scotia	73.64	72.45	1.19	1.64
New Brunswick	74.29	72.63	1.66	2.29
Quebec	73.69	72.19	1.50	2.08
Ontario	74.93	73.78	1.15	1.56
Manitoba	74.57	73.22	1.35	1.84
Saskatchewan	75.31	73.83	1.48	2.00
Alberta	75.07	73.75	1.32	1.79
British Columbia	75.19	74.47	0.72	0.97
Women	**1991**	**1986**	**1986 to 1991**	
			absolute change	% change
Canada	**80.89**	**79.94**	**0.95**	**1.19**
Newfoundland	79.28	79.29	-0.01	-0.01
Prince Edward Island[1]	80.80	80.50	0.30	0.37
Nova Scotia	80.59	79.27	1.32	1.67
New Brunswick	80.85	80.43	0.42	0.52
Quebec	80.76	79.55	1.21	1.52
Ontario	80.95	79.94	1.01	1.26
Manitoba	80.89	79.97	0.92	1.15
Saskatchewan	81.67	80.74	0.93	1.15
Alberta	80.96	80.16	0.80	1.00
British Columbia	81.25	80.64	0.61	0.76

[1] *Estimates for Prince Edward Island are based on abridged life tables (using five-year age groups) and adjusted population counts. Detailed life tables (by single years of age) are not made for Prince Edward Island because of the province's small population.*

Note: *The life tables for 1986 and 1991 are based on revised post-censal population estimates, which take into account net census undercoverage and non-permanent residents.*

For further information on this release, contact Wayne Millar (613-951-1631), Health Statistics Division. ■

Crushing of oilseeds

April 1995

Oilseed processors crushed 213 thousand tonnes of canola in April, down from 228 thousand tonnes in March. Even so, the year-to-date crush for the 1994/95 crop year was still 18% above last year's level.

Processors reported stocks of only 48 thousand tonnes of canola seed at the end of the April 1995. This was the lowest level since July 1991. April stocks of canola oil (27 thousand tonnes) and canola meal (26 thousand tonnes) declined to more normal levels after a temporary high in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The April 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings

March 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) by railways in Canada totalled 17.8 million tonnes in March, a 14.7% decrease from March 1994. The decrease was mainly due to strikes and lockouts in the railway industry. Carriers received an additional 1.5 million tonnes from U.S. connections during March 1995.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.3 million tonnes, a 4.8% increase from March 1994. The year-to-date figures increased 23.8%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 13.6% during the month. This brought the year-to-date total to 59.8 million tonnes, a 6.9% increase from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 17.3% over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The March 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Per capita food consumption

1993 (revised) and 1994 (preliminary)

Preliminary 1994 data and revised 1993 data on apparent per capita food consumption are now available for cereals, sugars and syrups, pulses and nuts, beverages, dairy products and by-products, poultry, eggs and meats.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190101-00190103, 00190109-00190111 and 00190113-00190114.

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, part I, 1994 (32-229, $32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

Radio and television broadcasting industry

1994

Preliminary 1994 data on the radio and television broadcasting industry are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1810 and 1818.

A summary of these data appears in Vol. 25, No. 1 of *Communications service bulletin* (56-001, $9/$53), which will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205, fax: 613-951-9920), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

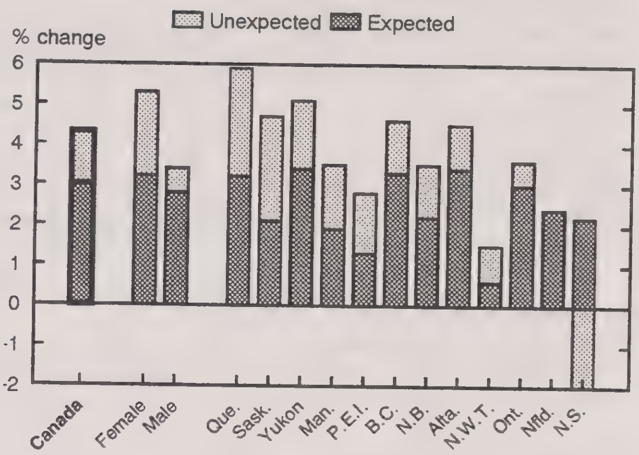
Births and deaths: correction

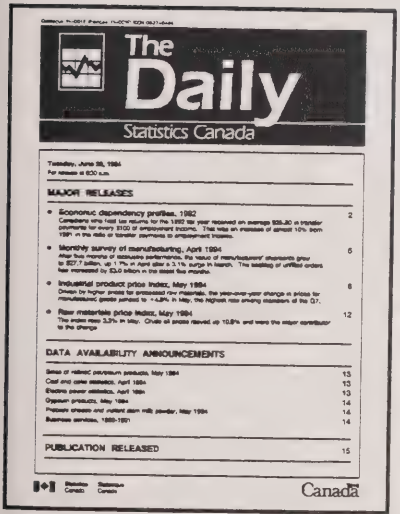
1993

The following chart that appeared on page three of yesterday's *Daily* was mislabeled: the labels "Expected" and "Unexpected" were transposed. The correctly labeled chart is printed at right.

For further information on this release, contact François Nault (613-951-1764) or Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769), Health Statistics Division. ■

Number of deaths increased from 1992 to 1993





Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

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To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

People in Canadian agriculture
Catalogue number 21-523E
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

Cement, April 1995
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Coal and coke statistics, March 1995
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Retail trade, March 1995
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

New motor vehicle sales, March 1995
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Wholesale trade, March 1995
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $18/$180; United States: US$22/US$216; other countries: US$26/US$252).

Life tables, Canada and provinces, 1990-92
Catalogue number 84-537
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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RELEASE DATES

Week of June 5-9
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	First quarter 1995
5	**Environmental perspectives: studies and statistics**	
6	**Building permits**	April 1995
6	**Computers in the workplace**	1994
7	**Survey on smoking**	Fourth quarter 1994
8	**Help-wanted index**	May 1995
8	**New housing price index**	April 1995
9	**Labour force survey**	May 1995
9	**New motor vehicle sales**	April 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

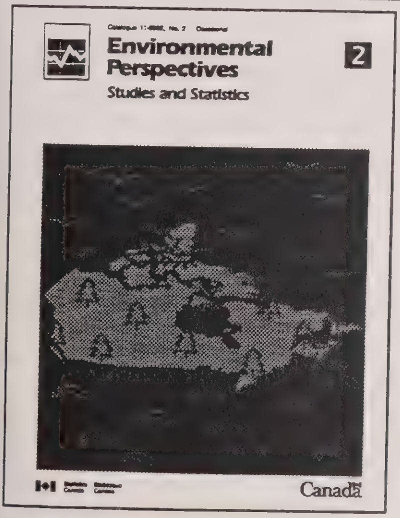
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 5, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Environmental perspectives

Environmental perspectives features results from recent studies and surveys on current and emerging environmental issues. Its nine articles cover many topics: business and household water use; the size and value of Ontario's timber resources; carbon dioxide emissions; government spending on environmental protection; the size and value of coal reserves; household waste management; environmental change around Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta; and, Statistics Canada's environmental statistics program.

Environmental perspectives, no. 2 (11-528E, $35) complements the environmental statistics compendium *Human activity and the environment* (11-509E, $35). Both are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX: May 1995

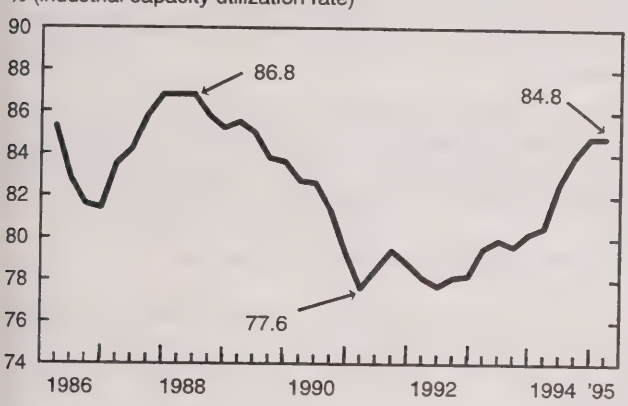
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial capacity utilization rates

First quarter 1995

The year-long surge in capacity use by Canadian industry has stalled just short of its pre-recession peak. Industries operated at 84.8% of capacity in the first quarter of 1995, the same level as in the previous quarter.

Capacity use levels off



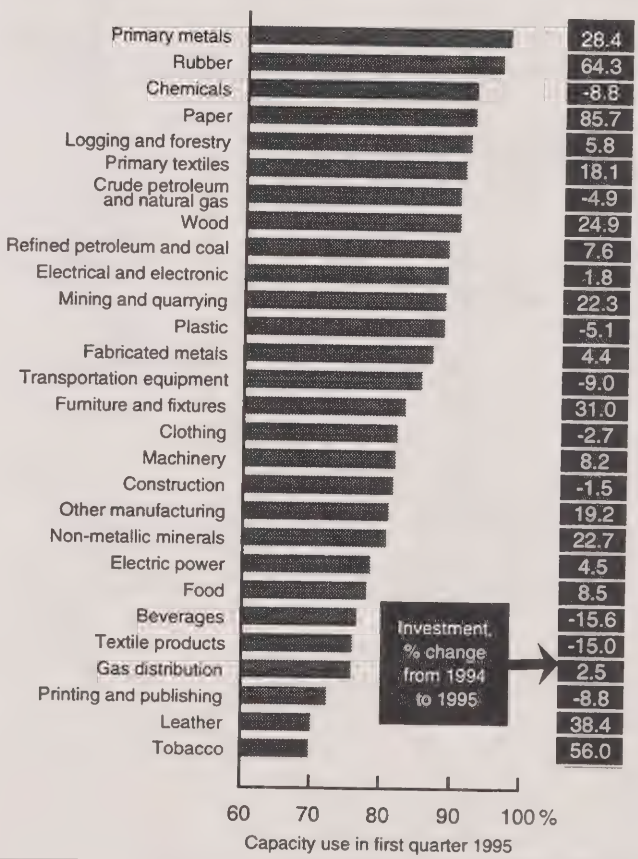
Although industrial production grew 0.6% from January through March 1995, the utilization rate held steady because additional capacity came on stream. Still, it was the highest rate since the previous peak of 86.8% in 1988. However, it could mark an end to the steady growth in capacity use that has occurred since the last recession—growth that was particularly strong throughout 1994.

Business investment in new plant and equipment has already led to increased productivity and competitiveness; investment is expected to increase a further 7% in 1995. Falling unit labour costs across most industries, due to the best productivity growth in a decade, and slack labour markets are keeping wage pressures in check for now. These factors will continue to ease production bottlenecks and price pressures, especially if shortages of skilled labour and raw materials remain manageable. In April industrial prices began to moderate, falling 0.2% from March. Price increases for raw materials also continued to slow, rising only 0.8% in April.

Note to readers

An industry's capacity use is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. In addition, since 1987 Statistics Canada has been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use, in order to produce survey-based industry measures. A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of its potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of its facilities, capital-to-labour ratios and other characteristics of its production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure they reflect such changes.

Strong investment in high-capacity industries



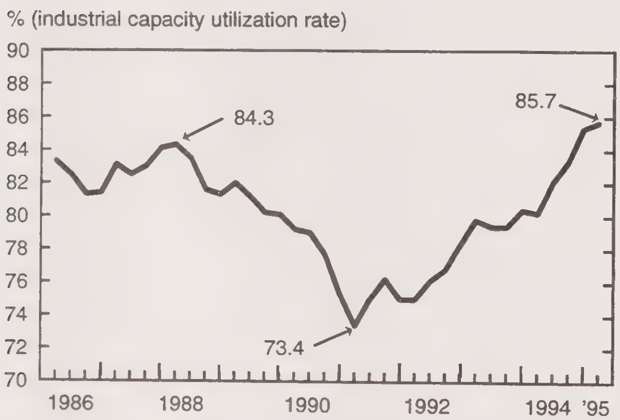
The big spenders on plant and equipment cover a broad range of industries, including producers of metals, wood, paper and rubber products: industries that have been operating at over 90% capacity for more than a year.

Soft demand as shown by declining retail sales, an accumulation of manufacturers' inventories of finished goods, and a slowdown in unfilled orders all point to reduced economic activity. With industrial production slowing and additional capacity becoming available, the stage is set for utilization rates to edge lower.

Diminishing demand slows pace in manufacturing

Manufacturers pushed their capacity use to 85.7%, just 0.4 percentage points above the fourth quarter rate. The export boom has been losing steam as the U.S. economy slows, so manufacturing production grew only 1.2% in the first quarter—and most of that occurred in January.

Manufacturing industries edge up another notch



The slowdown was widespread as 14 of the 22 manufacturing industries showed lower growth compared with the previous quarter. The most significant reductions were in electronic equipment and motor vehicles, two industries that account for more than 25% of this sector's production. This was attributable to easing foreign demand and higher prices in Canada and the United States.

Significant declines in non-manufacturing

Leading the declines, forestry dropped its capacity use 3.7 percentage points to 91.9%, reflecting the sluggish housing market throughout North America.

Falling output from metal mines accompanied by sharp declines in drilling and considerably lower exploration and development activities contributed to a 3.1 percentage point decline, to 88.5%, in mining and quarrying.

Construction industries showed a slight gain in capacity use, primarily due to gains in non-residential and engineering projects as the federal infrastructure program continued to take effect.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

	First quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	First quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
				percentage point change	
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	**80.5**	**84.8**	**84.8**	**4.3**	**0.0**
Logging and forestry	89.2	95.6	91.9	2.7	-3.7
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	86.0	90.6	89.7	3.7	-0.9
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	82.8	91.6	88.5	5.7	-3.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas	88.1	90.0	90.5	2.4	0.5
Manufacturing	80.2	85.3	85.7	5.5	0.4
Durable goods	79.1	86.5	87.3	8.2	0.8
Wood	90.8	90.8	90.5	-0.3	-0.3
Furniture and fixture	72.1	78.0	83.0	10.9	5.0
Primary metal	88.7	96.3	97.4	8.7	1.1
Fabricated metal products	77.3	85.8	86.8	9.5	1.0
Machinery	74.0	80.6	81.7	7.7	1.1
Transportation equipment	76.0	84.8	85.3	9.3	0.5
Electrical and electronic products	79.3	88.2	88.8	9.5	0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	71.0	78.8	80.5	9.5	1.7
Other manufacturing	76.4	80.3	80.8	4.4	0.5
Non-durable goods	81.4	83.7	83.7	2.3	0.0
Food	76.9	79.1	77.8	0.9	-1.3
Beverage	73.7	76.4	76.4	2.7	0.0
Tobacco products	73.8	75.1	69.7	-4.1	-5.4
Rubber products	93.7	96.2	96.3	2.6	0.1
Plastic products	83.9	87.3	88.4	4.5	1.1
Leather and allied products	74.5	69.2	70.0	-4.5	0.8
Primary textile	87.0	88.7	91.2	4.2	2.5
Textile products	73.6	73.7	75.8	2.2	2.1
Clothing	78.1	82.2	81.9	3.8	-0.3
Paper and allied products	88.0	92.9	92.5	4.5	-0.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries	76.7	75.1	72.2	-4.5	-2.9
Refined petroleum and coal products	87.6	87.4	88.9	1.3	1.5
Chemical and chemical products	85.7	89.1	92.7	7.0	3.6
Construction	74.2	81.0	81.4	7.2	0.4
Electric power and gas distribution systems	84.9	78.7	77.9	-7.0	-0.8
Electric power	85.5	79.4	78.3	-7.2	-1.1
Gas distribution	81.0	74.0	75.7	-5.3	1.7

■

Environmental perspectives—water use

Electric power is by far the most water-intensive commodity in Canada, according to a study providing the first ever view of the quantity of water required to produce commodities. At least 12 cubic metres of water are used to produce $10 worth of power. Pulp and newsprint are also water intensive, using almost 4 cubic metres of water for each $10 of output.

Food products use more than 1 cubic metre per $10 of product, yet soft drinks and alcoholic beverages, which consist largely of water, use just 0.6 cubic metres per $10 output.

Total water intensity of selected commodities

	Cubic metres per $10 output
Electric power	12.0[1]
Pulp and newsprint	3.9
Agricultural products	2.7
Metal products	2.7
Metal ores and concentrates	2.2
Textile products	1.5
Gasoline and fuel oil	1.4
Food products	1.2
Soft drinks and alcoholic beverages	0.6
Accommodation and food services	0.4
Motor vehicles	0.3

1 *This figure understates the water intensity of electricity because the dollar value of output refers to both thermal electricity and hydro-electricity, while the water-use figures refer only to thermal electricity.*

Business sector accounts for 92% of water used

In 1991, Canadians used 57 billion cubic metres of water, an amount approximately equal to the volume of water that flows over Niagara Falls between January and September. The business sector used 53 billion cubic metres in production and heating and cooling processes, households used 3 billion cubic metres, and the government sector used 1 billion cubic metres.

The business sector met 77% of its water requirements through direct withdrawals from rivers, lakes, streams, underground sources and oceans; the other 23% was recirculated. A small amount was taken from municipal water utilities. Households and governments relied almost totally on municipal water utilities.

Note to readers

This study provides the first ever view of the quantities of water required to produce commodities. The National Accounts and Environment Division conducted the study using data from Environment Canada's 1991 Industrial Water Use Survey and the national accounts' input-output tables.

A commodity's water requirement is the total water used in its production plus the water used in production of its component parts. For example, the water requirement for food products is the total water used to process the food plus the water used to grow it.

The thermal electric power industry accounted for roughly 60% of the water used by the business sector. Nearly all the water used by this industry was for condenser cooling; of the water used, 89% was discharged and 11% was recirculated.

Paper and allied products, primary metal products, chemical products, and refined petroleum products were the leading users in the manufacturing sector. Together, these four industries accounted for 23% of the water used by the business sector. Just over half (51%) the 6 billion cubic metres of water these four industries took from natural sources came in direct contact with unfinished products, and therefore may have contained chemical or solid residues on discharge. These four industries discharged 48% of the water they used, the remainder was either consumed or recirculated.

Recirculation reduces discharge rates

Most primary and manufacturing industries recirculated water to some degree in their processing activities. For example, in the petroleum and natural gas industry—the industry with the highest rate of recirculation—1 cubic metre of water was used 7.8 times on average. The recirculation rate was 5.6 times in the plastic products industry and 3.6 times in the rubber products industry. These three industries also had low rates of discharge, ranging from 6% to 25% of the water used. One notable exception was agriculture, a substantial water user that does not reuse its water.

Water use of selected industries
1991

	Gross use	Rate of re-circulation	Rate of discharge
	billions of cubic metres	number of times reused	%
Thermal power	31.7	1.1	89
Paper and allied products	5.1	1.8	86
Agriculture	4.0	1.0	23
Primary metal products	3.3	2.1	45
Chemical products	2.3	1.8	52
Mining	1.7	3.5	28
Refined petroleum products	1.5	3.3	28
Crude petroleum and natural gas	0.8	7.8	6
Plastic products	0.3	5.6	17
Rubber products	0.1	3.6	25
All other industries	2.4	...	...
Business sector, total	**53.1**	**...**	**69**

... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

The information in this release is drawn from "Water use in economic and domestic activity," an article in *Environmental perspectives, no. 2* (11-528E, $35). This annual publication features results from recent studies and surveys related to the environment. It contains nine articles and a statistical annex. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport
March 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 10 941 861 cubic metres in March, up 0.3% from March 1994. Year-to-date receipts, at 32 411 020 cubic metres, were up 3.2% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products dropped 2.4% from March 1994, to 6 180 087 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts reached 18 536 063 cubic metres, a 0.5% decline from 1994.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 2.9% from March 1994, to 4 472 621 cubic metres. Pipeline imports totalled 916 203 cubic metres, down 5.1% from March 1994. Year-to-date exports at the end of March 1995 (13 943 048 cubic metres) were up 3.9% from 1994; year-to-date imports (2 518 741 cubic metres) decreased 3.9%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the low Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

March deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 477 698 cubic metres, a 0.8% decrease from 1994. March deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 3.5% to 592 704 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries reached 15 955 685 cubic metres, down 0.02% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The March 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available the second week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas
March 1995

Surging exports to the United States led a strong 14.0% increase in natural gas production compared with March 1994. In contrast, crude oil production weakened in March 1995, declining 0.1% from a year earlier.

Natural gas production continued the robust rate of increase observed since May 1994. Crude oil production increased in January (+6.6%) and February (+3.1%) 1995. The weakness in February and March was due to a shutdown for maintenance and installation of new equipment, which temporarily curtailed production of synthetic crude oil.

Natural gas exports jumped 21.9% from March 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Exports of crude oil declined 3.0% from March 1994, the first major year-over-year decrease since October 1994. Exports had been rising strongly in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 7.5% from March 1994. The advance was due to colder than normal weather throughout Western Canada and to increased use by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The March 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $18/$180) will be available the last week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	March 1994	March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	9 364.0	9 358.3	-0.1
Exports	4 613.3	4 474.4	-3.0
Imports[2]	4 088.3	2 975.5	-27.2
Refinery receipts	8 729.5	7 821.8	-10.4
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	11 395.0	12 985.8	14.0
Exports	5 865.1	7 151.2	21.9
Canadian sales[4]	6 358.7	6 835.6	7.5

	January 1994 to March 1994	January 1995 to March 1995	January-March 1994 to January - March 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	26 907.1	27 761.8	3.2
Exports	13 647.2	13 939.3	2.1
Imports[2]	10 112.8	9 194.9	-9.1
Refinery receipts	23 788.9	23 238.3	-2.3
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	34 433.2	37 988.7	10.3
Exports	17 573.9	20 482.2	16.5
Canadian sales[4]	21 902.1	21 533.9	-1.7

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differ from the International Trade Division's estimates because of timing differences and because their data inclued crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

■

Railway carloadings

Nine-day period ending April 30, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) for the nine-day period ending April 30, 1995 remained unchanged from the previous period, at 5.9 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.4% from the same period 1994.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 415 thousand tonnes, a 14.8% increase from the comparable period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed a 23.4% increase.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 0.9% during the nine days. This brought the year-to-date total to 81.8 million tonnes, a 7.6% increase from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

April 1995

Data for April 1995 on shipments of kitchen appliances are confidential to meet the secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

To the end of April 1995, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 136,218 units.

The April 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Environmental perspectives: studies and statistics, no. 2, June 1995
Catalogue number 11-528E
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; other countries: US$49).

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, 1994 part I
Catalogue number 32-229
(Canada: $32; United States: US$39; other countries: US$45).

Aviation service bulletin, vol. 27, no. 5
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $10/$99; United States: US$12/US$119; other countries: US$14/US$139).

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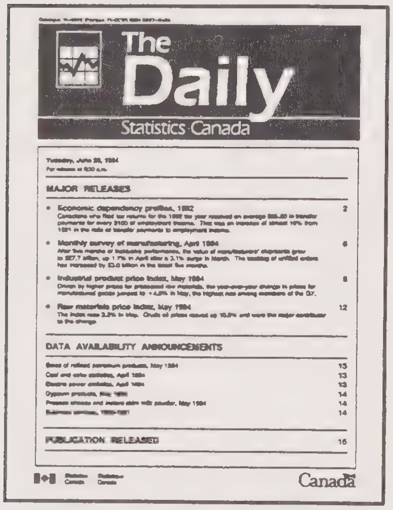
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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May 1995

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Asphalt roofing	March 1995	May 3, 1995
	April 1995	May 29, 1995
Average prices of selected farm inputs	April 1995	May 19, 1995
	May 1995	May 24, 1995
Balance sheet of the agricultural sector	December 31, 1994	May 29, 1995
Building permits	First quarter 1995 and March 1995	May 3, 1995
Canada's international transactions in securities	March 1995	May 25, 1995
Canadian economic observer	May 1995	May 18, 1995
Canadian international merchandise trade	March 1995	May 18, 1995
Capital expenditures by type of asset	1993	May 25, 1995
Cement	March 1995	May 5, 1995
Cereals and oilseeds review	February 1995	May 8, 1995
Coal and coke	March 1995	May 31, 1995
Collecting census data on Canada's visible minority population: a historical perspective	1995	May 1, 1995
Composite index	April 1995	May 16, 1995
Construction type plywood	March 1995	May 24, 1995
Construction union wage rate index	April 1995	May 19, 1995
Consumer price index	April 1995	May 24, 1995
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	April 1995	May 24, 1995
Crude oil and natural gas	February 1995	May 1, 1995
Crushing statistics	March 1995	May 2, 1995
Dairy review	March 1995	May 12, 1995
Deliveries of major grains	March 1995	May 5, 1995
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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 6, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Building permits
April 1995

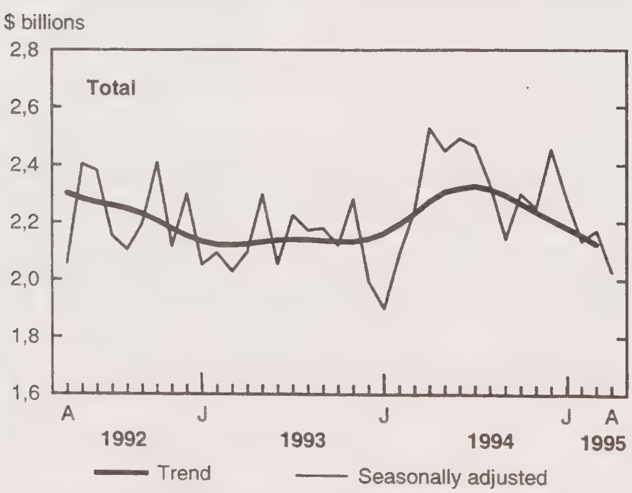
Municipalities issued building permits worth $2.0 billion in April, the lowest level in more than a year. A substantial drop in non-residential permits overshadowed the first increase recorded by the residential sector this year.

The 6.6% decline in April represented the third monthly drop so far this year in building permits, which are a barometer of future construction activity. The overall value is the lowest since February 1994 when municipalities also issued $2.0 billion worth of permits.

The decline occurred despite a slight relief in interest rates. Mortgage rates were down nearly a full percentage point over those in January 1995. However, they were still higher than last year's levels which approached 30-year lows.

Non-residential construction intentions nose-dived 14.9% to $0.9 billion in April after posting an exceptional performance (+9.8%) in March. On the other hand, permits in the residential sector rose 1.3% to $1.1 billion over March, the first monthly increase since December 1994.

The third monthly drop in building permits this year



Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The monthly Building and demolitions permits survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It gives an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

No turnaround in sight for housing

Despite this month's increase, the value of residential building permits remained at recessionary levels for the third consecutive month. Concern over job security was reflected in consumer confidence, now at the lowest level in a year and a half, according to the Conference Board of Canada, and was a major factor behind the sagging housing market.

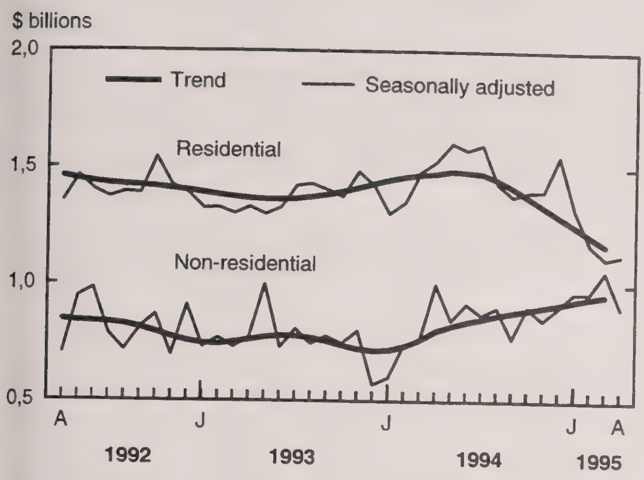
The decline in housing intentions which started in mid-1994 shows no sign of stopping. It is attributed to a drop in its single-family component, which represents over 70% of the value of industrial permits. The weakness in residential intentions was mirrored in April in new housing starts, which plunged 20.4% compared with January 1995, and in the resale housing market, which fell to its lowest level in 11 years.

Recently, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) revised their 1995 estimate of housing starts downward from 141,000 to 128,500 dwellings to better reflect the sharp drop in residential permits.

In April, a surge in multi-family housing intentions accounted for the increase in the value of the residential sector for British Columbia (+7.8%), Ontario (+6.4%), Manitoba (+25.4%) and the Northwest Territories (+207.2%).

This coincides with a recent drop in the vacancy rate for Canada's 26 metropolitan areas - the lowest in four years - according to CMHC's latest survey results.

No turnaround in sight for housing



Non-residential intentions down but still strong

After posting a record high activity in March, the industrial component plummeted 48.6% in April, offsetting gains in the commercial and institutional components. The industrial component led a 14.9% drop in the non-residential sector to $0.9 billion.

This month's results have not altered the overall growth of the sector, which has continued to advance at a slow pace since 1994. The cumulative value of non-residential intentions rose 25.7% in 1995 compared with 1994, particularly in industrial construction intentions (+88.3%). This is reflected in the private and public investment intentions released earlier this year and the strong rate of industrial capacity use.

Among the provinces, the tumble in industrial construction projects for Quebec (-76.7%) more than offset large commercial construction projects planned by builders in Ontario (+23.9%) and British Columbia (+38.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The April 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on June 13, 1995. The May 1995 building permits estimates will be released on July 5, 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	March 1995	April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Canada	**2,171**	**2,028**	**-6.6**	**-19.7**
Residential	1,112	1,126	1.3	-26.3
Non-residential	1,059	902	-14.9	-9.7
Newfoundland	16	10	-36.1	-53.7
Residential	12	10	-20.1	-43.9
Non-residential	4	0	-88.2	-90.4
Prince Edward Island	9	7	-14.6	-31.3
Residential	5	4	-28.1	-51.2
Non-residential	3	4	6.6	20.3
Nova Scotia	67	56	-16.5	-7.6
Residential	54	41	-23.3	-3.4
Non-residential	13	15	11.3	-17.6
New Brunswick	41	37	-8.7	18.3
Residential	18	16	-9.8	-25.2
Non-residential	23	22	-7.9	105.6
Quebec	679	401	-40.9	-36.1
Residential	216	197	-8.6	-37.8
Non-residential	463	204	-56.0	-34.2
Ontario	705	791	12.3	-14.7
Residential	422	449	6.4	-13.9
Non-residential	283	342	21.1	-15.7
Manitoba	33	47	43.2	4.2
Residential	17	21	25.4	-29.2
Non-residential	16	27	61.1	65.7
Saskatchewan	24	36	51.6	35.8
Residential	11	10	-4.8	-20.3
Non-residential	13	26	99.4	89.8
Alberta	178	181	2.1	-20.7
Residential	109	107	-1.2	-34.3
Non-residential	69	74	7.2	13.5
British Columbia	416	450	8.1	-16.2
Residential	245	264	7.8	-31.9
Non-residential	172	186	8.5	24.2
Yukon	2	3	31.3	-42.2
Residential	2	2	-29.7	-54.3
Non-residential	0	2	644.2	-22.7
Northwest Territories	2	6	226.6	101.4
Residential	2	5	207.2	97.0
Non-residential	0	1	368.4	125.5

■

General social survey: computers in the workplace

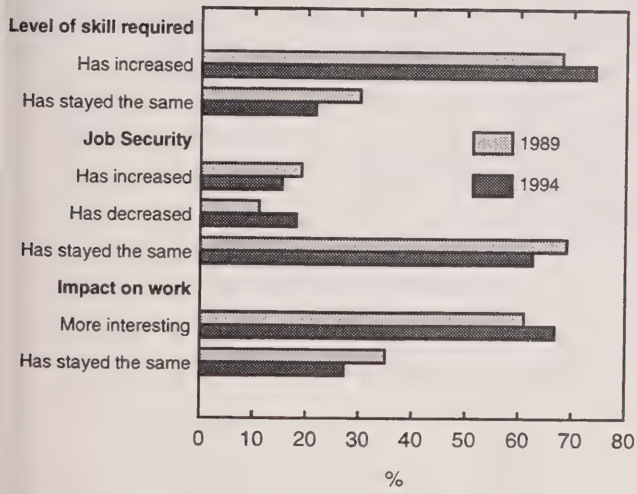
1994

Computers have become an integral part of Canadians' working lives. This technological change affects not only the nature of work, but also the level of skills required to do that work and how Canadians perceive their jobs.

The introduction of computers affects the way people perceive their jobs

The introduction of computers or the advent of new automation technologies in the workplace continues to have a major impact on the way workers view their jobs. In 1994, 34% of workers reported they had been greatly affected by the introduction of computers in the last five years, while 17% said they were somewhat affected. Of all computer users, 75% of both men and women agreed that the computer had increased the level of skill required to do their jobs. This perception was common to all major occupational groups.

Computers in the workplace affect users'[1] job perceptions



[1] Employed people who reported that they had been greatly or somewhat affected by the introduction of computers in the last five years.

The introduction of computers also caused a little more insecurity among the employed. In 1994, computer users who believed their job security had declined (about one in five) due to the introduction of computers marginally outnumbered those who felt it had increased. In 1989, shortly before the last recession, 11% of affected workers claimed that their job security had decreased due to the introduction of computers. In both years, however, more than half the men and women affected by technological change at work were of the opinion that automation had not had an impact on their job security in the previous five years.

Lastly, it is worth noting that approximately two-thirds of computer users considered their work had become more interesting as a result of the introduction of computers.

Note to readers

This release unveils the first data available from the 1994 General social survey (GSS) which measures major changes in demographics, social characteristics, and living conditions of Canadians. It marks the first repeat of the education, work and retirement core content area originally covered in the 1989 GSS. However, this latest cycle of the GSS focuses more on the quality of life after retirement and post-retirement activities than the earlier cycle. In addition, the latest cycle contains two new sections – social origin and work interruptions.

The target population of the 1994 GSS consisted of all individuals aged 15 and over living in a private household in one of the 10 provinces. The sample was composed of approximately 11,500 respondents, including a main sample of 10,000 persons and an additional sample of 1,500 persons between 55 and 74 years of age. The data were collected over a 12-month period, from January 1994 to December 1994, using a computer-assisted telephone interview system. The response rate for the 1994 GSS was 83.4%.

On-the-job computer use is increasing

Since the mid-1980s, the use of computers in the workplace has grown by leaps and bounds. According to the Economic Council of Canada, about one in five employed people used a computer at work in 1987. By 1989 the ratio was one in three; and in 1994, almost half (48%) of employed Canadians used computers on the job (6,260,000 people). In addition, 70% of workers who could use a computer actually had the opportunity to use one at work in 1994, compared with 55% in 1989.

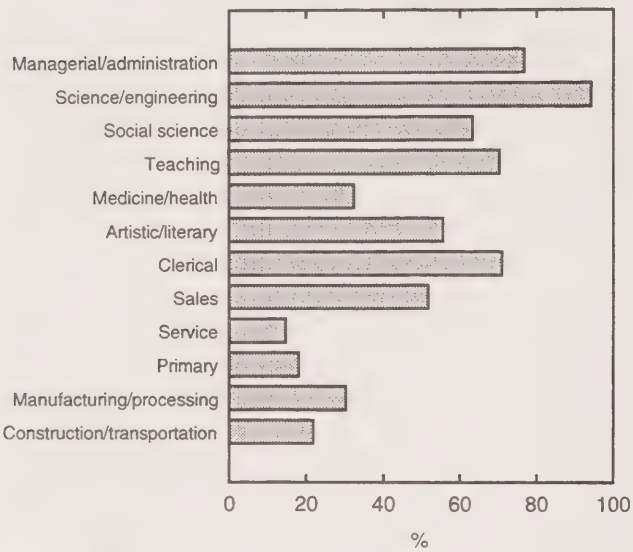
On-the-job computer use varies by occupation

Managerial and professional jobs are highly computerized, as are jobs in the clerical sector. However, scarcely 20% of primary sector workers had to use a computer on the job.

Regardless of the age group, in both 1994 and 1989, computer use among the employed was proportionally higher among women than men (52% compared to 45% in 1994). This difference

was largely attributable to occupations: while one-quarter of all female workers fell into the "clerical" category in 1994, 75% of them used computers on the job. By comparison, only 20% of construction and transportation workers, a category that encompassed one-fifth of employed males, used computers at work.

On-the-job computer use varies by occupation



Computers used for a wider range of activities

In 1994, people who used computers at work did so, on average, for about 18 hours per week, nearly half of their normal work week. The weekly average in 1989 was 16 hours. The increase in time spent using computers in occupations where it was already high in 1989 (science and engineering, and clerical workers) was somewhat smaller, suggesting that these workers were already approaching maximum average utilization time.

In 1994, some 14% of all Canadian workers were travelling on the information highway. Traffic on this highway, as measured by the use of on-line data servers such as the Internet, was dominated by science and engineering workers (40%) and social scientists and teachers (23% in both cases). About 16% of workers between 15 and 34 years of age were using an on-line data server, compared with 8% for those aged 55 and over. There was only a small difference in use between male and female workers (15% versus 11%).

A fact sheet giving additional information on computer use in the workplace is available. To obtain a copy, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the General Social Survey Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0878. The fact sheet is also available on the Internet at the following address: http://www@statcan.ca. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for almost five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 20) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast (see the March 1993 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*) showed it to be superior to mean naive forecasts, and suggested that the quality of the forecast showed signs of improvement with time.

- The forecast of the May 1995 consumer price index was 2.6%. Opinions ranged from a minimum of 2.0% change to a maximum of 3.0%. One month ago, the mean forecast (2.2%) underestimated the outcome of 2.5%.
- The forecasters foresaw the unemployment rate at 9.5%, with a minimum of 9.3% and a maximum of 9.6%. In April, the forecast of 9.7% overestimated the outcome of 9.4%.
- The forecast for exports in April was set at $21.0 billion from $22.0 billion a month earlier. Opinions ranged from a minimum of $20.0 billion to a maximum of $22.0 billion. The current forecast for April imports is $19.0 billion with a minimum of $18.0 billion and a maximum $20.0 billion. It is a decrease of $0.4 billion from what was expected a month earlier, when the forecast overestimated the outcome of $18.8 billion.
- Experts believe that April change in real GDP will run at +0.1%. Opinions range widely from a minimum of -0.5% to a maximum of +0.4%. The March forecast (+0.2%) overestimated the outcome (-0.7%).

The next release will be on July 4, 1995. For a set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Department store sales
April 1995

In April, consumer spending in department stores declined 0.5% from March, but increased 4.0% from a year earlier (seasonally adjusted). Cumulative sales for the first four months of this year were 2.1% higher than for the same period last year.

After two months of decreases, inventories increased slightly by 0.5% ($5,153 million), however, they were 1.7% lower than April 1994 (seasonally adjusted).

Department store sales and inventories

	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,133.1	1,127.1	-0.5	4.0
Inventories	5,129.1	5,152.6	0.5	-1.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Department store sales including concessions

	April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Newfoundland	15.9	14.3
Prince Edward Island	4.2	8.5
Nova Scotia	34.1	3.6
New Brunswick	25.4	13.2
Quebec	199.6	5.2
Ontario	427.1	3.3
Manitoba	44.6	13.1
Saskatchewan	32.4	2.6
Alberta	114.7	7.7
British Columbia, Yukon, N.W.T.	146.0	0.1
Canada	**1,044.0**	**4.4**

Unadjusted sales by major department stores for April totalled $481 million, down 5.5% from April 1994. Sales by major department stores have been declining for more than a year, while discount store sales have grown significantly. Consumer spending in discount stores jumped 14.8% from the previous year, with sales totalling $563 million. Cumulative sales reveal similar trends, with a 6.3% decrease by the majors and a 9.6%

increase by the discounts compared with the same period in 1994. Total cumulative sales increased slightly by 1.4%.

Total sales have increased in all provinces except British Columbia, where they remained unchanged from the previous year. Department stores in Newfoundland (14.3%), New Brunswick (13.2%) and Manitoba (13.1%) registered the largest increases in sales from April 1994.

Note: Robinson's (a division of Comark) and James A. Ogilvy's have been removed from the Department store survey as they no longer meet the department store definition.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The April 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

April 1995

Chemical firms produced 176 003 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in April 1995, an 18.2% increase from 148 896 tonnes in April 1994.

For January to April 1995, production totalled 728 261 tonnes, up 22.6% from 594 122 tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for April 1994 and April 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The April 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

March 1995

Field work started in the Prairie provinces toward the end of April but cool, wet weather and major flooding in eastern Saskatchewan and western Manitoba delayed seeding and hampered grain deliveries to country elevators. Farmers told Statistics Canada that they plan to seed significantly more barley and flaxseed and slightly more spring wheat, but less durum wheat and canola this spring. However, there may be some shifting to crops which can be seeded late if the weather does not improve soon.

The March issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007,$15/$144) will be released in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Radio and televison statistics, 1994
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $12/$40; United States: US$15/US$48; other countries: US$17/US$56).

Unemployment insurance statistics, March 1995
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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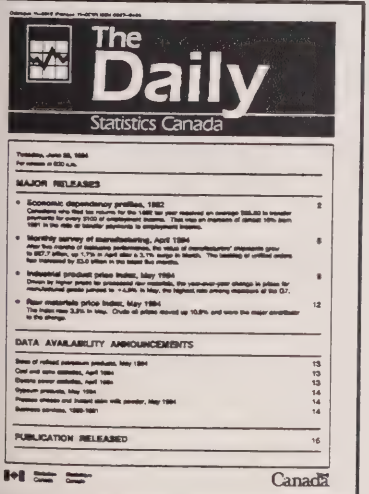

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 7, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

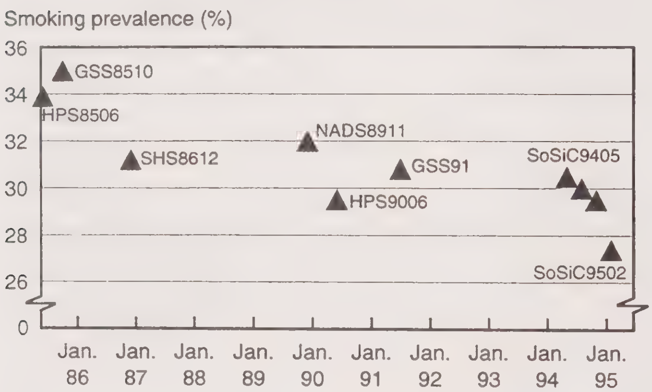
Survey on smoking

Winter 1995 (cycle 4)

Smoking rates decreased from 29.5% in November 1994 to 27.4% in February 1995, continuing the declining trend observed since the first cycle of this survey in May 1994.

Historically, the smoking rates of Canadians have been generally declining since 1985. Between 1985 and 1991, rates declined from a level of about 34% to 31%, a rate equivalent to one-half a percentage point per year. Although Statistics Canada did not measure smoking prevalence between 1991 and 1994, a recent study by Health Canada suggests that rates were continuing to decline between 1991 and 1993. By early 1994, a number of factors had combined to create a small increase in smoking, but the historical trend downward has been re-established over the past year.

Smoking prevalence, 1985-1995
Ages 15 and over



GSS	General Social Survey
HPS	Health Promotion Survey
SHS	Smoking Habits Survey
NADS	National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey
SoSiC	Survey on Smoking in Canada

Between May 1994 and February 1995, an estimated 2.2 million people (10% of the population) changed their smoking status, ultimately leading to 650,000 fewer smokers. The largest decreases in prevalence occurred between November 1994 and February 1995. All age groups, both sexes, and all provinces showed lower levels of smoking. The largest decreases occurred among women, the 20-to-24 age group, and in the province of Ontario. Among women, smoking rates declined from 29.1% in May to 25.4% in February. The 20-to-24 age group went from 811,000 smokers (39.5%) in May 1994 to 692,000 smokers (34.0%) in February 1995. The number of smokers in Ontario went from 2,363,000 (27.4%) in May 1994 to 2,018,000 (23.5%) in February 1995.

Note to readers

Health Canada and Statistics Canada have collaborated to conduct the Survey on smoking in Canada, designed to measure changes in smoking patterns. The survey is an initiative of the federal "Tobacco demand reduction strategy" announced on February 8, 1994.

The survey's four cycles were conducted in April/May, August/September and November/December 1994, and in February/March 1995. Each quarter, the same respondents were asked questions about smoking. This allows, for the first time on a national level, analysis of changes in the smoking habits of Canadians over time.

A representative sample of about 15,800 respondents from across Canada was selected for the first cycle from a random sample of phone numbers; 13,400 of these individuals responded in the second cycle, 12,800 in the third cycle, and 12,400 in the fourth cycle. During telephone interviews, respondents aged 15 and older were asked about their current smoking habits, reasons for changing smoking habits, and related questions about use of cigarettes and other tobacco products. Data on other characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, household income, and education were also collected.

Average cigarette consumption did not change in 1994

The Survey on smoking in Canada showed that the amount smoked (average number of cigarettes per day) remained almost constant over the May 1994 to November 1994 period. In February 1995, the average number of cigarettes per smoker (15.3) was slightly lower than the average measured in the first three cycles of the survey (15.8). This shift appears to be the result of a decline in the number of people who smoked more than 25 cigarettes a day. Nearly half of the 670,000 people who were smoking more than 25 cigarettes a day in May 1994 had decreased their consumption by February 1995, mostly to smoking between 11 and 25 cigarettes per day.

Smoking prevalence

	May 1994	August 1994	November 1994	February 1995
		%		
Canada, ages 15+	**30.4**	**29.9**	**29.5**	**27.4**
Age Group				
15-19	27.3	28.5	27.8	25.7
20-24	39.5	38.1	36.3	34.0
25-64	32.6	31.9	31.8	29.4
65+	15.9	15.8	14.8	14.3
Region				
Atlantic	30.9	30.5	29.9	28.1
Quebec	37.6	37.9	36.6	35.6
Ontario	27.4	25.8	26.6	23.5
Prairies	30.1	29.1	28.4	25.9
British Columbia	25.4	26.9	25.2	23.9
Sex				
Men	31.8	31.0	30.8	29.4
Women	29.1	28.9	28.2	25.4

Nearly 5% of teenagers started smoking in 1994

Between the beginning of 1994 and February 1995, 5% of teenagers (aged 15 to 19) started smoking for the first time. However, half of these 91,000 new smokers had stopped smoking by February. An additional 8% of teenagers (158,000) who had stopped smoking before 1994 started up again during 1994. About two-thirds of these were still smoking in February 1995. Nevertheless, smoking has continued to decline among teenagers, from 27.3% in May 1994 to 25.7% in February 1995.

Despite the national trend of lower smoking prevalence over the past 10 years, young people are still experimenting with smoking at about the same rate as 10 years ago. Among current teenagers (aged 15 to 19), 32% had smoked their first cigarette by age 14, essentially the same as the proportion of people aged 20 to 29 who had tried smoking by age 14. The prime years for starting to smoke are the ages from 12 to 17. Less than 6% of current teenagers had tried smoking before age 12 while about 10% of people aged 20 to 29 started to smoke after age 17.

"Light" cigarettes are preferred by most smokers

A major shift in recent years has been in the type of cigarette smoked. Currently 3.4 million smokers (55%) prefer to smoke "light" cigarettes. The use of light cigarettes is most popular among those who, on average, smoke less than 10 cigarettes per day, younger age groups, women, and smokers who want to quit. About half of the people who started out smoking regular cigarettes eventually switched to light cigarettes, while the move from light cigarettes to regular is almost non-existent. Most smokers believe that light cigarettes have less tar (34%) and less nicotine (45%), but only 2% believe they are safer or healthier.

Health Canada has prepared a package of analytical highlights. For a copy of these highlights or related information, contact Health Canada (613-957-2991, fax: 613-952-7266). Media should call Health Canada at 613-957-1803.

An assessment of data quality for the Survey on smoking in Canada is available from Statistics Canada. A microdata file is available to allow more detailed analysis of the survey data. To order the microdata file, contact Michael Sivyer (613-951-4598 or 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Division.

For further information on this release, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel pipe and tubing

April 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production for April 1995 totalled 157 928 metric tonnes, an increase of 3.1% from 153 189 metric tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 706 707 metric tonnes, up 13.0% from the 625 425 metric tonnes produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The April 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60)will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

April 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 64 670 tonnes in April 1995, down 1.7% from 65 764 tonnes (revised) in April 1994. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The April 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

April 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 85 592 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in April 1995, down 2.8% from 88 047 batteries in April 1994.

For January to April 1995, shipments totalled 406 585 batteries, down 30.4% from 583 957 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The April 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

April 1995

In April 1995, pulpwood receipts totalled 1 653 271 cubic metres, up 15.1% from 1 436 175 cubic metres in April 1994. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 615 300 cubic metres, up 4.7% from 6 318 057 cubic metres in April 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 341 379 cubic metres, down 0.7% from 9 407 616 cubic metres (revised) in April 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 10.1% to 11 667 657 cubic metres, from 10 594 857 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier.

At the end of April 1995, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 12 627 733 cubic metres, up 4.8% from 12 055 078 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 7.4% to 25 221 801 cubic metres (revised), from the year-earlier 23 490 369 cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 37 123 467 cubic metres (revised), up 4.3% from 35 599 404 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The April 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

March 1995

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for March 1995 are now available.

The monthly publication *Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables* (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm cash receipts and farm product price index, January-March 1995
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $19/$62; United States: US$23/US$75; other countries: US$27/US$87).

Stocks of food commodities in cold storage and other warehouses, 1994
Catalogue number 32-217
(Canada: $36; United States: US$44; other countries: US$51).

Oil pipeline transport, March 1995
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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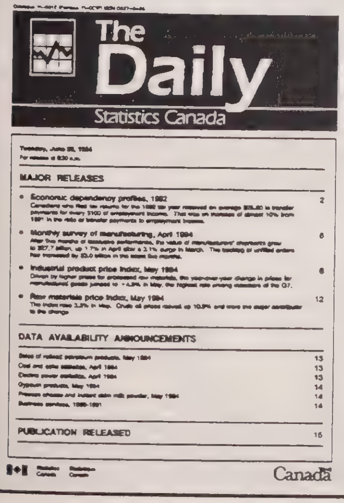
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 8, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

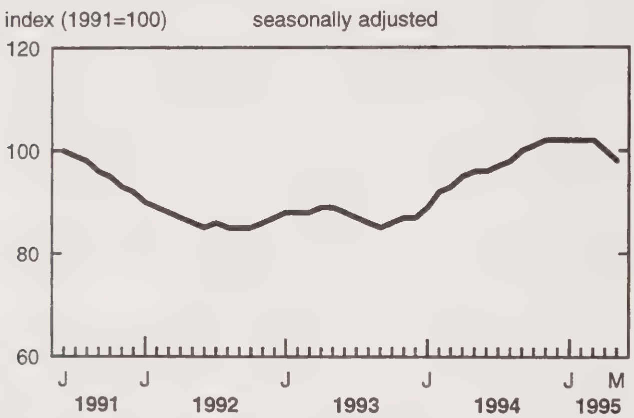
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted index
May 1995

In May, the seasonally adjusted help-wanted index declined 2% to 98 (1991=100). It was the second consecutive monthly decline in the number of ads placed by employers wanting to hire new workers.

Help-wanted index dropped 2% in May



> ***Note to users***
>
> *The help-wanted index is compiled from help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. For these labour markets, the index reflects changes in the demand for labour. Not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads; therefore, the index represents only a part of all hiring.*
>
> *All help-wanted indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to aid month-to-month comparisons.*

The index followed an upward trend throughout 1994. Between December 1994 and March 1995, the index was stable at 102. Then in April, the index declined 2% to 100.

May's decline was observed in all regions except Quebec, where the index edged up 1% to 105. Drops of 3% were observed in the Atlantic provinces, Ontario, and the Prairie provinces. In British Columbia, the index declined 2%.

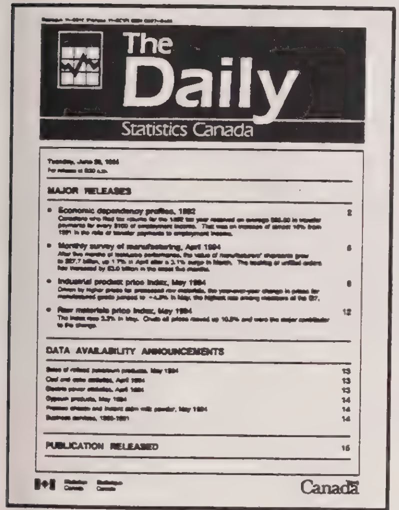
Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the surveyed metropolitan areas are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044) or Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted index
(1991=100)

	May 1994	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995	April 1995 to May 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**96**	**102**	**100**	**98**	**2**	**-2**
Atlantic provinces	93	106	103	100	8	-3
Quebec	97	105	104	105	8	1
Ontario	95	109	108	105	11	-3
Prairie provinces	94	95	92	89	-5	-3
British Columbia	87	82	81	79	-9	-2



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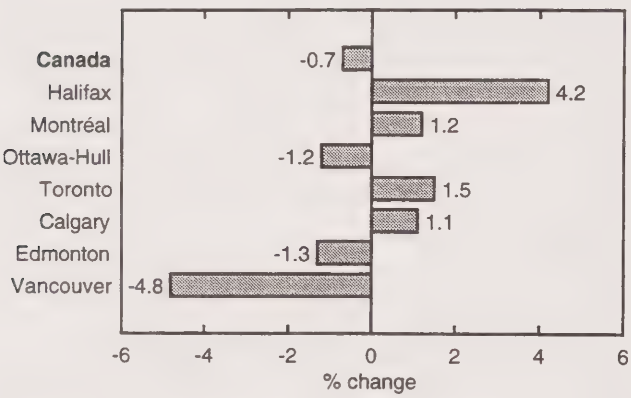
OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index
April 1995

In April, the index decreased 0.7% from April 1994. This was the tenth consecutive month of negative annual change.

New housing price indexes
Changes from April 1994 to April 1995



The index (1986=100) stood at 135.2 in April, down 0.1% from March.

In 6 of the 21 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting new home prices. This resulted in no monthly changes in their city indexes. Of the seven cities with monthly price increases, Saskatoon (+0.6%) and Kitchener-Waterloo (+0.4%) had the largest increases. No other city had a monthly increase larger than 0.3%. Of the 8 cities with monthly price decreases, London (-0.6%) and Charlottetown (-0.5%) had the biggest declines.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes
(1986=100)

	April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995
		% change	
Canada total	**135.2**	**-0.7**	**-0.1**
House only	124.9	-0.5	-0.1
Land only	168.4	-0.6	-
St. John's	127.9	0.4	-0.3
Halifax	119.8	4.2	-
Charlottetown	117.0	..	-0.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.2	0.4	-
Québec	135.1	1.0	-
Montréal	137.7	1.2	-
Ottawa-Hull	121.7	-1.2	0.2
Toronto	138.3	1.5	-0.3
Hamilton	126.0	-0.4	-0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	120.7	-1.0	0.3
Kitchener-Waterloo	122.8	-0.6	0.4
London	142.4	-2.7	-0.6
Windsor	128.8	1.4	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.6	0.5	-0.1
Winnipeg	117.6	1.2	-
Regina	132.3	3.6	0.3
Saskatoon	113.5	0.8	0.6
Calgary	142.2	1.1	0.1
Edmonton	147.0	-1.3	0.1
Vancouver	139.3	-4.8	-0.4
Victoria	121.8	-7.4	-0.4

\- *Nil or zero.*
.. *Figures not available.*

■

Steel primary forms
Week ending June 3, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 3, 1995, totalled 301 403 tonnes, up 9.9% from 274 232 tonnes a week earlier and up 18.5% from 254 255 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 6 271 926 tonnes, an 8.2% increase from 5 798 371 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, March 1995
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, April 1995
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, April 1995
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, April 1995
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Imports by country, January-March 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0060XMB
(Canada: $60/$200; United States: US$72/US$240; other countries: US$84/US$280).

Imports by country, January-March 1995, paper version on request
Catalogue number 65-0060XPB
(Canada: $120/$400; United States: US$145/US$480; other countries: US$168/US$560).

Imports by commodity, March 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0070XMB
(Canada: $35/$350; United States: US$42/US$420; other countries: US$49/US$490).

Imports by commodity, March 1995, paper version on request
Catalogue number 65-0070XPB
(Canada: $75/$750; United States: US$90/US$900; other countries: US$105/US$1,050).

Labour force information, for the week ended May 20, 1995
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, June 9

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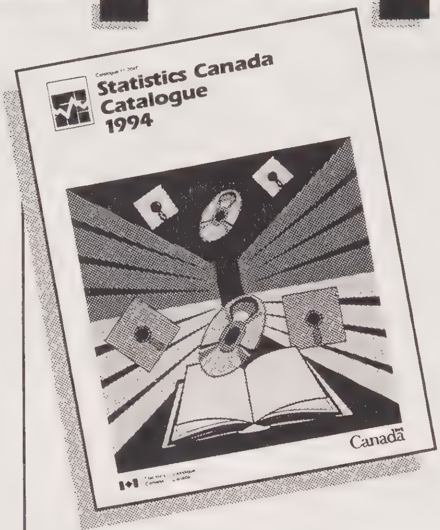

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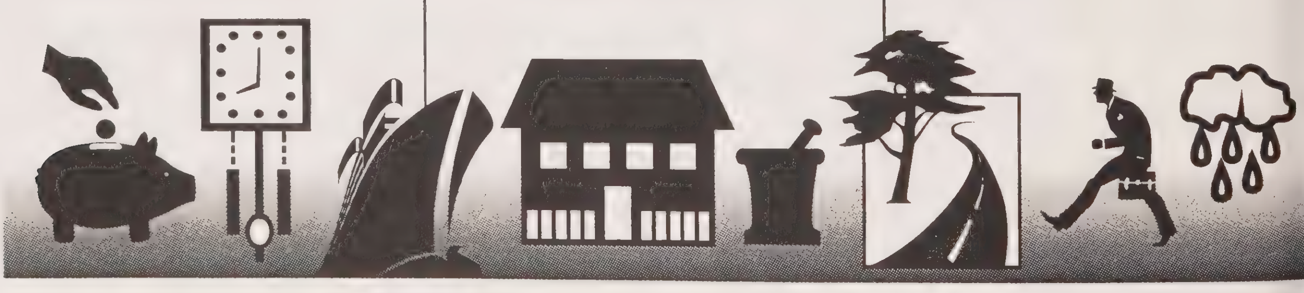


Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 9, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

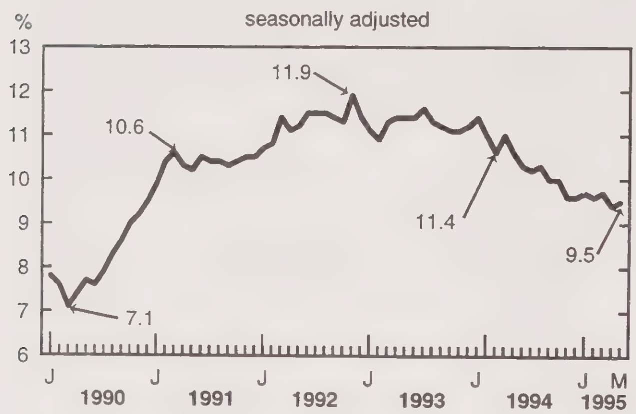
RELEASE DATES: June 12–16

MAJOR RELEASES

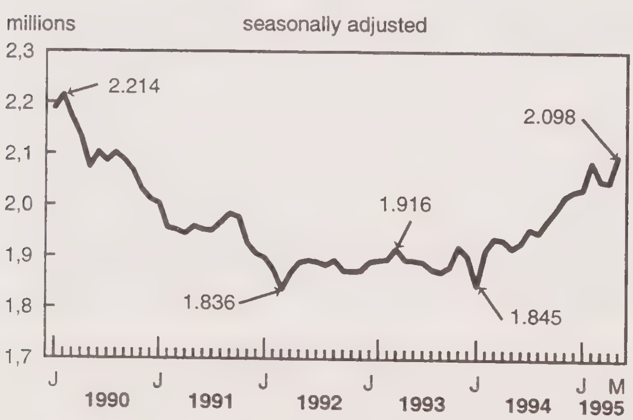
Labour force survey
May 1995

In May 1995, for a sixth consecutive month, overall employment showed little change. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 9.5%, as more people entered the labour market to look for work.

Unemployment rate



Manufacturing employment



Strength in manufacturing

Employment in the manufacturing industries grew strongly throughout 1994, with an average gain of 10,000 jobs per month. In May 1995, a large increase offset the losses of the two previous months, bringing job growth since the start of the year to 69,000.

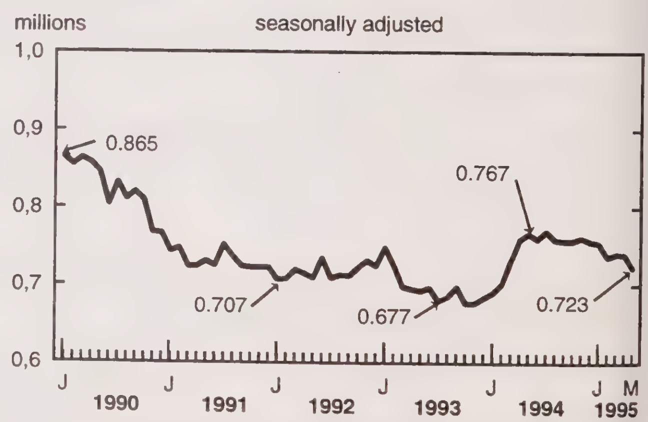
Employment down in construction and public administration

Employment in construction contributed to overall employment growth in the first five months of 1994, but since then it has slowed. In May it dropped by 17,000 and was 44,000 lower than a year earlier.

Recent declines left employment in public administration down 81,000 from its November 1994 level.

In May, other significant changes in employment by industry were as follows: +17,000 in finance, insurance and real estate; -11,000 in agriculture; and -7,000 in other primary industries.

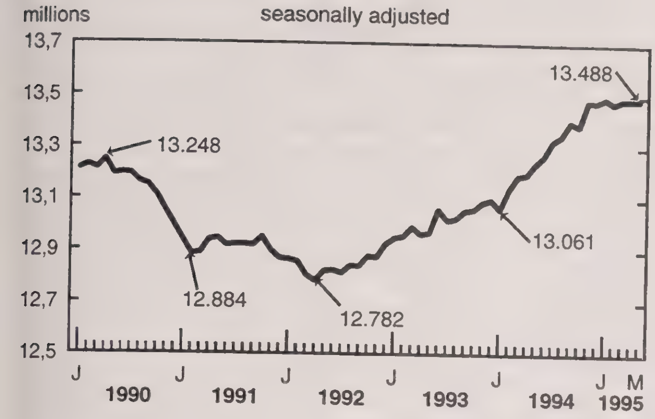
Construction employment



Fewer full-time jobs

Following strong growth in 1994, full-time employment has fluctuated this year, with little overall change since last November. A drop of 35,000 in full-time employment in May was concentrated among youths, while their part-time employment grew by about the same amount.

Employment



Summer job market

From May to September, the Labour Force Survey tracks people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March and who intend to return to school in the fall.

In May 1995, 67.3% of returning students aged 20 to 24 joined the labour market, compared with 70.6% a year earlier. This year's lower labour market activity brought their unemployment rate down to 14.9% in May, its lowest level since May 1990. This year 57.2% had jobs, compared with 58.4% last year.

Provinces at a glance

British Columbia lost 15,000 jobs in May, leaving the employment level in the province 15,000 above the November 1994 level. Otherwise, no significant changes in employment levels occurred for the provinces.

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary, *Labour force information for the week ended May 20, 1995* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300 annually). The May 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $23/$230) will be available the third week of June. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey is scheduled for July 7.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	May 1995	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,912	18	101
Employment ('000)	13,488	-	252
Full-time ('000)	11,241	-35	262
Part-time ('000)	2,247	35	-10
Unemployment ('000)	1,424	18	-151
Unemployment rate (%)	9.5	0.1	-1.1
Participation rate (%)	64.9	-	-0.4
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.7	-	0.3

	May 1995	May 1994	May 1994 to May 1995
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	15,040	14,959	81
Employment ('000)	13,591	13,358	233
Full-time ('000)	11,325	11,096	229
Part-time ('000)	2,266	2,262	4
Unemployment ('000)	1,449	1,601	-152
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	10.7	-1.1
Participation rate (%)	65.4	66.0	-0.6
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.1	58.9	0.2

- *Nil or zero.*

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 1995	April 1995	May 1994	May 1995	May 1994	May 1995	April 1995	May 1994	May 1995	May 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
Canada	**14,912**	**14,894**	**14,811**	**15,040**	**14,959**	**64.9**	**64.9**	**65.3**	**65.4**	**66.0**
Newfoundland	245	242	248	250	253	53.8	53.1	54.4	54.8	55.5
Prince Edward Island	68	68	67	70	69	64.9	65.2	65.4	66.6	67.1
Nova Scotia	437	437	441	442	444	59.9	59.9	60.9	60.6	61.3
New Brunswick	353	357	349	363	360	59.0	59.8	58.9	60.8	60.7
Quebec	3,597	3,608	3,589	3,611	3,614	62.0	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.9
Ontario	5,748	5,722	5,691	5,791	5,738	66.0	65.8	66.4	66.5	66.9
Manitoba	565	564	562	569	569	66.5	66.4	66.5	67.0	67.3
Saskatchewan	497	490	489	503	496	66.4	65.4	65.6	67.2	66.6
Alberta	1,487	1,492	1,461	1,501	1,477	72.1	72.4	71.8	72.8	72.5
British Columbia	1,923	1,935	1,920	1,941	1,939	65.5	66.0	67.2	66.1	67.9
	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
Canada	**13,488**	**13,488**	**13,236**	**13,591**	**13,358**	**58.7**	**58.7**	**58.4**	**59.1**	**58.9**
Newfoundland	199	198	196	197	194	43.7	43.4	43.0	43.3	42.6
Prince Edward Island	58	57	56	60	59	55.0	55.0	54.2	57.5	56.8
Nova Scotia	381	383	383	383	384	52.2	52.5	52.9	52.5	53.1
New Brunswick	313	315	303	319	310	52.3	52.8	51.1	53.5	52.2
Quebec	3,205	3,195	3,145	3,224	3,166	55.3	55.2	54.7	55.6	55.1
Ontario	5,231	5,223	5,129	5,261	5,167	60.1	60.1	59.8	60.4	60.3
Manitoba	523	522	509	528	515	61.6	61.5	60.2	62.2	61.0
Saskatchewan	461	460	452	468	460	61.5	61.4	60.7	62.4	61.8
Alberta	1,369	1,375	1,329	1,379	1,343	66.4	66.7	65.3	66.9	66.0
British Columbia	1,751	1,766	1,738	1,770	1,760	59.6	60.3	60.8	60.3	61.6
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Canada	**1,424**	**1,406**	**1,575**	**1,449**	**1,601**	**9.5**	**9.4**	**10.6**	**9.6**	**10.7**
Newfoundland	46	44	52	52	59	18.8	18.2	21.0	21.0	23.4
Prince Edward Island	10	11	12	9	11	15.3	15.7	17.2	13.6	15.3
Nova Scotia	56	54	58	59	60	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.3	13.5
New Brunswick	40	42	46	44	50	11.3	11.8	13.2	12.0	14.0
Quebec	392	413	444	386	449	10.9	11.4	12.4	10.7	12.4
Ontario	517	499	562	530	571	9.0	8.7	9.9	9.1	10.0
Manitoba	42	42	53	41	53	7.4	7.4	9.4	7.2	9.4
Saskatchewan	36	30	37	35	35	7.2	6.1	7.6	7.0	7.1
Alberta	118	117	132	122	134	7.9	7.8	9.0	8.1	9.1
British Columbia	172	169	182	171	179	8.9	8.7	9.5	8.8	9.2

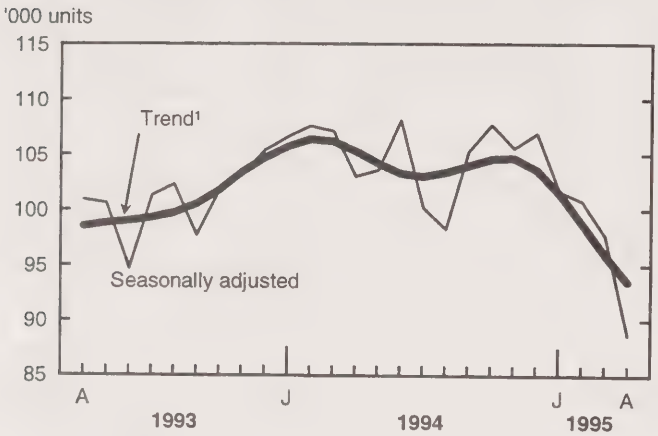
Note: *Provincial estimates may differ from the national total due to independent seasonal adjustment.*

■

New motor vehicle sales
April 1995

New motor vehicle dealers posted their worst month of the last decade in April, when sales dropped 9.2% from March, to 88,721 new vehicles. It was the lowest seasonally adjusted monthly level since July 1983, when 86,803 new vehicles were sold.

New vehicle sales at lowest level in a decade



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

More than half of April's decline came from a 12.7% plunge in truck sales, to 36,634. Trucks, including minivans and sport utility vehicles, were the engine of growth for the past two years. This year, truck sales declined in February, March and April. Truck sales in April were at their lowest level since June 1993, when sales were 36,163.

Sales of new passenger cars continued to slide for a fourth month in a row, falling 6.5% from March. In April, consumers purchased 52,087 new cars, the lowest level since October 1982 (50,898).

A combination of higher car prices and low consumer confidence may have deterred consumers from buying cars in April. According to the consumer price index, passenger car prices rose nearly 6% from April 1994 to April 1995.

Most of the decline in car sales came from a slump in the sale of cars made in North America. Consumers bought 41,764 such cars in April, down 7.0% from March, which brought the monthly sales level down to the September 1993 level.

Imported car sales continued their long downward slide, which is partly a result of production by foreign transplants in North America. Sales of imported passenger cars fell 4.4% in April, their lowest level since September 1979 (10,081).

A stronger yen may have affected imported car sales. Compared with the Canadian dollar, the yen rose about 23% from April 1994 to April 1995. Passenger cars made in Japan accounted for 13% of April's car sales. In April 1994, nearly 20% of the cars sold were made in Japan.

New motor vehicle sales are pumping less into the economy

New motor vehicle sales totalled $2.1 billion (seasonally adjusted) in April. From September 1994 to March 1995, such sales had generated $2.4 billion per month. April's total sales in current dollars were the lowest reported since September 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The April 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	April 1994	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	April 1994 to April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
New motor vehicles	**103,002**	**97,693**	**88,721**	**-13.9**	**-9.2**
Passenger cars	62,527	55,713	52,087	-16.7	-6.5
North American[1]	47,129	44,912	41,764	-11.4	-7.0
Imports	15,399	10,801	10,323	-33.0	-4.4
Trucks, vans and buses	40,474	41,980	36,634	-9.5	-12.7

	April 1994	April 1995[p]	April 1994 to April 1995	Market share April 1994	Market share April 1995
	unadjusted				
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	**125,672**	**103,068**	**-18.0**		
Passenger cars	77,222	61,169	-20.8	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	58,058	48,831	-15.9	75.2	79.8
Big Three	46,595	38,275	-17.9	60.3	62.6
Other	11,463	10,556	-7.9	14.8	17.3
Imports	19,164	12,338	-35.6	24.8	20.2
Big Three	2,841	965	-66.0	3.7	1.6
Other	16,323	11,373	-30.3	21.1	18.6
Trucks, vans and buses	48,450	41,899	-13.5	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	45,438	39,314	-13.5	93.8	93.8
Big Three	41,915	36,585	-12.7	86.5	87.3
Other	3,523	2,729	-22.5	7.3	6.5
Imports	3,012	2,585	-14.2	6.2	6.2

1 *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Factfinder on crime and the administration of justice

This *Juristat* report summarizes the crime and justice data released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in 1994. Its focus is crime that occurred in 1993, with trend comparisons for the 1984-to-1993 period.

Also reviewed in the report are data on criminal victimization rates; victim and offender characteristics; youth crime; youth courts and youth custody; adult courts and adult corrections; legal aid; and, justice expenditures and personnel.

The vol. 15, no. 10 *Juristat: Factfinder on crime and the administration of justice in Canada* (85-002, $10/$90) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Steel primary forms
April 1995

Steel primary forms production for April 1995 totalled 1 186 360 tonnes, a 1.1% decrease from 1 199 764 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production to April 1995 reached 4 881 580 revised tonnes, up 8.0% from 4 521 890 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The April 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Egg production
April 1995

Egg production in April 1995 totalled 39.6 million dozen, a 1.4% increase from April 1994. The average number of layers increased 0.9%, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,159 to 2,170.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, April 1995
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, March 1995
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, April 1995
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Juristat: Factfinder on crime and the administration of justice in Canada, vol. 15, no. 10
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $10/$90; United States: US$12/US$108; other countries: US$14/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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RELEASE DATES

Week of June 12–16

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	**National economic and financial accounts**	First quarter 1995
12	**Balance of international payments**	First quarter 1995
13	**Canadian social trends**	Summer 1995
14	**Motion picture theatres and drive-ins**	1993-94
14	**Income after tax, distributions by size**	1993
14	**Services indicators**	First quarter 1995
15	**Composite index**	May 1995
15	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	April 1995
16	**Consumer price index**	May 1995

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 12, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

National economic and financial accounts

First quarter 1995

Economic expansion slowed in early 1995, as real GDP growth slowed to 0.2% in the first quarter after surging in 1994. Rising interest rates, strikes in the transportation sector, and a weakening U.S. economy were important factors contributing to the economic deceleration.

Real GDP growth[1]

	% change	Annualized % change	Year-over-year % change
First quarter 1991	-1.2	-4.8	-3.5
Second quarter 1991	0.8	3.3	-2.2
Third quarter 1991	0.3	1.2	-1.5
Fourth quarter 1991	0.2	0.7	0.0
First quarter 1992	0.0	0.2	1.3
Second quarter 1992	0.2	1.0	0.7
Third quarter 1992	0.1	0.3	0.5
Fourth quarter 1992	0.1	0.6	0.5
First quarter 1993	1.0	4.0	1.4
Second quarter 1993	0.8	3.2	2.0
Third quarter 1993	0.4	1.6	2.3
Fourth quarter 1993	0.9	3.8	3.1
First quarter 1994	1.3	5.4	3.5
Second quarter 1994	1.4	5.9	4.2
Third quarter 1994	1.4	5.7	5.2
Fourth quarter 1994	1.1	4.6	5.4
First quarter 1995	0.2	0.7	4.2

[1] *The "% change" is the growth rate from one period to the next. The "annualized % change" is the percentage change after compounding to an annual rate. The "year-over-year % change" is the growth of a particular quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.*

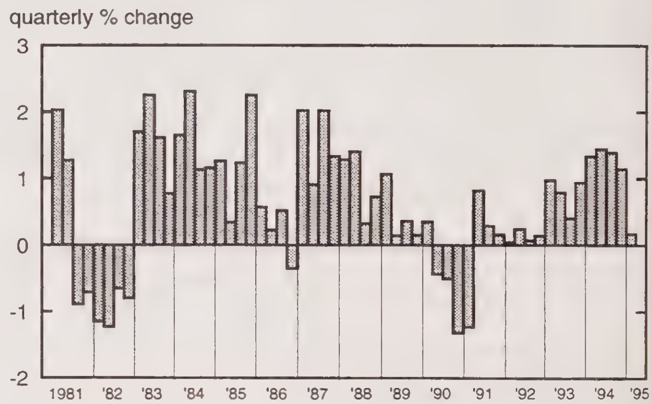
Real exports rose 1.3%, much slower than in recent quarters. Final domestic demand was essentially unchanged as business investment in plant and equipment grew moderately, consumer spending languished, government outlays remained unchanged, and housing investment declined. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments piled up inventories, suggesting that the first-quarter growth slowdown was largely unanticipated.

Financial markets were volatile in the first quarter as the value of the Canadian dollar fell 2.9% against the U.S. dollar and short-term interest rates rose more than 200 basis points. Stung by the higher rates, borrowers reduced their demand for credit to its lowest level in two-and-a-half years.

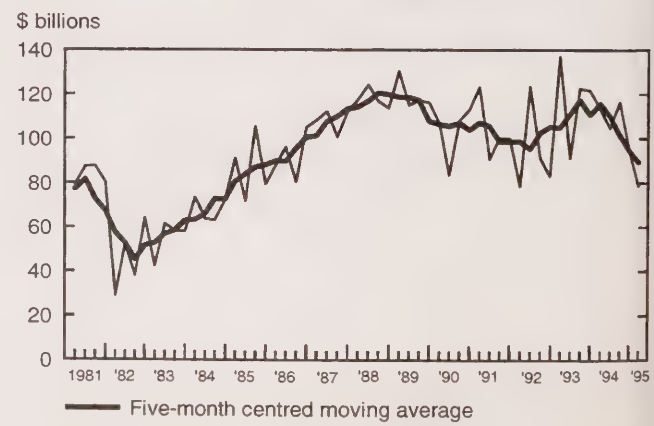
Note to readers

With this release, the national accounts and financial flow accounts for previous years have been revised. The largest changes affect the year 1992, for which real GDP growth has been revised upward, from 0.6% to 0.8%.

GDP at 1986 prices



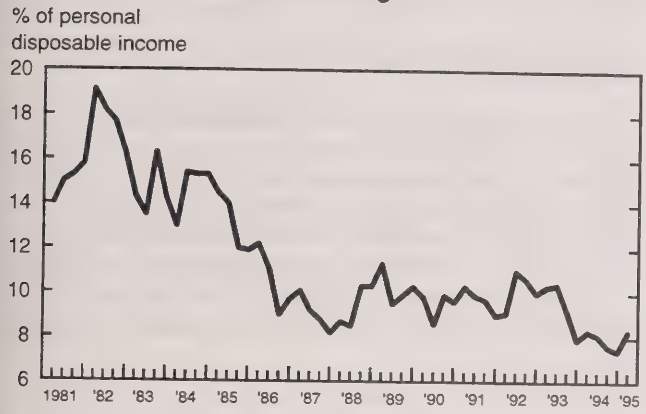
Total borrowing



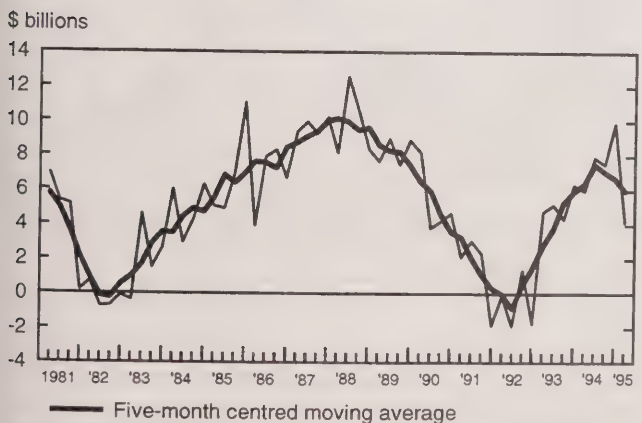
Consumers curb spending

Personal spending hardly grew at all in the first quarter, after rising moderately throughout 1994. Much of last year's increase was made possible by higher consumer credit borrowing and a lower saving rate, rather than by rising personal disposable income. In the first quarter, as interest rates rose, consumer credit borrowing fell sharply and the saving rate moved up to 8.3%. Real disposable income rose 1.1%.

Personal saving rate



Consumer credit borrowing



Slower consumer spending was especially evident for discretionary commodities. There was a sharp drop in consumer demand for new passenger cars, trucks and vans. Spending on restaurant meals and foreign travel was also down significantly.

Demand for exports keeps rising

Exports rose 1.3% in volume during the first quarter. It was the thirteenth consecutive quarterly increase, but the advance was much smaller than the 6.2% average of the previous three quarters. Slower growth in the U.S. economy and the transportation strikes were important factors. Imports grew 2.7% in the quarter, also somewhat slower than the 4.1% average rise during the previous three quarters.

Exports of motor vehicles, aircraft and parts, office machines and equipment, and ores and concentrates each rose substantially. Exports of aluminum, crude oil, newsprint, wheat and canola declined. On the import side, motor vehicles, communications equipment, crude petroleum, and office machines and equipment accounted for the increase. The increase in imports was reflected both in the buildup of inventories and in the growth of business and government spending on machinery and equipment.

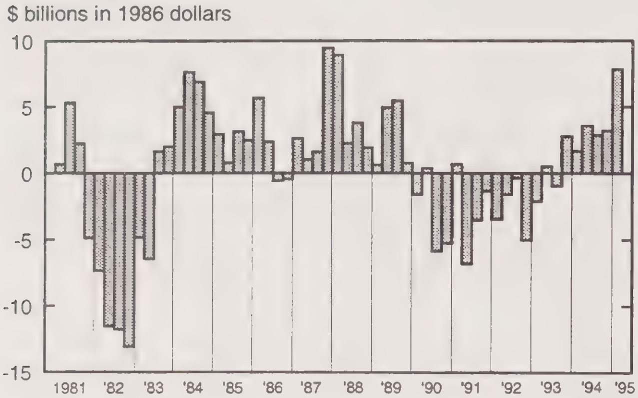
Exports of services rose 2.0% in volume, whereas imports of services fell 0.7%. International travel receipts and payments were the key factor. The number of Canadians travelling outside the country dropped a further 4.3%; the number of foreign visitors rose 2.7%.

Business capital spending slows and inventories pile up

Business investment in plant and equipment rose moderately after marked growth in the fourth quarter. In the first quarter, businesses spent more on industrial machinery, office machines and equipment, trucks and aircraft. However, construction, which is sensitive to high interest rates, fell sharply. Housing, non-residential building and engineering construction were all affected.

The abrupt slowing of final demand brought about a very large accumulation of inventories. Manufacturers experienced the largest inventory buildup in 20 years. The electrical products, wood, primary metals, chemicals and petroleum industries each had particularly big increases. Stock levels also rose in the wholesale and retail trade industries, especially among motor vehicle dealers. By contrast, farm inventories remained stable after substantial drawdowns in the fourth quarter.

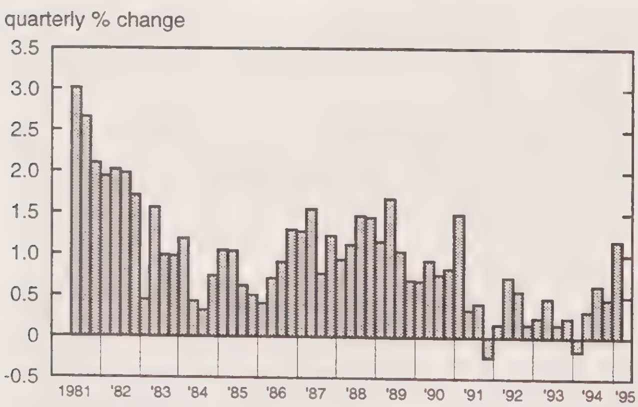
Investment in non-farm inventories



Inflation takes a jump

The GDP chain price index increased 1.2% in the first quarter, the largest quarterly jump since the first quarter of 1991, when the GST was introduced. Import and export prices both rose significantly, reflecting the sharp depreciation of the Canadian dollar and the fact that prices of Canadian exports are often set in U.S. dollars. Prices rose for consumer goods and services (+0.5%), residential construction investment (+0.7%) and business plant and equipment (+1.9%).

GDP chain price index*



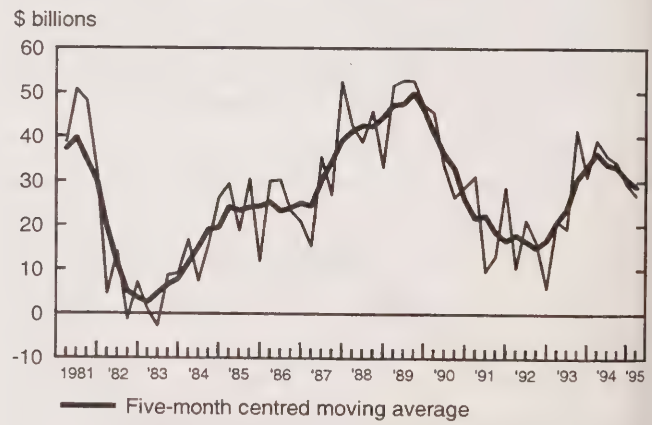
** Excludes investment in inventories.*

Unit labour costs rose 0.4% in the first quarter after declining steadily over the previous two years. Raw material prices and rising profit margins also contributed to the higher economy-wide inflation rate. The industrial product price index increased 2.9% in the quarter, led by pulp and paper prices. The raw materials price index vaulted 6.2%, driven by prices of mineral fuels, non-ferrous metals and wood. Corporate profits rose 3.0%, the tenth consecutive healthy increase, as corporations' share of GDP edged up to 8.4% after having bottomed out at 4.8% in the fourth quarter of 1991. Inflationary profits on inventories were an important element, accounting for the first-quarter profit growth.

Demand for funds weakens

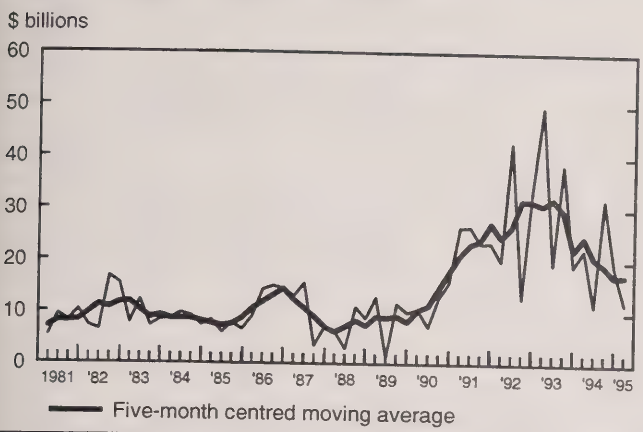
Funds raised on financial markets dropped sharply in the first quarter, as interest rates surged and signs of a slowing economy emerged. In particular, consumer credit borrowing fell quite severely. Corporations also raised less funds, as bank and other loan rates became less attractive. There was a general shift from long- to short-term instruments, suggesting that borrowers were expecting the rise in interest rates to be short-lived.

Corporate borrowing



While the private sector cut borrowing moderately, the provincial and local governments reduced their borrowing quite sharply, after heavy borrowing the previous quarter. Federal government borrowing held steady, remaining near its fourth-quarter level.

Provincial and local government borrowing



Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743, 748, 750, 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 7404-7408 and 7433-7434.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *National economic and financial accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001, $35/$140) will be released in July. It combines the information formerly released in *National income and expenditure accounts* (13-001) and *Financial flow accounts* (13-014), which have been discontinued. Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly national account and financial flow statistics, plus supplementary analytical tables and charts, are available immediately.

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete quarterly national account and financial flow data sets are available on microcomputer diskette. The diskettes are also available at lower cost seven days after the official release date.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain further information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information about this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

Gross domestic product, income-based

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
					seasonally adjusted at annual rates			
	$ millions							% change at quarterly rates
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	382,378	391,619	398,163	410,298	412,256	416,976	419,408	0.6
Corporation profits before taxes	34,829	35,060	42,135	57,357	59,640	63,380	65,260	3.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56,211	55,457	53,530	56,410	58,300	57,100	59,724	4.6
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	1,644	1,730	2,544	2,030	1,732	2,336	2,452	5.0
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,072	37,235	39,958	40,970	41,068	41,172	41,532	0.9
Inventory valuation adjustment[2]	1,955	-2,556	-2,778	-4,840	-4,008	-4,228	-6,276	-2,048
Net domestic income at factor cost	513,089	518,545	533,552	562,225	568,988	576,736	582,100	0.9
Indirect taxes less subsidies	79,878	84,389	88,731	93,662	94,124	94,608	95,112	0.5
Capital consumption allowances	82,331	85,305	87,904	92,973	93,576	94,320	95,352	1.1
Statistical discrepancy[2]	1,179	1,883	2,668	1,193	436	1,416	2,500	1,084
Gross domestic product at market prices	**676,477**	**690,122**	**712,855**	**750,053**	**757,124**	**767,080**	**775,064**	**1.0**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.*

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
					seasonally adjusted at annual rates			
	$ millions at current prices							% change at quarterly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	411,960	422,515	436,542	452,859	453,832	459,520	461,880	0.5
Durable goods	53,662	54,000	56,376	60,591	59,908	63,180	62,704	-0.8
Semi-durable goods	37,692	37,974	39,143	41,552	42,088	42,560	43,116	1.3
Non-durable goods	109,506	111,310	114,364	115,420	115,568	115,732	116,780	0.9
Services	211,100	219,231	226,659	235,296	236,268	238,048	239,280	0.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	144,885	150,390	152,158	150,758	150,676	150,732	151,044	0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	16,431	16,106	15,816	16,765	16,964	17,840	17,724	-0.7
Government investment in inventories[1]	-37	-40	-4	-1	-48	-8	164	172
Business investment in fixed capital	115,570	112,759	113,068	122,427	122,180	124,188	122,864	-1.1
Residential construction	39,947	43,820	43,081	45,271	44,912	43,696	41,352	-5.4
Non-residential construction	35,168	29,734	30,162	32,889	33,228	34,316	33,580	-2.1
Machinery and equipment	40,455	39,205	39,825	44,267	44,040	46,176	47,932	3.8
Business investment in inventories[1]	-3,198	-3,661	1,107	2,823	2,660	1,916	8,204	6,288
Non-farm[1]	-3,250	-2,950	-146	2,958	3,048	3,304	8,624	5,320
Farm and grain in commercial channels[1]	52	-711	1,253	-135	-388	-1,388	-420	968
Exports of goods and services	164,849	181,189	209,370	249,371	258,112	275,532	289,296	5.0
Merchandise	140,233	155,403	181,251	217,853	226,576	242,432	255,296	5.3
Non-merchandise	24,616	25,786	28,119	31,518	31,536	33,100	34,000	2.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	172,805	187,254	212,534	243,756	246,816	261,224	273,612	4.7
Merchandise	136,616	149,201	171,929	202,807	207,164	220,440	232,048	5.3
Non-merchandise	36,189	38,053	40,605	40,949	39,652	40,784	41,564	1.9
Statistical discrepancy[1]	-1,178	-1,882	-2,668	-1,193	-436	-1,416	-2,500	-1,084
Gross domestic product at market prices	**676,477**	**690,122**	**712,855**	**750,053**	**757,124**	**767,080**	**775,064**	**1.0**
Final domestic demand	688,846	701,770	717,584	742,809	743,652	752,280	753,512	0.2
	$ millions at 1986 prices							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	333,396	337,619	342,858	353,175	353,424	356,816	357,016	0.1
Durable goods	47,741	48,045	49,465	51,887	51,212	53,632	53,008	-1.2
Semi-durable goods	29,643	29,739	30,419	32,150	32,568	32,888	33,296	1.2
Non-durable goods	86,521	87,581	88,898	91,598	91,836	91,804	92,376	0.6
Services	169,491	172,254	174,076	177,540	177,808	178,492	178,336	-0.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116,958	118,126	118,660	116,621	116,480	116,084	116,020	-0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	16,231	16,217	16,334	17,264	17,360	18,244	18,144	-0.5
Government investment in inventories[1]	-32	-35	-3	-	-40	-4	140	144
Business investment in fixed capital	107,005	105,202	105,761	113,669	113,724	115,464	114,848	-0.5
Residential construction	30,511	32,908	31,517	32,463	32,196	31,192	29,924	-4.1
Non-residential construction	30,212	25,730	25,861	27,196	27,288	27,980	27,108	-3.1
Machinery and equipment	46,282	46,564	48,383	54,010	54,240	56,292	57,816	2.7
Business investment in inventories[1]	-2,395	-3,731	1,009	2,759	2,740	2,056	7,816	5,760
Non-farm[1]	-2,753	-2,611	58	2,831	2,860	3,212	7,844	4,632
Farm and grain in commercial channels[1]	358	-1,120	951	-72	-120	-1,156	-28	1,128
Exports of goods and services	166,687	179,426	198,093	226,271	231,696	247,744	250,968	1.3
Merchandise	146,479	158,332	176,016	201,951	207,480	222,536	225,248	1.2
Non-merchandise	20,208	21,094	22,077	24,320	24,216	25,208	25,720	2.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	181,831	192,000	208,856	230,874	232,576	245,932	252,572	2.7
Merchandise	146,042	156,411	173,703	197,329	199,868	212,820	219,680	3.2
Non-merchandise	35,789	35,589	35,153	33,545	32,708	33,112	32,892	-0.7
Statistical discrepancy[1]	-967	-1,519	-2,134	-949	-344	-1,124	-1,968	-844
Gross domestic product at market prices	**555,052**	**559,305**	**571,722**	**597,936**	**602,464**	**609,348**	**610,412**	**0.2**
Final domestic demand	573,590	577,164	583,613	600,729	600,988	606,608	606,028	-0.1
	implicit price indexes, 1986=100							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	123.6	125.2	127.4	128.2	128.4	128.8	129.4	0.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	123.9	127.3	128.2	129.3	129.4	129.8	130.2	0.3
Government investment in fixed capital	101.2	99.3	96.8	97.1	97.7	97.8	97.7	-0.1
Business investment in fixed capital	108.0	107.2	106.9	107.7	107.4	107.6	107.0	-0.6
Exports of goods and services	99.0	100.9	105.7	110.1	111.4	111.2	115.3	3.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	95.1	97.5	101.7	105.5	106.1	106.2	108.3	2.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	**121.9**	**123.4**	**124.7**	**125.5**	**125.7**	**125.9**	**127.0**	**0.9**
Final domestic demand	120.1	121.6	123.0	123.6	123.7	124.0	124.3	0.2

[1] *The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.*

\- *Nil or zero.*

Financial market summary table

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
					seasonally adjusted at annual rates			
	$ millions							actual change
Persons and unincorporated business								
Funds raised	**18,745**	**23,353**	**23,910**	**23,334**	**21,920**	**23,912**	**20,936**	**-2,976**
Consumer credit	1,426	-576	5,147	7,832	7,524	9,904	4,176	-5,728
Bank loans	-258	953	1,218	-343	-316	284	2,328	2,044
Other loans	-1,024	1,084	611	-145	-436	-652	-656	-4
Mortgages	18,600	21,941	16,837	15,910	14,996	14,248	15,124	876
Bonds	1	-49	97	80	152	128	-36	-164
Non-financial private corporations								
Funds raised	**20,577**	**13,455**	**28,269**	**34,723**	**34,260**	**29,576**	**26,896**	**-2,680**
Bank loans	4,645	7,440	-999	5,746	1,164	6,400	316	-6,084
Other loans	2,947	-1,331	-157	3,476	4,768	908	-1,440	-2,348
Other short-term paper	-10,685	-13,143	4,365	1,123	532	6,728	17,368	10,640
Mortgages	7,484	8,119	3,676	456	-1,200	-920	-1,808	-888
Bonds	8,402	4,068	6,398	6,958	10,784	5,800	7,844	2,044
Shares	7,784	8,302	14,986	16,964	18,212	10,660	4,616	-6,044
Non-financial government enterprises								
Funds raised	**9,254**	**4,451**	**-476**	**1,907**	**2,296**	**1,408**	**-2,176**	**-3,584**
Bank loans	-2,641	-96	-881	806	496	-228	872	1,100
Other loans	-585	41	-556	384	220	132	-1,196	-1,328
Other short-term paper	3,507	864	956	-1,319	92	-848	1,484	2,332
Mortgages	-16	-40	-2	-16	-16	-16	-16	-
Bonds	8,258	2,846	8	2,184	2,020	2,464	-3,448	-5,912
Shares	731	836	-1	-132	-516	-96	128	224
Federal government								
Funds raised	**30,163**	**25,558**	**34,837**	**26,211**	**26,064**	**20,856**	**21,164**	**308**
Other loans	-1	-1	-4	-2	4	4	4	-
Canada short-term paper	10,028	12,714	12,864	-8,017	-9,832	-9,352	21,768	31,120
Canada Saving Bonds	1,864	-1,425	-3,260	889	-2,356	8,668	-2,468	-11,136
Marketable bonds	18,272	14,270	25,237	33,341	38,248	21,536	1,860	-19,676
Other levels of government								
Funds raised	**24,902**	**27,271**	**31,592**	**21,072**	**31,868**	**18,752**	**11,824**	**-6,928**
Bank loans	119	221	-130	381	544	656	220	-436
Other loans	192	664	895	814	1,352	1,040	1,312	272
Other short-term paper	-423	3,849	799	-1,366	48	-2,032	-3,132	-1,100
Provincial bonds	22,493	20,895	28,162	20,126	29,460	17,844	13,664	-4,180
Municipal bonds	2,487	1,717	1,864	1,140	480	1,260	-208	-1,468
Other bonds	34	-77	2	-23	-16	-16	-32	-16
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	**103,641**	**94,088**	**118,132**	**107,247**	**116,408**	**94,504**	**78,644**	**-15,860**
Consumer credit	1,426	-576	5,147	7,832	7,524	9,904	4,176	-5,728
Bank loans	1,865	8,518	-792	6,590	1,888	7,112	3,736	-3,376
Other loans	1,529	457	789	4,527	5,908	1,432	-1,976	-3,408
Canada short-term paper	10,028	12,714	12,864	-8,017	-9,832	-9,352	21,768	31,120
Other short-term paper	-7,601	-8,430	6,120	-1,562	672	3,848	15,720	11,872
Mortgages	26,068	30,022	20,511	16,350	13,780	13,312	13,300	-12
Bonds	61,811	42,245	58,508	64,695	78,772	57,684	17,176	-40,508
Shares	8,515	9,138	14,985	16,832	17,696	10,564	4,744	-5,820

\- *Nil or zero.*

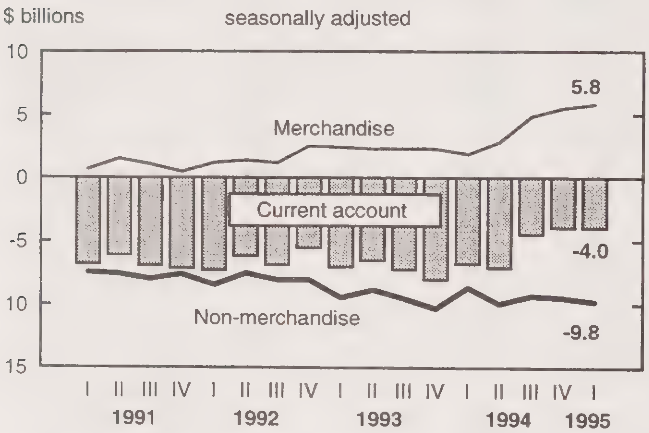
■

Canada's balance of international payments

First quarter 1995

In the first quarter of 1995, Canada's current account deficit was almost unchanged at $4.0 billion, still well below the levels experienced over the past seven years. A deficit in the current account reflects the fact that Canada has spent more than it earned from abroad on goods, services, investment income and transfers. The first quarter of 1995 saw Canadians exporting more goods and foreign visitors spending more in Canada. But these earnings were offset by higher payments of interest abroad.

Current account balances



The capital account shows that non-residents resumed their investment in Canadian bonds. This followed a record withdrawal in the previous quarter. In January, the Canadian dollar kept falling against the U.S. dollar, touching a nine-year low of US70.09 cents; it then fluctuated and closed the quarter almost unchanged from the end of 1994.

Record surplus in merchandise trade

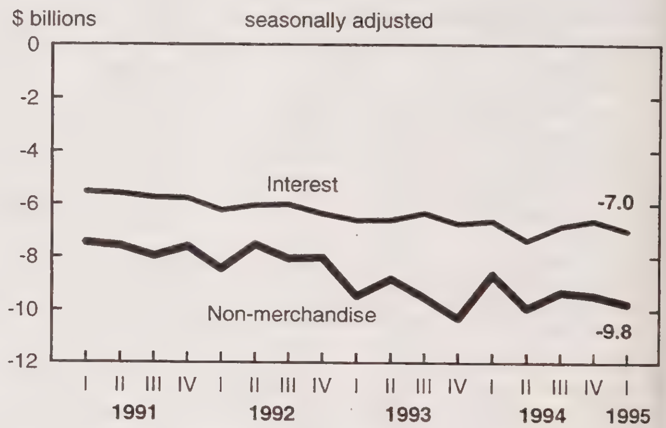
Canada's surplus on merchandise trade climbed to a record $5.8 billion. (The previous high of $5.6 billion was set in the fourth quarter of 1984.) Both exports and imports continued to advance strongly. The increase in Canada's merchandise surplus again resulted from transactions with the United States. A small surplus with Japan has continued for a year. Deficits persisted with all other foreign countries as a whole.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Revised merchandise trade will be available from the International Trade Division with its release of the April 1995 data.*

Interest payments increase the deficit on non-merchandise transactions

The non-merchandise deficit climbed to $9.8 billion, pulled by the interest paid to non-residents. Canadian banks paid more interest abroad as a result of increased deposits in foreign currencies; the Government of Canada also paid more interest abroad because of higher treasury bill borrowing from abroad. Interest payments on Canadian bonds, by far the largest component of interest paid abroad, were down for the second consecutive quarter, in sharp contrast with the upward trend of the past.

Non-merchandise trade balances

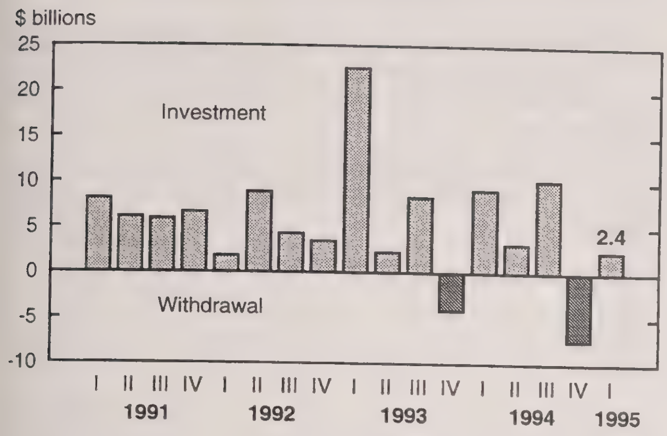


Profits of foreign direct investors remained high for a second consecutive quarter.

Foreigners resume their investment in Canadian bonds

Non-residents bought $2.4 billion more Canadian bonds than they sold in the first quarter of 1995. This followed a record withdrawal of $7.4 billion in the previous quarter. The foreign capital was channelled entirely into new foreign currency bonds issued by the provinces and Canadian corporations. Foreigners sold more outstanding bonds than they bought for a sixth consecutive quarter.

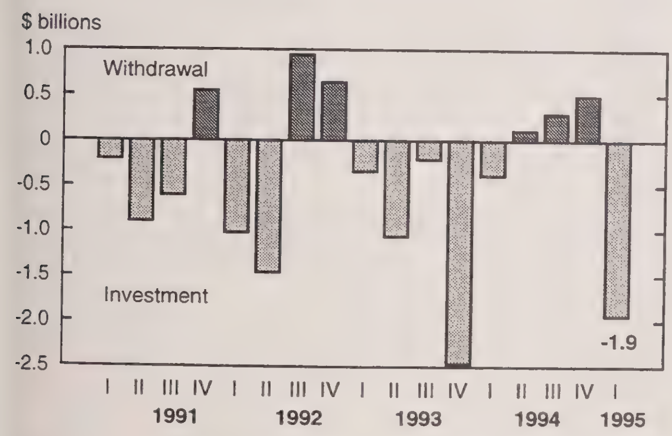
Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



Canadian investors move more into foreign bonds

Canadian residents added $1.9 billion of foreign bonds to their portfolios, their second largest quarterly investment on record. The increase, largely in U.S. bonds, was led by pension funds and mutual funds.

Canadian investment in foreign bonds

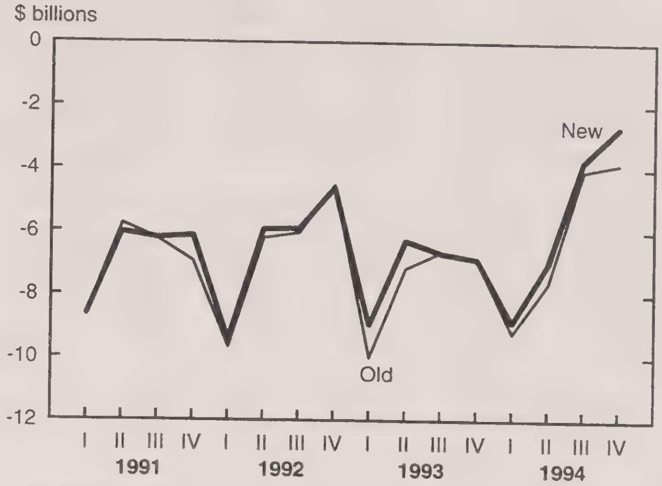


Revisions to the 1991-94 estimates

Revised estimates of the balance of payments accounts for the 1991-94 period are now available with the results for the first quarter of 1995. The revisions reflect more current sources of information, such as the latest annual surveys and administrative data.

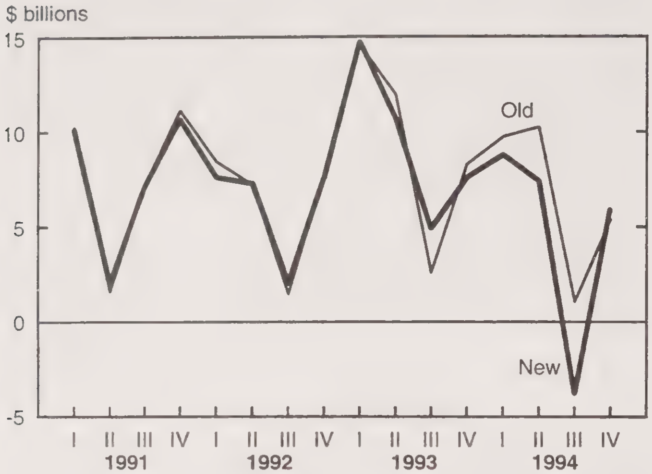
The current account deficit was reduced for the entire period from 1991 to 1994. This resulted largely from higher receipts of business services, freight and shipping, and dividends. These higher earnings were partially offset, especially in 1994, by a reduction in merchandise exports.

Current account balance / revisions



The overall net inflow in the capital account was reduced in 1991, 1992 and 1994 due to lower borrowing abroad. For 1993, the higher net inflow mainly reflected lower Canadian direct investment abroad. In 1994, the largest revision resulted from the banks' foreign currency transactions.

Capital account balance / revisions



Available on CANSIM: matrix 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	1993	1994
	unadjusted						
	$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	47,509	55,384	53,854	61,106	62,850	181,251	217,854
Non-merchandise							
Services	6,223	8,094	9,947	7,254	6,909	28,118	31,519
Investment income[1]	2,338	2,903	3,052	3,531	3,520	9,980	11,824
Of which: reinvested earnings	26	-19	106	188	84	-643	302
Transfers	1,192	1,332	1,326	1,018	1,066	4,616	4,869
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,754	12,330	14,325	11,804	11,495	42,715	48,213
Total receipts	57,263	67,714	68,179	72,910	74,345	223,966	266,066
Payments							
Merchandise imports	45,991	52,291	50,214	54,311	57,632	171,928	202,807
Non-merchandise							
Services	10,463	10,616	10,134	9,736	10,512	40,606	40,949
Investment income[1]	8,627	10,886	10,644	10,562	11,576	36,049	40,719
Of which: reinvested earnings	-149	778	1,471	826	1,536	1,432	2,926
Transfers	1,054	922	941	972	1,073	4,177	3,890
Total non-merchandise payments	20,144	22,425	21,719	21,270	23,160	80,832	85,558
Total payments	66,135	74,716	71,933	75,581	80,792	252,760	288,365
Balances							
Merchandise	+1,518	+3,093	+3,640	+6,795	+5,218	+9,323	+15,046
Non-merchandise	-10,390	-10,095	-7,394	-9,466	-11,665	-38,118	-37,345
Total current account	-8,872	-7,002	-3,754	-2,671	-6,447	-28,794	-22,299
Capital account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	-1,597	-1,098	-2,073	-1,758	-1,031	-7,490	-6,526
Of which: reinvested earnings	-26	+19	-106	-188	-84	+643	-302
Portfolio securities							
Foreign bonds	-383	+115	+299	+494	-1,938	-4,070	+525
Foreign stocks	-4,760	-1,727	-1,249	-1,479	-865	-9,818	-9,216
Government of Canada assets							
Official international reserves	+2,430	-494	-4,919	+4,613	-2,921	+598	+1,630
Loans and subscriptions	-362	-556	-304	-670	-323	-286	-1,893
Non-bank deposits abroad	+938	-478	-998	-2,101	+1,846	-755	-2,639
Other claims	+758	+995	+1,803	+1,777	+856	+2,685	+5,332
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-2,976	-3,244	-7,442	+876	-4,375	-19,137	-12,787
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+2,339	+1,346	+2,188	+2,365	+2,463	+6,425	+8,239
Of which: reinvested earnings	-149	+778	+1,471	+826	+1,536	+1,432	+2,926
Portfolio securities							
Canadian bonds	+9,140	+3,204	+10,221	-7,415	+2,417	+28,929	+15,150
Canadian stocks	+3,043	+1,294	+1,798	-79	-1,524	+12,056	+6,056
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	-4,488	-1,559	-654	+6,486	+5,055	-251	-214
Money market instruments							
Government of Canada paper	+1,007	+6,366	-7,068	+2,426	+3,068	+10,939	+2,731
Other paper	-105	+888	-3,167	+558	+492	-1,643	-1,826
Allocation of special drawing rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	+826	-885	+359	+692	+2,413	+635	+992
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+11,762	+10,654	+3,677	+5,034	+14,383	+57,090	+31,128
Total capital account, net flow	+8,787	+7,410	-3,765	+5,910	+10,008	+37,953	+18,341
Statistical discrepancy	+85	-407	+7,519	-3,239	-3,560	-9,159	+3,958

1 *From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, the series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
- *Nil or zero.*

Current account

	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	1993	1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	47,967	52,634	56,644	60,609	63,824	181,251	217,854
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	2,364	2,448	2,606	2,776	2,822	8,804	10,194
Freight and shipping	1,730	1,846	1,985	2,074	2,171	6,343	7,635
Business services	2,972	3,003	2,804	2,910	2,974	11,046	11,689
Government transactions	199	208	204	219	225	759	830
Other services	292	297	285	298	308	1,167	1,171
Total services	7,558	7,801	7,884	8,276	8,500	28,118	31,519
Investment income[1]							
Interest	1,063	1,197	1,332	1,550	1,664	3,700	5,143
Dividends	1,305	1,758	1,487	1,829	1,856	6,923	6,379
Reinvested earnings	26	-19	106	188	84	-643	302
Total investment income	2,395	2,937	2,925	3,567	3,604	9,980	11,824
Transfers							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	471	497	461	323	369	1,671	1,752
Personal and institutional remittances	371	344	368	345	357	1,303	1,427
Canadian withholding tax	480	446	392	372	464	1,642	1,690
Total transfers	1,322	1,287	1,221	1,039	1,190	4,616	4,869
Total non-merchandise receipts	11,275	12,024	12,031	12,883	13,293	42,715	48,213
Total receipts	59,242	64,658	68,674	73,492	77,117	223,966	266,066
Payments							
Merchandise imports	46,100	49,806	51,791	55,111	58,012	171,928	202,807
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	4,041	4,260	3,672	3,976	3,929	16,681	15,949
Freight and shipping	1,626	1,774	1,846	1,987	2,077	6,431	7,234
Business services	4,008	3,947	3,809	3,645	3,771	15,087	15,409
Government transactions	364	337	347	346	370	1,489	1,393
Other services	244	239	239	242	244	918	964
Total services	10,283	10,557	9,913	10,196	10,391	40,606	40,949
Investment income[1]							
Interest	7,714	8,582	8,178	8,185	8,679	30,039	32,658
Dividends	1,206	1,536	1,265	1,128	1,581	4,578	5,135
Reinvested earnings	-263	314	1,045	1,829	1,423	1,432	2,926
Total investment income	8,657	10,432	10,488	11,141	11,683	36,049	40,719
Transfers							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	88	89	92	93	92	340	362
Personal and institutional remittances	339	340	341	341	354	1,308	1,361
Official contributions	492	455	437	487	469	2,245	1,871
Foreign withholding tax	70	78	75	73	72	283	296
Total transfers	989	961	945	994	987	4,177	3,890
Total non-merchandise payments	19,930	21,950	21,346	22,332	23,061	80,832	85,558
Total payments	66,030	71,756	73,137	77,443	81,073	252,760	288,365
Balances							
Merchandise	+1,867	+2,828	+4,853	+5,499	+5,811	+9,323	+15,046
Non-merchandise							
Services	-2,725	-2,756	-2,029	-1,920	-1,891	-12,487	-9,430
Investment income[1]	-6,262	-7,495	-7,563	-7,574	-8,079	-26,069	-28,895
Transfers	+333	+325	+276	+45	+202	+439	+979
Total non-merchandise	-8,655	-9,926	-9,316	-9,449	-9,768	-38,118	-37,345
Total current account	-6,788	-7,098	-4,463	-3,950	-3,956	-28,794	-22,299

[1] *From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.*
Note: *Figures may not add due to rounding.*

OTHER RELEASES

Government revenue and expenditure
First quarter 1995

Detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a system of national accounts (SNA) basis for the quarter ended March 31, 1995 are now available. Data are available for the federal, provincial and local governments. Revised detailed estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1991 through December 31, 1994 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information on this release, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on the products or services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Department store sales, advance release
May 1995

Consumers spent $1,108.0 million in department stores in May, an 8.3% increase over May 1994 (unadjusted). The increase was attributable to the discount stores, where sales rose 18.3% to $585.3 million. Spending in the major stores declined 1.0% to $522.7 million.

The May 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Raw materials price indexes, early estimate
May 1995

The raw materials price index decreased an estimated 1.1% from April to May 1995. Decreases occurred in the mineral fuels (-2.0%), metals (-3.6%) and vegetable and animal products (-0.8%) indexes. These declines were moderated by a 1.6% increase in the wood index. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased an estimated 0.7% in May 1995.

This early estimate of the May 1995 index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Sugar sales
May 1995

Refiners' sales totalled 85 059 tonnes for all types of sugar in May, comprising 79 482 tonnes in domestic sales and 5 577 tonnes in export sales. For January to May 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 390 614 tonnes: 352 931 tonnes in domestic sales and 37 683 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with total sales of 94 882 tonnes in May 1994, of which 85 185 tonnes were domestic sales and 9 697 tonnes were export sales. The 1994 year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 430 724 tonnes: 378 967 tonnes in domestic sales and 51 757 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The May 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard
April 1995

Waferboard production in April totalled 279 652 cubic metres, a 1.6% increase from 275 276 cubic metres in April 1994. Particleboard production reached 143 004 cubic metres, up 19.7% from 119 449 (revised) cubic metres in April 1994. Fibreboard production in April totalled 8 668 thousand square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 5.7% from 9 193 thousand square metres in April 1994.

For January to April 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 098 373 (revised) cubic metres, up 11.1% from 988 709 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production totalled 566 695 (revised) cubic metres, up 21.4% from 466 612 (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 35 905 thousand

square metres, (basis 3.175 millimetres), up 3.3% from 34 753 thousand square metres for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The April 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats

April 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in April totalled 69 637 tonnes, an 8.0% decrease from 75 682 revised tonnes in March 1995. At the end of April 1995, year-to-date production totalled 291 320 tonnes, a 2.5% increase from 284 234 tonnes a year earlier.

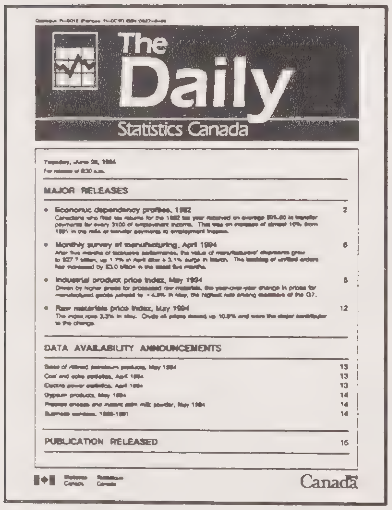
Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 589 tonnes in April 1995, down from 10 967 revised tonnes the previous month. At the end of April 1995, year-to-date sales totalled 39 615 tonnes, compared with 40 635 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 4 540 tonnes in April 1995, down from 6 266 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of April 1995 totalled 21 764 tonnes, compared with 24 665 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The April 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, March 1995
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Furniture and fixtures industries, 1993
Catalogue number 35-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Steel wire and specified wire products, April 1995
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway carloadings, March 1995
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Canada's international transactions in securities, March 1995
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Imports, merchandise trade, 1994, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-2030XMB
(Canada: $100; United States: US$120; other countries: US$140).

Imports, merchandise trade, 1994, paper version on request
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Statistics Canada

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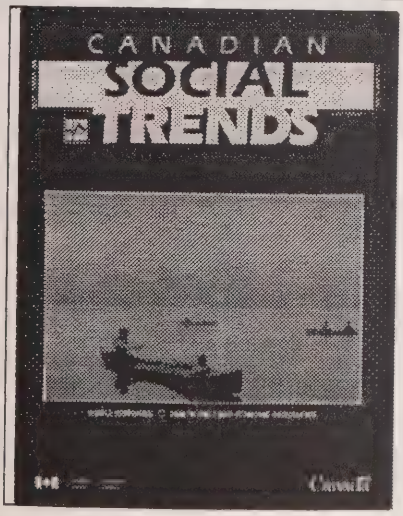

Canadian social trends

Summer 1995

The summer 1995 issue of *Canadian social trends* features several articles: "Visible minorities: A diverse group", "Immigrants in Quebec", "Health and socio-economic inequalities", "Canada's National Capital Region: A profile of Ottawa-Hull", "Their own boss: The self-employed in Canada" and "The importance of wildlife to Canadians".

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from various sources to examine social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators and information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The summer 1995 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008E, $9/ $34) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Housing Family and Social Statistics Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Marriages
1993

In 1993, fewer Canadians got legally married, and those who did were older than ever. This was a result of two major factors: More Canadians chose common-law unions and the population between the ages of 20 and 30 (when most marriages have traditionally occurred) declined.

In 1993, 159,316 couples got married, down 5,257 or 3.2% from 1992. First marriages and remarriages declined for both men and women. The marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 population) declined from 5.8 in 1992 to 5.5. Among the provinces, the rate declined most in Ontario; it increased only in Prince Edward Island.

Marriage rates were lowest and common-law unions were most prevalent in Quebec and the Northwest Territories. At the 1993 rates of marriage, it can be estimated that more than half the population of Quebec and the Northwest Territories will never legally marry, compared with less than a third of the population in the other jurisdictions. In 1993, nearly 50% of the babies born in Quebec and more than 60% of those born in the Northwest Territories were born to women who were not legally married.

Those who still choose to marry are doing so at older ages. In 1973, nearly 30% of marriages involved brides under 20, compared with less than 4% in 1993. Similarly, in 1973 nearly 8.1% of all marriages involved bridegrooms under 20, compared with only 0.9% in 1993. The proportion of brides aged 25 or over has steadily increased. By 1993, one-third of men and one-fifth of women who married for the first time were over 30, compared with 10% of men and 5% of women in 1973.

Marriages, 1993 (84-212, $30 paper version, $25 microfiche version) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact François Nault (613-951-1764) or the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

Number of marriages and marriage rates

Number of marriages	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
			% change
Canada	**164,573**	**159,316**	**-3.2**
Newfoundland	3,254	3,163	-2.8
Prince Edward Island	850	885	4.1
Nova Scotia	5,623	5,403	-3.9
New Brunswick	4,313	4,177	-3.2
Quebec	25,841	25,021	-3.2
Ontario	70,079	66,575	-5.0
Manitoba	6,899	6,752	-2.1
Saskatchewan	5,664	5,638	-0.5
Alberta	17,871	17,860	-0.1
British Columbia	23,749	23,446	-1.3
Yukon	221	180	-18.6
Northwest Territories	209	216	3.3

Marriage rates[1]	1992	1993
Canada	**5.8**	**5.5**
Newfoundland	5.6	5.4
Prince Edward Island	6.5	6.6
Nova Scotia	6.1	5.8
New Brunswick	5.7	5.5
Quebec	3.6	3.5
Ontario	6.6	6.2
Manitoba	6.2	6.0
Saskatchewan	5.6	5.6
Alberta	6.7	6.6
British Columbia	6.8	6.6
Yukon	7.3	5.9
Northwest Territories	3.3	3.4

[1] *Number of marriages per 1,000 population.*

■

Divorces
1993

Divorce counts and rates declined in 1993 as they have each year since 1987; the only exception was 1992, when there were slight increases.

The divorce rate per 1,000 population was 2.7 in 1993, down 2.4% from 2.8 in 1992. Rates peaked at 3.6 in 1987, after the grounds for divorce were liberalized in 1985.

The divorce rate per 1,000 married women aged 15 and over exhibited similar trends. In 1993 this rate was 12.4, a 1.6% decrease from 1992.

Among the provinces and territories, the divorce rate per 1,000 married women aged 15 and over ranged from 7.1 in Newfoundland to 16.2 in the Yukon. Contrasting with the national decline, it increased in 1993 in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Elsewhere in Canada, rates fell.

For further information on this release, contact Evelyn Park (613-951-4864) or the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

Number of divorces and divorce rates

Year	Number	Rate[1]
1981	67,671	2.7
1982	70,430	2.8
1983	68,565	2.7
1984	65,170	2.5
1985	61,976	2.4
1986	78,304	3.0
1987	96,200	3.6
1988	83,507	3.1
1989	80,998	3.0
1990	78,463	2.8
1991	77,020	2.7
1992	79,034	2.8
1993	78,226	2.7

[1] *Number of divorces per 1,000 population*

■

Dairy review
April 1995

Creamery butter production totalled 8.0 thousand tonnes in April 1995, a 6.3% decrease from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 9.0 thousand tonnes, a 20.2% decrease from April 1994.

An estimated 613.9 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in March 1995, a 2.2% increase from March 1994. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first three months of 1995 to 1.8 million kilolitres, a 3.4% increase from the 1994 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The April 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) will be released June 23. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553), Agriculture Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs
May 1995

Average prices of selected farm inputs for May 1995 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables
April 1995

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for April 1995 are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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Canadian social trends, Summer 1995
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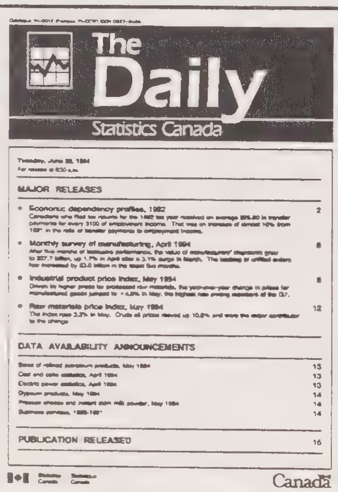
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Economic dependency profiles, 1992 — 2
- Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 — 6
- Industrial product price index, May 1994 — 8
- Raw materials price index, May 1994 — 12

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Services indicators
First quarter 1995

The feature article in this issue of *Services indicators* is "The demand for telecommunications services". To better understand demand for telecommunications services, the article looks at the choice of services and suppliers, usage frequency and reasons for using the services, and the anticipated growth in business services industries.

The issue also reviews first-quarter movements in the services sector. Employment increased significantly, while there was little change in output, consumer spending and prices. The trade deficit in services improved somewhat, despite a worsening business services trade balance.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, $28/$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact George Sciadas (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Inventory of Statistics Canada's questionnaires on CD-ROM

1994

The inventory of Statistics Canada's questionnaires is now available on CD-ROM. It contains scanned images of questionnaires that were used to conduct questionnaire-based surveys in 1994.

The product provides full text retrieval, allowing for searches by word or subject. It also has a viewer for displaying page-by-page images of the questionnaires.

Each questionnaire-based survey is listed with the titles of the questionnaires used, their form numbers, and frequency. Information is also given about the printed and electronically available data series through which the survey data are disseminated. Names and phone numbers of contact persons are also provided.

The inventory of Statistics Canada's questionnaires, 1994 (12-2050XCB, $450) is now available on CD-ROM. The price is subject to Statistics Canada's discount policy.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Michael Webber (613-951-3458, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: farrkim@statcan.ca), Standards Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

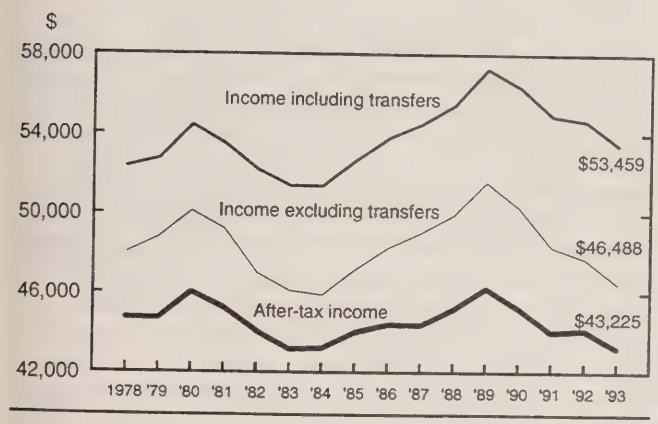
Income after tax

1993

After-tax family income for 1993 was an estimated $43,225, a 2.1% decrease from 1992 after adjusting for changes in the consumer price index. Since 1989, after-tax family income has fallen 6.5%, bringing it to the same level as at the end of the recession of the early 1980s.

In 1993, cash transfers and personal income taxes reduced the ratio of average family incomes at the top and bottom of the income scale from 23:1 before taxes and transfers to 5:1 after taxes and transfers.

After-tax income drops to levels seen in mid-1980s



The 1993 drop in after-tax income was largely due to a continued decline in income before government transfer payments. Average income before transfers declined by $1,250 from its 1992 level, to $46,488. This partly reflected lingering effects of the recession, as declining employment in the higher wage goods-producing industries bottomed out. Lower interest rates and a decline in the number of families with investment income were other factors. This brought the total drop since 1989 (before the recession's onset) to an estimated $5,103.

Unlike in 1992, transfer payments in 1993 did not increase to offset any of this loss, due in part to the fact that fewer people received unemployment insurance benefits. About 75,000 fewer individuals collected regular benefits in 1993 than in 1992. Average family transfer payments ($6,971) remained at a level comparable to 1992. In total, average transfers rose $1,281 between 1989 and 1993.

Note to readers

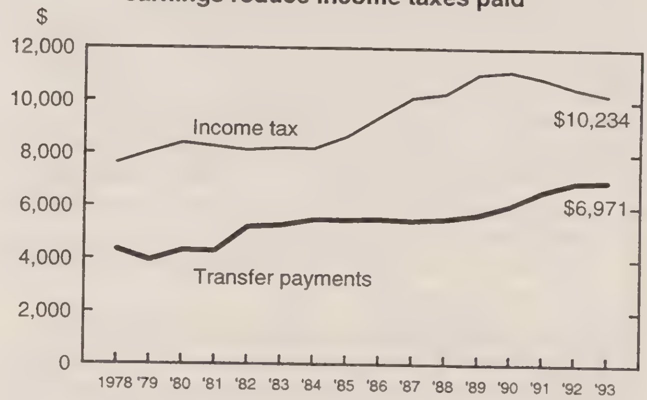
After-tax income is calculated by adding cash government transfer payments (such as old age security and unemployment insurance benefits) to income before transfers (mainly from work and investment) and then by subtracting income taxes paid. The claw-back of unemployment insurance and old age security benefits is treated as an increase in taxes rather than a reduction in transfers.

Cash transfers and personal taxes are two important mechanisms for redistributing income, but the income redistribution described in this release does not reflect the entire government spending and revenue process: cash transfers are 25% of total government spending and personal income taxes are 35% of total revenue. Readers are cautioned against drawing unwarranted conclusions about net benefits presented in this release.

Dollar amounts and percentages are calculated using averages and constant (1993) dollars. Other measures, such as medians, are also available for analysis.

These estimates come from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, a supplement to the April 1994 Labour Force Survey (about 38,000 households). The sample excludes the institutional population, households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and Indian reserves.

Cash transfers level off, while lower earnings reduce income taxes paid



Income tax paid by families averaged $10,234, $271 lower than in 1992. Wage earners in many families were unemployed or underemployed during the recession. So these families had fewer earnings to tax, which lowered the overall average tax paid by families for a third straight year, bringing the total average decline since 1989 to $797.

Average income tax paid, by family type

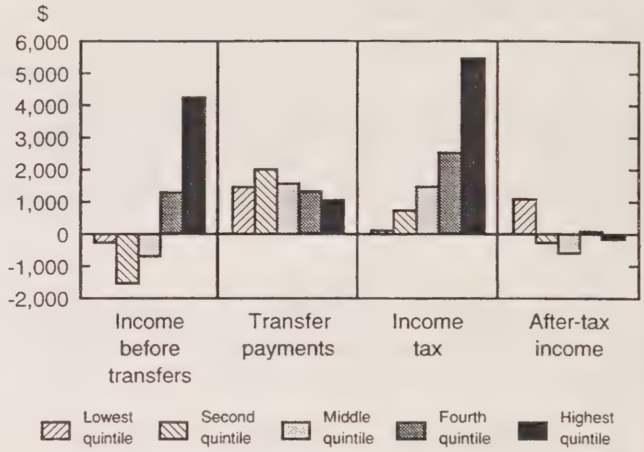
	1992	1993
	$ constant (1993 dollars)	
Elderly married couples	4,431	4,808
Non-elderly married couples	12,027	11,502
Two-parent families, one earner	8,922	8,159
Two-parent families, two earners	13,406	12,897
Female lone-parent families	2,706	2,178
Total families	**10,505**	**10,234**
Elderly unattached	1,885	1,663
Non-elderly unattached	5,020	5,139
Total unattached	**4,154**	**4,135**

Cash transfers and personal income taxes reduced the income differences between high- and low-income groups. Families with incomes in the lowest quintile (the group with the lowest 20% of incomes) averaged a pre-transfer income of $4,573 in 1993. After receiving transfers and paying taxes, their after-tax income averaged $16,583. By contrast, the top quintile of families averaged $103,396 in income before transfers. This was reduced after transfers and taxes to $80,315. As a result, the income ratio between the two groups decreased from about 23:1 on a pre-transfer basis to about 5:1 on an after-tax basis.

In the short term, the business cycle's expansion and contraction influences taxes and transfers. During a recession, taxes paid decrease and transfers received increase, while the opposite occurs during an expansion. In the long term, changes to taxation and transfer programs can modify the impact of economic expansions and contractions on after-tax income. To make the long-term comparison, it is useful to analyze two comparable years from the business cycle: 1984 and 1993, years with similar average after-tax income. (An analysis of two peak income years, 1980 and 1989, shows comparable results.)

For all families between 1984 and 1993, modest gains in income before transfers were accompanied by a significant increase in cash transfer payments. Increased income taxes offset both these gains, leaving after-tax family income almost the same. By income group, however, the impact was quite different. Only the lowest quintile saw after-tax income increase over the period. All other groups saw either real decreases or no change.

Between 1984 and 1993, lower income families had the largest gain in after-tax income



Over the 1984-to-1993 period, average income before transfers increased for the highest (+$4,248) and second-highest (+$1,286) income quintiles, it declined for the others. The income gains for the two highest groups were completely offset by significant tax increases. In fact, the tax increases helped defray most of the dramatic growth in transfer payments shared by all families. The lowest quintile saw little change in income taxes, with only a $111 rise between 1984 and 1993. This group's 7.0% gain in after-tax income over the period was due entirely to increased transfer payments, which rose $1,457. The middle quintile had almost equal increases in transfers and taxes: a fall in after-tax income for this group was due to lower income before transfers.

On a pre-transfer basis, the income ratio between the highest and lowest family income quintiles grew from about 18:1 in 1984 to 23:1 in 1993. On an after-tax basis, the ratio remained unchanged at about 5:1.

Income after tax, distribution by size in Canada, 1993 (13-210, $30) is now available. See "How to order publications".

Microdata tapes containing data on the 1993 incomes of economic families and individuals aged 15 and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later. Custom tabulations of the data are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643 or 613-951-4633), Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division. ■

Motion picture theatres and drive-ins

1993/94

Movie attendance at regular theatres in Canada reached a four-year high of 76.5 million in 1993/94, up 7% over the previous year. Even drive-ins had their first resurgence in attendance in four years. Despite the increased attendance, average profits for the regular theatres was down nearly 7%.

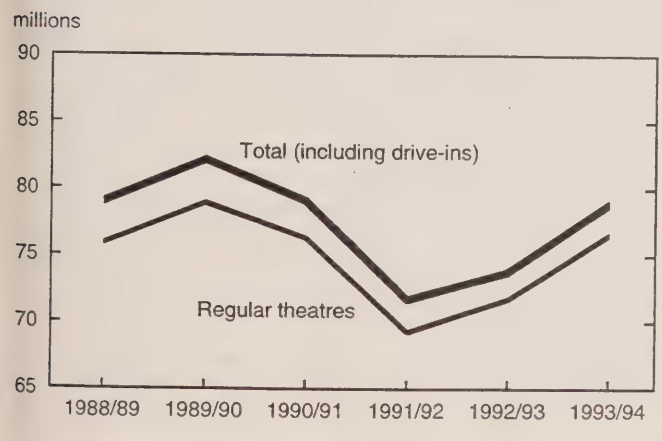
In 1993/94, residents of Alberta and British Columbia were Canada's most avid moviegoers, going to the movies more than three times on average during the year. By contrast, Newfoundland had the lowest average attendance at just over once per person.

Movie attendance rebounds after plummeting for four decades

Since 1988/89, total movie attendance including drive-ins has averaged about 77 million admissions per year. During the 1950s and 1960s, attendance reached a peak of more than 250 million patrons annually, but it fell dramatically with the onset of television.

Another decline occurred in the 1980s, as increased competition from home video and cable television made movie-viewing at theatres less attractive.

Paid admissions at motion picture theatres



> *Note to readers*
>
> *The Motion Picture Theatres Survey is a census of all regular and drive-in theatres in Canada. The survey covers chains (such as the Cineplex Odeon Corporation, Famous Players Limited and the Landmark Cinemas of Canada) and 251 independently operated theatres. The 1993/94 survey included 581 regular theatres and 83 drive-ins that provided data based on their fiscal year ending any time between April 1, 1993 and March 31, 1994.*

Paid admissions at motion picture theatres

	1988/ 89	1989/ 90	1990/ 91	1991/ 92	1992/ 93	1993/ 94
	'000					
Regular theatres	75,770	78,822	76,202	69,195	71,678	76,510
Drive-in theatres	3,099	3,197	2,732	2,430	2,049	2,302
All theatres	**78,868**	**82,018**	**78,934**	**71,625**	**73,727**	**78,812**

Increased competition from home entertainment

Competition from the home entertainment industry is still growing at a fast pace in the 1990s. For example, film distributors reported $443.7 million in revenue from the home entertainment sector (includes conventional TV, pay TV, and home video markets) in 1992/93, a 45% increase from 1988/89.

In addition, in 1988, 52% of households had a VCR and about 20% of them subscribed to other services such as cable and pay TV. In 1993, 77% of households had a VCR and 69% of them subscribed to other services.

Restructuring for survival

Competition from other technological advances, such as pay TV and home video services, spurred motion picture theatre companies to rationalize and restructure their operations. They have closed unprofitable theatres in smaller towns and rural areas, and some theatres in urban centres have been turned into multi-screen houses in order to offer more choice. Between 1988 and 1993, the number of regular theatres dropped 12% to 581, but the number of screens grew 7% to 1,601.

Theatres are also attempting to remain competitive by hiring more part-time employees. In 1993/94, regular theatres employed 8,323 part-time employees, a 19%

increase from 1988/89. They cut full-time staff 36% to 1,305 over the same period.

In 1993/94, revenues from regular theatres totalled $532.8 million, about an 8% increase from the previous year. Their profits totalled $57.2 million, down 9% from the previous year and down 27% from 1990/91. Regular theatres earned an average profit of about $98,000, down nearly 7% from the year before.

Number of motion picture theatres and screens

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Regular theatres	657	650	633	620	598	581
Screens at regular theatres	1,490	1,555	1,565	1,611	1,613	1,601
Drive-in theatres	132	123	109	103	88	83
Screens at drive-in theatres	175	168	148	143	129	126

Drive-in attendance rises for the first time in four years

As with regular theatres, drive-ins reported increased attendance in 1993/94, up 12% from the previous year to 2.3 million and the first increase since 1989/90.

Drive-in theatres have experienced a higher rate of theatre closures than regular theatres. Between 1988 and 1993, the number of drive-ins declined 37% to 83, while the number of screens fell 28% to 126.

Film and video (87-204) has been discontinued. Selected details from the Motion Picture Theatres Survey are available in table format ($50). A summary of the data will also appear in a new publication, *Culture in Canada: A statistical perspective*, which will be released this fall.

Data from this survey are also available by province and territory. Researchers can request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators
First quarter 1995

Growth slowed in the services industries, as overall economic activity lost the momentum of previous quarters. There was almost no change in services output, while consumer spending increased somewhat. However, services employment increased significantly.

Employment continued to expand faster in business services than in any other services group. Accounting, bookkeeping and computer services were the primary forces behind the growth. Full-time employment and self-employment both increased substantially.

All three industrial groups saw reduced profits in the quarter. For finance and insurance, and communications, higher operating expenses offset higher operating revenues. For business services, a decline in profits resulted from lower operating expenses combined with considerably lower operating revenues.

The consumer price index (CPI) for services grew more slowly than the CPI for goods during the first quarter.

The trade deficit in services improved somewhat, despite a worsening business services trade balance.

Services indicators features an article entitled "The demand for telecommunication services". Businesses rely on such services for the information they need to function in a knowledge-based society. In recent years, the telecommunications services industry has increasingly opened to competition. As well, technological advances have led to new services and reduced prices. To better understand demand for telecommunications services, the article looks at a selected number of business services industries and their choice of telecommunications services and suppliers, usage frequency, reasons for using such services, and their anticipated growth.

The article reports that almost all business services firms use some form of telecommunications services to conduct business. Usage of specific services and overall spending depend on the line of business and size of firm.

Services indicators (63-016, $28/$112) is a quarterly that profiles three sectors: communications; finance, insurance and real estate; and business services. It presents statistics related to key economic indicators, finances, employment, salaries and output. The first quarter 1995 issue will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact George Sciadas, (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel
April 1995

Rolled steel shipments for April totalled 1 055 110 tonnes, down 19.3% from 1 306 701 tonnes in March 1995 and down 2.2% from 1 078 674 tonnes in April 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of April 1995 totalled 4 562 538 tonnes, up 3.7% from 4 398 347 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The April 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Manufacturing industries, sub-provincial areas
1992

Data for 1992 on manufacturing industries by province, industry and either census division or economic region are now available in printed or electronic format.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division. ■

Demand for telecommunications services
1994

Data from the 1994 Survey of the Demand for Telecommunications Services, which focuses on selected service industries, are now available.

Results from the survey are featured in an article in the first quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, $28/$112). For further information on the publication, contact George Sciadas (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division.

For further information on this release, contact Elaine Wilson (613-951-7529), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Blow-moulded plastic bottles
First quarter 1995

Data for the first quarter of 1995 on the production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles* (47-006, $10/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income after tax, distributions by size in Canada, 1993
Catalogue number 13-210
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, April 1995
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Energy statistics handbook, June 1995
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue*, 1994 (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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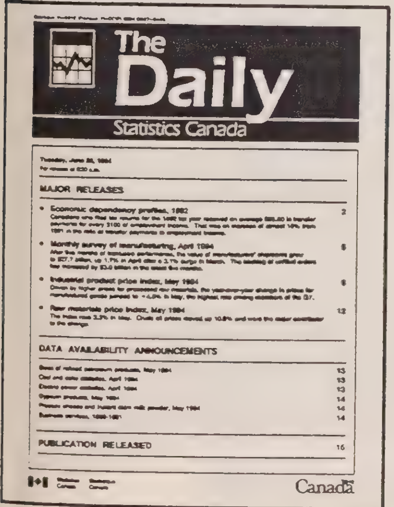

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

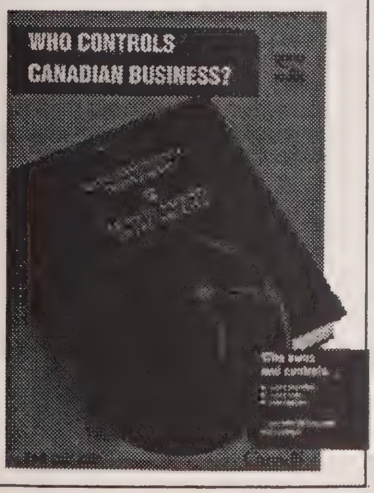
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 15, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM

Second quarter 1995

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM is an essential tool for monitoring the Canadian business scene and keeping up with the constantly changing corporate world. Its database covers more than 80,000 corporations and provides valuable data on parent firm, country of control, province of head office and percentage of owned voting rights. A sophisticated retrieval system allows rapid searching for such information on any of the listed corporations.

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM (61-517C) can be purchased as a single issue for $1,500 or on an annual subscription basis for $3,000. A 50% discount is available to Canadian educational institutions.

For further details about this CD-ROM product, or to obtain a demonstration diskette, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

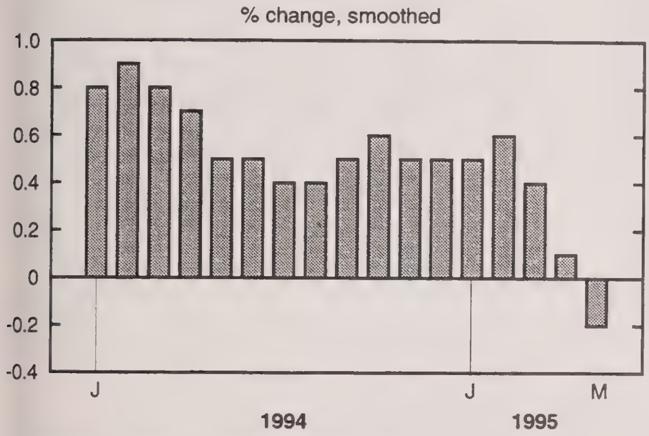
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index
May 1995

The leading index turned down 0.2% in May after slowing steadily for more than a year. The slower trend underlying the economy, especially in housing and autos, was exacerbated by strikes in the transportation sector. The exact impact of the strikes will not be evident until next month.

The composite index has slowed for over a year



The weakness was more widespread than in April (when 3 components dropped), as 6 of the 10 components fell and 1 was unchanged. The financial markets remained the main exception to widespread declines in the index.

Slackening household demand continued into the second quarter, as employment remained flat and confidence remained low. The housing index dropped 4.7% in May, its largest decrease in over five years. The housing starts sub-component dipped after April's sharp increase in the inventory of unsold homes. Sales of existing homes were little changed after sharp declines in January and February. The slack in housing was accompanied by slow furniture and appliance sales. Sales of other durable goods—especially autos—also decreased.

Orders for manufactured durable goods retreated, largely in response to lower exports to the United States and weak construction demand. The ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods also fell for the first time in over a year. Demand for goods destined for the domestic market continued to expand after a considerable slowdown in recent months. This improvement was in line with a sharp upturn in manufacturing employment in May, following two consecutive declines. Business services employment also remained a source of growth.

The Toronto stock market continued to recover in all major sectors, a boost to firms planning increased spending. Even consumer products fared well, despite the pessimism in households. The stock market, which has one of the longest lead times, was among the first components to turn down over a year ago.

The U.S. leading indicator continued to contract as the American economy slowed further. Two of Canada's key export sectors, autos and housing, weakened again, and manufacturing demand fell markedly. However, as in Canada, the U.S. stock market rallied.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The June 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	**171.4**	**172.3**	**173.3**	**174.0**	**174.2**	**173.8**	**-0.2**
Housing index[1]	117.0	115.2	112.3	107.9	103.6	98.7	-4.7
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,930	1,937	1,940	1,942	1,943	1,945	0.1
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,229	4,191	4,159	4,162	4,179	4,225	1.1
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	30,302	30,293	30,308	30,292	30,221	30,107	-0.4
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100)[3]	216.9	217.1	217.3	217.3	217.1	216.7	-0.2
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	0.0
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	11,969	12,231	12,550	12,799	12,924	12,904	-0.2
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.68	1.71	1.76	1.79	1.80	1.79	-0.01*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,134.5	1,138.6	1,146.3	1,155.6	1,162.6	1,166.2	0.3
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,967.1	3,979.4	4,000.7	4,018.0	4,022.4	4,013.5	-0.2
Unsmoothed composite	173.3	174.6	175.8	174.0	172.3	170.5	-1.0

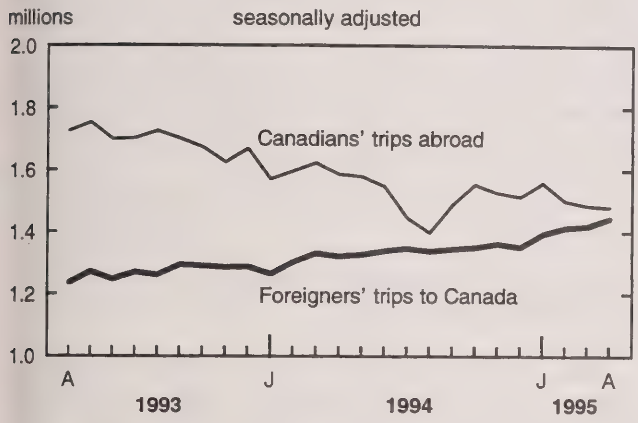
1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (Multiple Listing Service).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

Travel between Canada and other countries

April 1995

In April, a record 1.4 million foreigners visited Canada for at least one night, 1.8% more than in March. The number of such visits has been increasing since August 1992, after having been relatively constant between late 1986 and mid-1992.

A record number of foreigners visited Canada for at least one night in April



Americans made 1.1 million overnight trips to Canada in April, up 1.5% from March and the highest level since February 1988.

The number of overnight visitors from overseas continued to increase: a record 329,000 visited in April, 3.0% more than in March. This extended the upward trend that emerged in mid-1992.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).*

Over time, travellers from countries other than the United States have represented an increasing share of the visitors to Canada. While they accounted for only 5% of foreign overnight visits in 1972, their share now stands at almost 23%. Since travellers from overseas tend to make longer trips to Canada than Americans, the economic impact of an increase in their numbers is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of American visitors. In 1994, travellers from overseas spent an average C$976 per overnight trip, compared with C$350 for Americans.

Fewer overnight trips overseas for Canadians

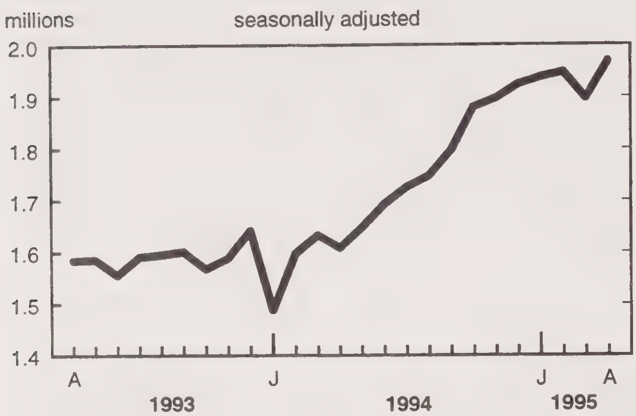
The number of Canadians who returned after spending at least one night outside Canada remained stable at 1.5 million in April. Canadians' overnight visits to the United States increased a slight 0.7% to 1.2 million. This type of travel has been decreasing generally since late 1991.

In April, 285,000 Canadians travelled to overseas countries for one or more nights. Although this represents a 4.1% decrease from March's high, the trend in overseas travel by Canadians remains upward.

Same-day cross-border car trips by Americans increased

In April, almost 2 million Americans came to Canada by car and returned the same day. This 3.8% increase brought the number of same-day cross-border car trips by Americans to its highest level since June 1981 (2.2 million). This type of travel has been increasing since early 1994.

Same-day cross-border car trips by Americans reached highest level since June 1981



Meanwhile, Canadians made 3.0 million same-day car trips to the United States. This type of travel, often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, decreased 0.7% from March. The dollar stood at an average US73 cents in April.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	April 1995[p]	April 1994 to April 1995	April 1995[p]	April 1994 to April 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	**1,683**	**22.4**	**3,056**	**- 1.1**
Province of entry/ re-entry				
New Brunswick	118	- 3.3	448	- 7.3
Quebec	85	2.0	253	-11.7
Ontario	1,271	29.3	1,366	- 1.9
Manitoba	20	4.8	54	- 4.1
Saskatchewan	4	5.6	20	-22.3
Alberta	5	5.6	13	- 6.4
British Columbia	177	12.8	899	8.4
Yukon	2	9.6	2	11.7

[p] *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The April 1995 issue of *International travel advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ◻

Travel between Canada and other countries

	February 1995[r]	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	March 1995 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,857	3,010	2,988	-0.7
One or more nights	783	783	802	2.4
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,205	1,188	1,195	0.7
Other countries	295	297	285	-4.1
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,947	1,896	1,968	3.8
One or more nights	752	753	781	3.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,098	1,100	1,116	1.5
Other countries[2]	317	319	329	3.0

	April 1995[p]	April 1994 to April 1995	January-April 1995[p]	January-April 1994 to January-April 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,056	-1.1	10,718	-9.7
One or more nights	835	-2.3	2,551	-6.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,281	-4.6	4,347	-6.0
Other countries	293	0.2	1,446	5.3
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,683	22.4	5,888	22.4
One or more nights	507	8.2	1,518	7.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	745	5.5	2,314	7.2
Other countries[2]	213	19.6	654	16.7

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
2 *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Business entry and exit estimates
Third quarter 1994

How many business start-ups occurred in the construction industry across Canada in 1993? (Nearly 7,500 or about 16% of all new businesses with employees that began operations in 1993 were in the construction industry.) What about from a geographic perspective? (Just over one-third of all business exits during the second quarter of 1994 were in Ontario.)

Questions such as these can be answered with Business Register Division's Entry and Exit Survey estimates, now available for the first, second and third quarters of 1994, along with revised estimates for each quarter of 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Stewart Taylor (613-951-0389), Product Analysis and Data Dissemination Section, Business Register Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending June 10, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 10, 1995, totalled 294 661 tonnes, down 2.2% from 301 403 tonnes a week earlier, but up 14.2% from 258 024 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 6 555 414 tonnes, an 8.2% increase from 6 058 865 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Fruit and vegetable area survey
1994

Data from the 1994 Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, conducted in May 1994, are now available. The survey provides estimates of the area planted in fruit and vegetables at the provincial and regional levels for 1994.

For tree fruits, grapes and berries, estimates are available by total cultivated area and bearing area. Data on area planted in vegetables and bearing fruit include detail on the areas planted for fresh and processing markets.

Data from the 1991 Census of Agriculture are incorporated when available and appropriate.

The survey's results will be incorporated into the planted area series published in the July 1995 issue of *Fruit and vegetable production* (22-003, $29/$115). See "How to order publications". Special tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, contact Bill Parsons (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and fats, April 1995
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

The consumer price index, May 1995
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
7:00 a.m. on Friday, June 16

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
∞

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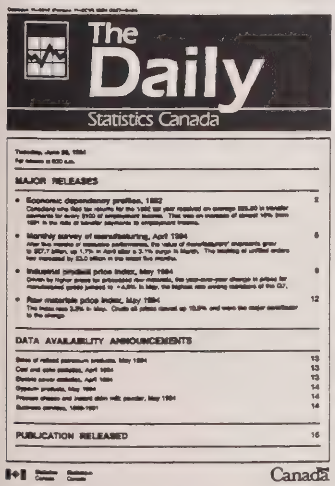
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 16, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Education quarterly review
Summer 1995

The Summer 1995 issue of *Education quarterly review* features articles on elementary and secondary teacher income, inter-generational change in the education of Canadians, along with a follow-up to the School Leavers Survey, and an overview of the Survey of Labour Income and Dynamics.

More than just numbers, *Education quarterly review* is a valuable source for anyone who needs relevant, unbiased and accurate analysis of current educational issues and trends.

The Summer 1995 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003, $20/$66) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040, the Internet: education@statcan.ca), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

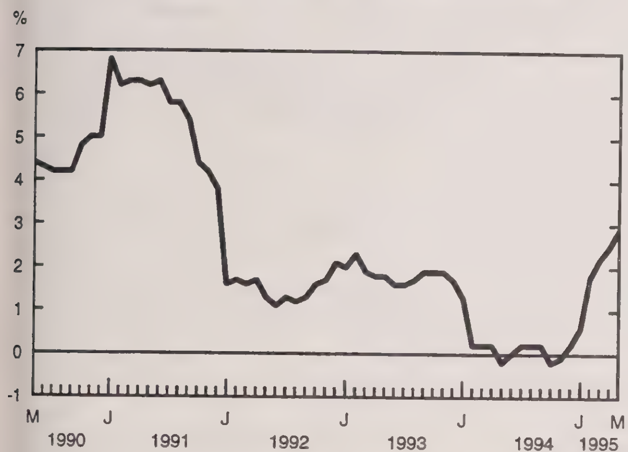
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

May 1995

Between May 1994 and May 1995, consumers across Canada experienced an average 2.9% price increase for the goods and services in the consumer price index (CPI) basket. In the February-to-April period, the increases in the CPI moved up from 1.8% to 2.2% to 2.5%.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



During the last year, price increases for gasoline, new cars, vehicle insurance, mortgage interest costs, coffee, selected fresh vegetables, and restaurant meals have, among others, had the most impact on consumers. Meanwhile, consumers have found some relief in lower prices for piped gas, electricity and some personal care goods.

CPI rose 0.2% between April and May

A large part of the 0.2% rise in prices between April and May resulted from a 4.9% average increase in the price of gasoline. Smaller contributions came from higher rates for traveller accommodation, increased fees for use of recreational facilities, a rise in homeowners' maintenance and repair charges, and higher prices for paper products and cigarettes. Consumers benefited to some extent from a drop in food and clothing prices.

Gasoline prices rose steadily over the February-to-May period. These increases pushed gasoline prices 11.7% higher than a year earlier. The recent increases were attributed to many factors: seasonal changes in the gasoline market, unexpected increases in demand, sharp increases in the international price of crude oil, delayed effects of the federal excise tax in February, and refining problems in the United States, Venezuela and Brazil.

Travellers were confronted with an average 5.8% month-to-month hike in hotel-motel accommodation rates. This increase was only partly seasonal. Recreational expenses also rose in May as fees for the use of recreational facilities increased.

Homeowners' maintenance and repair charges advanced 4.7% in May after a 1.3% drop in April. The latest increase reflected higher retail prices for roofing and painting materials. Paper products for the home rose 3.7% in May, the fifth consecutive monthly increase. Since May 1994, paper product prices have risen 9.4%, reflecting the tightness in this market since mid-1994.

The latest rise in cigarette prices (+1.5%) mostly resulted from a tax increase (9 cents per package of 25 cigarettes) in Quebec. Cigarette prices have been edging upward for four months, leading to 3.7% increase over their May 1994 price levels.

Food prices fell 0.6% in May following a 1.1% rise in April. The latest drop came from lower prices for fresh vegetables and fresh meat products. The drop in fresh vegetable prices (mainly tomatoe and lettuce prices) was due mainly to new sources of supply, which relieved the shortages of recent months that were caused by crop damage in California. Lower prices for beef, pork and chicken reflected increased supplies.

Consumers also gained from a mostly seasonal drop of 1.3% in clothing and footwear prices. The sale prices reported in May were more pronounced for women's clothing—prices fell an average 2.1%—but were less pronounced for men's clothing (-1.1%).

Provincial indexes at a glance

Between May 1994 and May 1995, increases in provincial CPIs ranged from 1.8% in Newfoundland to 3.2% in Ontario and Manitoba. The low annual rate in Newfoundland resulted from significantly lower than average rates of change in all major component indexes; particularly sharp declines were noted for clothing and footwear and for health and personal care. In Ontario, food, shelter and transportation charges rose noticeably above the national average.

In Manitoba, shelter, clothing and footwear prices rose at rates significantly above average.

Monthly increases fluctuated between 0.1% in British Columbia to 0.6% in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Most of the small increase in British Columbia was due to a sharp drop in food prices (-1.2%). In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, higher than average transportation charges were reported.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454.

The May 1995 issue of the *Consumer price inde* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to ord publications".

For further information on this release, conta Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

The consumer price index and its major components
(1986=100)

	May 1995	April 1995	May 1994	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**133.7**	**133.4**	**129.9**	**0.2**	**2.9**
Food	126.8	127.6	123.0	-0.6	3.1
Shelter	133.9	133.4	131.9	0.4	1.5
Household operations and furnishings	121.6	121.4	118.7	0.2	2.4
Clothing and footwear	131.7	133.4	130.9	-1.3	0.6
Transportation	138.8	137.3	130.1	1.1	6.7
Health and personal care	135.9	135.9	136.8	0.0	-0.7
Recreation, education and reading	142.5	141.1	136.8	1.0	4.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	143.6	142.7	140.9	0.6	1.9
Goods	127.4	127.3	123.7	0.1	3.0
Services	141.4	140.8	137.5	0.4	2.8
All-items excluding food and energy	135.8	135.5	132.2	0.2	2.7
Energy	130.2	127.2	125.0	2.4	4.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	74.8	75.0	77.0		
All-items (1981=100)	177.0				

The consumer price index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1986=100)

	May 1995	April 1995	May 1994	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
Newfoundland	127.8	127.6	125.6	0.2	1.8
Prince Edward Island	130.7	130.5	128.1	0.2	2.0
Nova Scotia	130.9	130.1	127.8	0.6	2.4
New Brunswick	130.0	129.2	126.7	0.6	2.6
Quebec	131.4	131.2	127.8	0.2	2.8
Ontario	134.7	134.3	130.5	0.3	3.2
Manitoba	135.6	135.3	131.4	0.2	3.2
Saskatchewan	136.2	135.6	132.6	0.4	2.7
Alberta	132.6	132.3	129.1	0.2	2.7
British Columbia	137.1	136.9	133.6	0.1	2.6
Whitehorse	130.0	129.4	127.4	0.5	2.0
Yellowknife	132.2	131.6	128.7	0.5	2.7

■

OTHER RELEASES

Post-censal population estimates
July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1994

Post-censal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas by age group and sex as of July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1994 are now available.

To obtain these data, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division, or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For further information on methodology, contact Rosemary Bender (613-951-2324), Demography Division. ■

Sales of natural gas
April 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 5 547 911 thousand cubic metres in April, up 12.1% from April 1994. Colder than normal weather throughout Canada caused sharply higher sales to the residential (+10.2%) and commercial (+9.5%) sectors. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) increased 14.0%, largely due to greater use of natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales to the end of April 1995 were up 0.9% from the same period in 1994. Year-to-date sales decreased to the residential and commercial sectors (both -6.1%) because of milder weather in January and February 1995. Year-to-date industrial sales (including direct sales) maintained strong growth, posting a 9.8% increase from the same period last year.

Sales of natural gas

	April 1995[p]	April 1994	April 1994 to April 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**5 547 911**	**4 950 110**	**12.1**
Residential	1 449 207	1 315 532	10.2
Commercial	1 081 538	987 782	9.5
Industrial	1 979 472	1 971 661	14.0
Direct	1 037 694	675 135	

	January-April 1995[p]	January-April 1994	January-April 1994 to January-April 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**27 055 033**	**26 823 238**	**0.9**
Residential	8 141 734	8 671 727	-6.1
Commercial	6 015 162	6 408 457	-6.1
Industrial	8 718 936	8 597 808	9.8
Direct	4 179 201	3 145 246	

p *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The April 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight
1993

Operating revenues of the 1,580 for-hire motor carriers of freight earning at least $1 million annually totalled $9.2 billion in 1993, of which 70% or $6.5 billion was generated by 25% of the carriers. Motor carriers earning more than $5 million annually posted an operating ratio of 0.98 (operating expenses divided by operating revenues), while the remaining motor carriers posted an operating ratio of 0.95. (Any ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss.)

Operating expenses totalled $8.9 billion, of which salaries and wages and owner-operator payments accounted for 47%. Highway drivers received the highest average annual salary ($33,942 excluding benefits) among all employees in the for-hire trucking industry.

These data are based on the Annual Motor Carriers of Freight Survey. More data on these carriers will appear in the July 1995 *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80).

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517), Transportation Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs
June 1995 (preliminary)

Preliminary estimates for June 1995 of the average prices of selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains
May 1995

Farmers delivered less grain in May because they were seeding. Deliveries of major grains in Western Canada were down 8.6% compared with May 1994, mainly because of lower marketings of wheat. Even so, total deliveries for the crop year were up 15.9% on a year-to-date basis, as all grains showed significantly higher volumes.

Contrary to the situation with most other grains, deliveries of oats rose in May. Oat prices, which had been flat for some time, rose substantially in May on U.S. and Canadian markets because of speculation that planting delays might result in less seeded area and lower production. The possibility of tighter supplies led to strong demand and the higher prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The May 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, April 1995
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Primary iron and steel, April 1995
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$70; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles, quarter ended March 31, 1995
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $10/$32; United States: US$12/US$39; other countries: US$14/US$45).

Industry price indexes, April 1995
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $21/$210; United States: US$26/US$252; other countries: US$30/US$294).

Building permits, April 1995
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

Exports by commodity, March 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0040XMB
(Canada: $35/$350; United States: US$42/US$420; other countries: US$49/US$490).

Exports by commodity, March 1995, paper version on demand
Catalogue number 65-0040XPB
(Canada: $75/$750; United States: US$90/US$900; other countries: US$105/US$1,050).

Education quarterly review, summer 1995, vol. 2, no. 2
Catalogue number 81-003
(Canada: $20/$66; United States: US$24/US$80; other countries: US$28/US$93).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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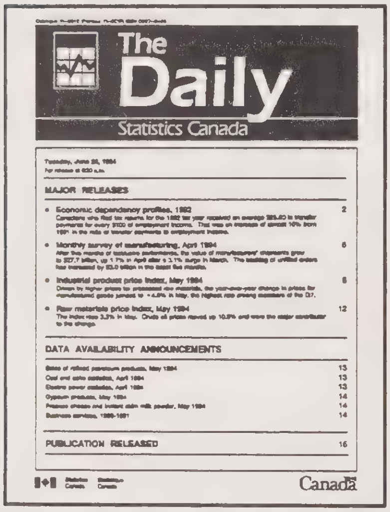
RELEASE DATES

Week of June 19-23

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
19	**Control and sale of alcoholic beverages**	March 1994
20	**Retail trade**	April 1995
20	**Estimates of labour income**	1991-March 1995
21	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	April 1995
21	**Wholesale trade**	April 1995
22	**Canadian economic observer**	June 1995
22	**Book publishing**	1993-94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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 19, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Control and sale of alcoholic beverages

Fiscal year ended March 31, 1994

Canadians bought less wine and spirits in 1993/94, the sixth straight year that sales of these beverages dropped. By contrast, beer sales were up slightly for the first time since 1987/88.

Factors behind the drop include higher prices, changes in drinking habits and brew-on-premises outlets.

Per capita sales fell, but value rose

Per capita sales to consumers aged 15 and over fell in all three categories in 1993/94. Spirit sales fell 3.5% to 5.5 litres per capita, beer sales dropped 1.1% to 87.1 litres, and wine sales were down 1.0% to 10.0 litres.

Despite the decline in volume, the value of alcoholic beverage sales grew about 1% in 1993/94, to $10.5 billion.

In addition, net income of liquor authorities and provincial and territorial revenue from the control and sale of alcoholic beverages totalled $3.1 billion, almost unchanged from the previous year.

Domestic alcohol sales dropping faster than sales of imports

Over the past 10 years, sales of domestic alcoholic beverages have decreased more rapidly than the sales of imports. Despite this trend, domestic spirits and beer are still sold in much larger volumes than imported brands.

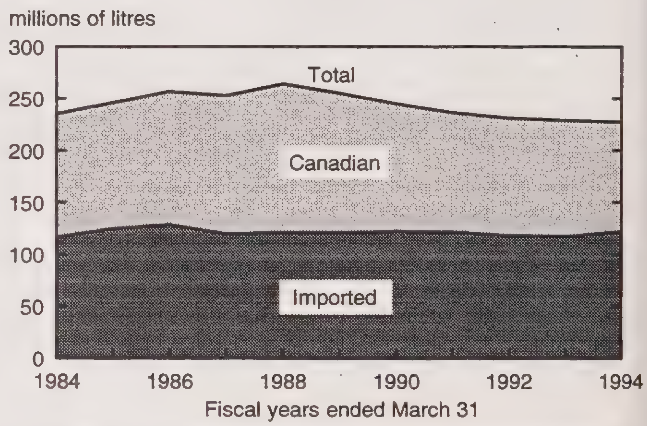
Until the end of the 1980s, sales of Canadian wines usually exceeded sales of imported wines. Over the past 10 years, sales of Canadian wines have decreased 11.2%, whereas sales of imported wines have grown 4.6%. As a result, since 1990/91, more imported wine than domestic wine has been purchased in Canada.

Note to readers

These statistics on sales of alcoholic beverages by volume should ***not*** *be equated with data on the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The sales volumes presented in the accompanying table include sales by liquor authorities and their agents, and sales by wineries and breweries and their outlets that operate under licence from liquor authorities.*

Data on the consumption of alcoholic beverages would include all of these sales statistics, plus data on homemade wine and beer, wine and beer manufactured through brew-on-premises operations, sales to Canadian residents in duty-free shops, and any unrecorded transactions.

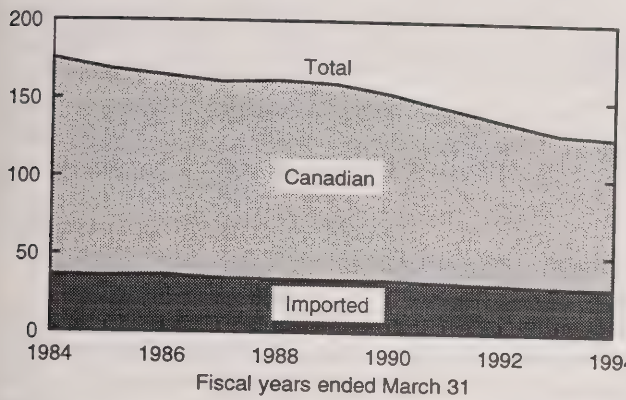
Wine sales



Canada is a major importer of wine and exporter of spirits

Canadian companies exported 77.7 million litres of spirits worldwide in 1993/94 (based on litres of absolute alcohol). This compares with sales of spirits in Canada, which totalled only 45.2 million litres during the same year. Canada's major export market is the United States (83.1% of the total), followed by Japan (6.5%) and the United Kingdom (3.3%).

Sales of spirits



By contrast, Canada exports almost no wine but imports just over half of all wine sold. The largest source of imported wine is France (33.2%), followed by the United States (20.8%) and Italy (16.0%).

As for beer, neither imports nor exports are sizable compared with the domestic market.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728 and 2730-2731.

The control and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada, fiscal year ended March 31, 1994 (63-202, $36) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For information or general inquiries, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Marketing and Client Services Co-ordinator (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division.

Volume of sales of alcoholic beverages
Fiscal years ended March 31

	Sales			Per capita sales (aged 15 and over)		
	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Spirits	Wine	Beer
	millions of litres			litres		
1983/84	175	235	2,078	8.8	11.8	106.3
1984/85	169	246	2,073	8.3	12.2	102.8
1985/86	165	256	2,067	8.1	12.5	101.2
1986/87	160	253	2,074	7.8	12.2	100.1
1987/88	162	264	2,128	7.7	12.5	101.3
1988/89	160	255	2,119	7.5	12.0	99.5
1989/90	154	245	2,112	7.1	11.3	97.3
1990/91	145	236	2,082	6.6	10.7	94.5
1991/92	137	231	2,047	6.1	10.4	91.7
1992/93	129	229	1,973	5.7	10.1	87.5
1993/94	127	227	1,986	5.5	10.0	87.1

■

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index
May 1995

In May 1995, the construction union wage rate index (including supplements) increased 0.1% from April's level of 136.8. Only Halifax registered a minimal increase (+0.2%), due to increments in existing collective agreements. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.1% from 136.7 in May 1994 to 136.9 in May 1995.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986=100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes
May 1995

The May 1995 data are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $23/$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Railway carloadings
April 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) by railways in Canada totalled 20.7 million tonnes in April 1995, a 3.0% increase from April 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.6 million tonnes from U.S. connections in April.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.4 million tonnes, a 30.5% increase from April 1994. The year-to-date figures to the end of April 1995 showed an increase of 25.6%.

Total traffic (freight and intermodal traffic) increased 4.4% during April. This brought the year-to-date total to 81.9 million tonnes, a 6.3% increase from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 21.1% during the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The April 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Telephone statistics
April 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,154.5 million in April, down 0.7% from April 1994.

Operating expenses totalled $883.1 million, up 1.7% from April 1994. Net operating revenues totalled $271.5 million, a 7.9% decrease from April 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The April 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

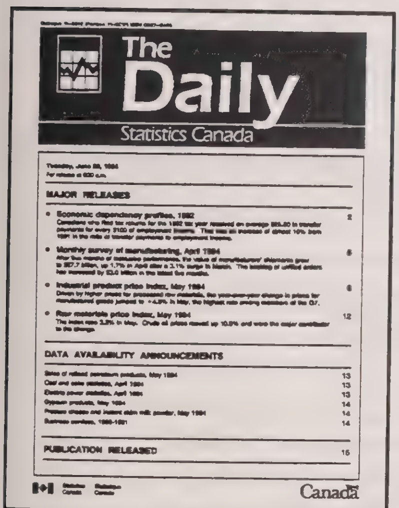
Soft drinks
May 1995

Data for May 1995 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The control and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada, fiscal year ended March 31, 1994
Catalogue number 63-202
(Canada: $36; United States: US$44; other countries: US$51).

Touriscope: International travel, advance information, April 1995
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Tuberculosis statistics, 1993, microfiche version
Catalogue number 82-2200XMB
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; other countries: US$35).

Tuberculosis statistics, 1993, paper version on demand
Catalogue number 82-2200XPB
(Canada: $32; United States: US$39; other countries: US$45).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 20, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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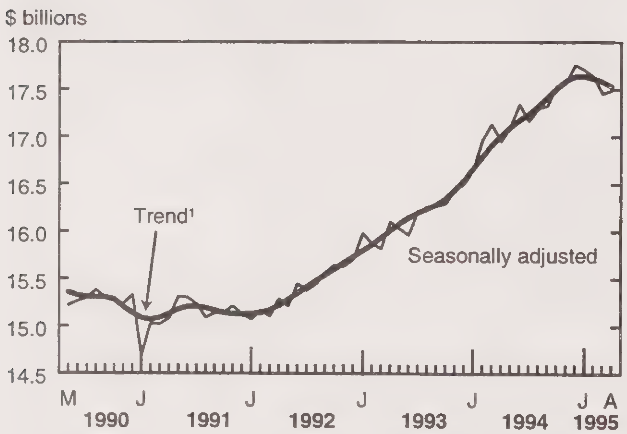
MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

April 1995 (preliminary)

Consumers increased their purchases slightly (+0.2%) in April after three months of retail declines. If sales from motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers are excluded, the increase was stronger (+0.4%). However, Ontario consumers continued to hold back, causing sales in the province to fall for a third consecutive month.

Retail sales posted marginal growth in April



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

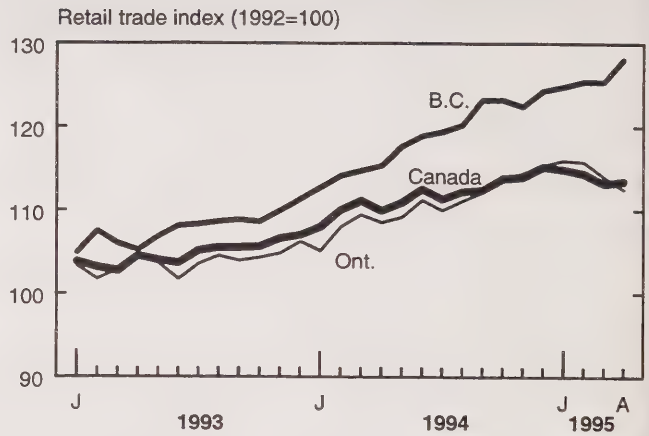
Retail sales increased 0.2% to $17.5 billion after receding 1.0% in March. Little change in employment, a slow housing market and low consumer confidence in recent months may have led consumers to continue to be cautious in their spending.

So far in 1995, sales contrast with the general growth observed from early 1992 to November 1994.

Sales in Ontario continued to sag

Among the provinces and territories, Ontario experienced the largest drop in sales in April, down 1.3% ($86 million). It was the province's third consecutive monthly decline. Industry analysts associate this recent weakness to slow employment growth, a high level of household debt and a squeeze on incomes. With this latest decline, sales growth since 1992 in Ontario fell below the Canada index for the first time in eight months.

Ontario retail sales are slowing down



The largest increase in dollar terms was in British Columbia (+2.2%). This was the highest rise since the 2.5% gain in September 1994. British Columbia leads sales growth in Canada. April's sales were 28.1% higher than the 1992 average, while sales in all of Canada were only 13.5% above the 1992 average.

Food sales led the gain in April

In April retail sales increased in four of the seven sectors, accounting for 48.5% of total sales. The food, drug and furniture sectors increased the most in dollars terms. Decreases were recorded in the automotive, clothing and general merchandise sectors.

Sales in food stores increased 1.8% in April, offsetting the 1.2% drop in March. This was partly attributable to the price increases for fresh vegetables due to crop damage in California. Food retailers' sales have been volatile since the start of the year.

Drug store sales advanced 1.2% after two consecutive monthly declines. Despite this increase, monthly sales for the latest six months have been below levels seen during the same period last year. April sales were 1.3% below the April 1994 level. Elements affecting the recent slowdown in this sector include changes in the legislation to prevent drug stores from selling tobacco products, declines in provincial subsidies on prescription drugs, and

competition among food and drug retailers on various pharmaceutical products.

Weaker sales by automotive, clothing and general merchandise sectors partly offset these increases. Sales in the clothing sector slipped again in April, down 2.3% after a 1.2% drop in March. Lower sales since January 1995 in men's and women's clothing stores were compensated by higher spending in other clothing stores, suggesting a movement by consumers toward unisex and family clothing stores.

Early indications of May sales

Early indications of May sales are more encouraging. Estimates indicate a rise in department stores sales and in the number of new motor vehicles sold. These two categories account for about one-third of total retail sales. On the other hand, employment in trade declined 0.3% from April 1995. Retail sales in the United States increased 0.2% in May after a 0.4% decline in April 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The April 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200) will be available the second week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	April 1994	January 1995[r]	February 1995[r]	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,403	4,521	4,542	4,489	4,569	1.8	3.8
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,117	4,166	4,192	4,134	4,209	1.8	2.2
All other food stores	286	355	350	355	360	1.3	25.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,002	995	986	978	989	1.2	-1.3
Clothing	990	1,079	1,094	1,080	1,056	-2.3	6.6
Shoe stores	145	143	147	155	142	-8.3	-2.3
Men's clothing stores	150	140	146	135	131	-2.6	-12.6
Women's clothing stores	324	357	351	348	335	-3.7	3.3
Other clothing stores	370	439	449	443	448	1.1	20.8
Furniture	894	964	960	947	952	0.5	6.4
Household furniture and appliance stores	709	771	766	753	758	0.7	7.0
Household furnishings stores	186	194	194	194	194	0.0	4.4
Automotive	5,984	6,258	6,216	6,157	6,111	-0.7	2.1
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,828	4,111	4,056	4,005	3,981	-0.6	4.0
Gasoline service stations	1,170	1,137	1,182	1,187	1,207	1.6	3.1
Automotive parts, accessories and services	986	1,010	978	965	923	-4.3	-6.4
General merchandise stores	1,760	1,854	1,852	1,842	1,837	-0.2	4.4
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,916	2,042	1,992	1,971	1,983	0.6	3.5
Other semi-durable goods stores	593	596	589	595	597	0.4	0.7
Other durable goods stores	467	489	476	482	483	0.1	3.3
All other retail stores n.e.c.	856	956	927	894	904	1.0	5.5
Total, retail sales	**16,950**	**17,713**	**17,641**	**17,464**	**17,498**	**0.2**	**3.2**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,123	13,602	13,586	13,459	13,516	0.4	3.0
Department store type merchandise	5,707	5,979	5,957	5,923	5,914	-0.2	3.6
Newfoundland	283	285	288	288	301	4.4	6.6
Prince Edward Island	71	73	74	73	72	-0.3	1.2
Nova Scotia	533	543	541	527	546	3.6	2.5
New Brunswick	403	409	411	407	409	0.6	1.6
Quebec	4,123	4,231	4,142	4,123	4,129	0.1	0.1
Ontario	6,212	6,640	6,628	6,529	6,443	-1.3	3.7
Manitoba	573	586	596	596	601	0.9	5.0
Saskatchewan	521	532	531	511	524	2.6	0.7
Alberta	1,829	1,814	1,819	1,797	1,803	0.3	-1.4
British Columbia	2,347	2,542	2,553	2,554	2,608	2.2	11.1
Yukon	18	17	18	18	18	0.6	1.0
Northwest Territories	38	41	41	41	42	2.2	9.5

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

Retail sales

Trade group	April 1994	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	April 1994 to April 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	4,435	4,480	4,487	1.2
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,155	4,144	4,124	-0.7
All other food stores	280	335	363	29.6
Drug and patent medicine stores	974	977	938	-3.7
Clothing	946	891	980	3.6
Shoe stores	151	123	144	-4.7
Men's clothing stores	144	103	122	-14.9
Women's clothing stores	317	296	319	0.8
Other clothing stores	334	369	394	18.0
Furniture	830	863	852	2.7
Household furniture and appliance stores	655	685	679	3.6
Household furnishings stores	174	178	173	-0.7
Automotive	6,471	6,392	6,303	-2.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,385	4,358	4,292	-2.1
Gasoline service stations	1,083	1,141	1,108	2.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,003	893	903	-9.9
General merchandise stores	1,634	1,594	1,689	3.4
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,743	1,640	1,787	2.5
Other semi-durable goods stores	536	471	540	0.9
Other durable goods stores	415	386	426	2.6
All other retail stores n.e.c.	792	782	820	3.5
Total, retail sales	**17,033**	**16,837**	**17,036**	**0.0**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,648	12,478	12,744	0.8
Department store type merchandise	5,334	5,183	5,426	1.7
Newfoundland	279	272	288	3.2
Prince Edward Island	68	64	67	-1.8
Nova Scotia	533	505	525	-1.5
New Brunswick	402	383	395	-1.6
Quebec	4,356	4,015	4,200	-3.6
Ontario	6,141	6,249	6,163	0.4
Manitoba	571	571	593	3.8
Saskatchewan	525	494	511	-2.8
Alberta	1,837	1,736	1,768	-3.8
British Columbia	2,267	2,492	2,470	8.9
Yukon	17	16	16	-2.7
Northwest Territories	37	40	41	9.8

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

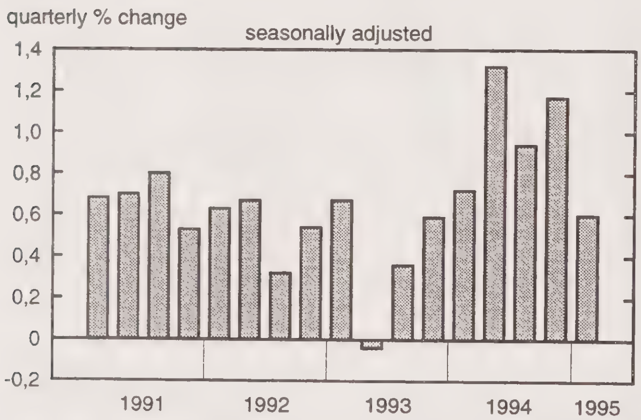
Estimates of labour income

March 1995

Wages and salaries paid to workers grew only 0.7% in the first quarter of 1995, the slowest quarterly growth in more than a year. Total labour income grew 0.6%.

Few businesses expanded their workforces as exports of manufactured goods weakened and consumers reduced spending. As a result, growth in wages and salaries slowed in January and February, and a decline (-0.4%) was posted in March, the first since August 1994.

Labour income



Manufacturing slowdown had widespread effect

Manufacturers held wages and salaries to a minimal growth of 0.6% in the first quarter of 1995, substantially lower than the 2.5% increase posted the previous quarter. Employment growth was sluggish and weekly hours of employees paid by the hour were reduced slightly, mostly as a result of less overtime.

In more than half of all manufacturing industries, companies cut production in February and March. This widespread slowdown in production— particularly in the motor vehicle assembly, electronic equipment, and office machinery industries —coupled with declines in shipments in both February and March, affected other industries such as transportation and forestry.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Labour income consists of wages and salaries (87%), plus supplementary labour income (13%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.*

Companies in the transportation, communication and utilities industry paid less wages and salaries in the first quarter of 1995 (-0.7%), following three quarterly increases of at least 1.0% in 1994. As well as reflecting the manufacturing slowdown, this decline was partly due to the rail strike in March.

With the declining demand for wood products, and poor housing starts in the United States and Canada, wages and salaries in the forestry industry remained flat (-0.1%) in the first quarter of 1995. This is in contrast to the third and fourth quarters of 1994 when substantial increases were recorded (+6.4% and +3.5% respectively). The increased demand for manufactured paper and allied products may have offset the declining demand for wood products, as employment in forestry companies remained stable although average weekly earnings declined.

Second decline in construction

Construction companies paid 2.9% less in wages and salaries in the first quarter of 1995, following the previous quarter's decline of 0.9%. Slow consumer demand for new housing has led to fewer housing starts in 1995. Construction companies have reduced not only their work forces, but also the hours worked of employees paid by the hour.

Unusually strong first quarter growth in Atlantic provinces

Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick posted strong growth in wages and salaries in the first quarter— twice the national average— reversing the weakness recorded in these provinces in the last quarter of 1994.

Prince Edward Island recorded the strongest growth (+2.9%) as businesses in construction, manufacturing and commercial services benefited from the building of the causeway linking the island to the mainland. The last time Prince Edward Island posted a quarterly growth of 2.0% or more was in 1990.

In contrast, Ontario registered the slowest first quarter growth (+0.04%), its lowest in five quarters.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791-1792.

Note on revisions

Wages and salaries

Upon receipt of the 1993 Revenue Canada annual benchmark, wages and salaries were revised downward by $3.9 billion to $344.4 billion in 1993. In turn, a $4.1 billion downward revision was made to the 1994 projected estimate of wages and salaries. As a result, the growth in wages and salaries in 1993 has been revised to 1.2% compared to the projected 2.1%. The projected wages and salaries growth in 1994 remains at 2.9%.

The largest downward revisions in wages and salaries in 1993 occurred in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Supplementary labour income

Supplementary labour income estimates were revised upward by $1.5 billion in 1993 to $49.5 billion. In turn, the 1994 estimate was revised upward by $1.2 billion to $51.7 billion. Revisions to the pensions contributions and the inclusion of severance pay contributed most to the increase in both 1993 and 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	March 1994	February 1995r	March 1995p	February 1995 to March 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	248.6	239.6	247.2	3.2
Logging and forestry	239.5	249.1	258.8	3.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	594.0	630.6	617.3	-2.1
Manufacturing	5,199.3	5,465.2	5,455.9	-0.2
Construction	1,592.6	1,629.0	1,631.5	0.2
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,754.4	2,842.5	2,782.8	-2.1
Trade	4,069.8	4,283.0	4,268.0	-0.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,496.3	2,558.5	2,519.1	-1.5
Commercial and personal services	3,984.4	4,259.9	4,241.4	-0.4
Educational and related services	2,769.4	2,785.1	2,782.1	-0.1
Health and social services	2,756.3	2,829.5	2,835.1	0.2
Federal administration and other government services	992.3	992.5	991.3	-0.1
Provincial administration	732.3	732.9	728.4	-0.6
Local administration	700.2	702.1	702.0	-0.0
Total wages and salaries	**29,179.9**	**30,260.0**	**30,129.9**	**-0.4**
Supplementary labour income	4,233.5	4,411.5	4,405.3	-0.1
Labour income	**33,413.3**	**34,671.5**	**34,535.2**	**-0.4**

	March 1994	February 1995r	March 1995p	March 1994 to March 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	161.2	132.1	160.8	-0.2
Logging and forestry	199.3	224.1	215.8	8.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	595.8	624.4	619.7	4.0
Manufacturing	5,078.3	5,332.3	5,329.6	4.9
Construction	1,355.3	1,345.8	1,388.1	2.4
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,715.0	2,792.6	2,731.6	0.6
Trade	3,989.5	4,125.9	4,160.2	4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,465.1	2,495.9	2,477.4	0.5
Commercial and personal services	3,857.6	4,077.2	4,088.8	6.0
Educational and related services	2,889.7	2,887.4	2,896.2	0.2
Health and social services	2,746.5	2,768.8	2,811.9	2.4
Federal administration and other government services	987.8	979.1	986.5	-0.1
Provincial administration	720.7	709.3	716.7	-0.6
Local administration	685.1	694.3	687.1	0.3
Total wages and salaries	**28,447.0**	**29,189.2**	**29,270.4**	**2.9**
Supplementary labour income	4,174.3	4,228.0	4,332.7	3.8
Labour income	**32,621.3**	**33,477.2**	**33,603.0**	**3.0**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Police personnel
1994

In 1994 there were 55,946 sworn police officers in Canada, a decrease of 955 (1.7%) officers from the previous year— the largest annual decline since data collection began in 1962. The RCMP headquarters and training academy accounted for half the decrease in police strength. This reflects the budget reductions and re-structuring which have taken place in many public sector areas.

As a result of this decline, the national population per officer ratio rose to 523 Canadians for each officer, the highest ratio since 1973. Among the provinces, Quebec continued to have the lowest population-to-officer ratio at 494:1. Newfoundland (662:1) and Prince Edward Island (697:1) continued to have the highest.

Although the total number of police officers declined in 1994, the number of female police officers actually increased by 501. After remaining constant during the 1960s at less than 1%, the proportion of female police officers rose to 2% in 1980, 4% in 1985, 8% in 1993 and 9% in 1994. The appointment of the first female chief of police was announced during the fall of 1994.

In addition to fewer police officers, the number of civilian personnel also showed a large decrease (-2.3%), from 19,508 in 1993 to 19,050 in 1994. It was the second largest drop since 1962.

Police personnel [1]

	Total police officers			Population per police officer 1994
	1994	1993	1993 to 1994	
			% change	
Newfoundland	880	874	0.7	662
Prince Edward Island	193	193	0.0	697
Nova Scotia	1,611	1,603	0.5	581
New Brunswick	1,297	1,292	0.4	585
Quebec	14,744	14,755	-0.1	494
Ontario	20,742	21,087	-1.6	527
Manitoba	2,130	2,158	-1.3	531
Saskatchewan	1,896	1,927	-1.6	536
Alberta	4,472	4,571	-2.2	607
British Columbia	6,383	6,311	1.1	575
Yukon	113	122	-7.4	266
Northwest Territories	234	238	-1.7	275
RCMP HQ and Training Academy	1,251	1,770	-29.3	...
Canada	**55,946**	**56,901**	-1.7	523

1. *Actual strength as of 30 September 1994.*

... *Figure not appropriate or not applicable.*

Available on CANSIM: table 00130101.

For further information on this release, telephone the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023) or call toll-free (1-800-387-2231). ■

Industrial monitor
April 1995

The April 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

Industrial monitor can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is $200 per individual sector. The annual subscription for total manufacturing (15F0017XPE) costs $50. The full 22-sector package (15F0015XPE) costs $3,000, a saving of $650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Construction type plywood
April 1995

Canadian firms produced 147 175 cubic metres of construction type plywood during April 1995, a decrease of 3.1% from the 151 895 cubic metres (revised) produced during April 1994.

January to April 1995 production totalled 605 765 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.9% from the 611 609 cubic metres (revised) produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The April 1995 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia

April 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 671 333 cubic metres of lumber and ties in April 1995, a decrease of 8.3% from the 2 911 993 cubic metres produced in April 1994.

January to April 1995 production was 11 394 066 cubic metres, a decrease of 5.2% from 12 024 752 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The April 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604) 666-3694, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

April 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased to 2 407 896 cubic metres in April 1995, down 0.1% from 2 410 784 cubic metres (revised) in April 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of April 1995 totalled 3 779 069 cubic metres, up 7.1% from 3 529 021 cubic metres in April 1994.

At the end of April 1995, year-to-date production totalled 9 808 208 cubic metres, up 6.1% from 9 245 006 cubic metres (revised) for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (except level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The April 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps

May 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,037,000 light bulbs and tubes in May 1995, a decrease of 8.1% from the 20,706,000 sold in May 1994.

Year-to-date sales at the end of May totalled 111,142,000 light bulbs and tubes, a decrease of 9.5% from 122,801,000 a year earlier.

The May 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

June 1,1995

Preliminary estimates as of June 1, 1995 on stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fabricated metal products industries, 1993
Catalogue number 41-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Employment, earnings and hours, March 1995
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $31/$310; United States: US$38/US$372; other countries: US$44/US$434).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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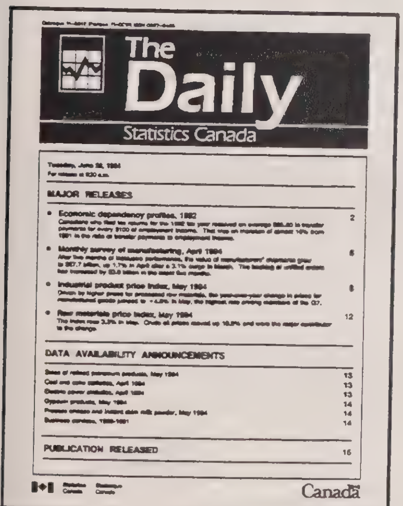

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Wholesale trade: the monthly data are now more detailed

Wholesale trade data now describe two additional trade groups (11 instead of 9). Food wholesalers have been separated from wholesalers of beverages, drugs and tobacco. Food wholesalers account for 19.7% of total wholesale sales, while beverage, drug and tobacco wholesalers account for 6.3%. In general, the food industry is rather immune to changes in the business cycle. Sales are usually a function of demographics and product prices. However, beverage, drug and tobacco sales respond to various market conditions.

The other machinery, equipment and supplies trade group has been split in two. One component gathers the sales of computer and packaged software wholesalers; it accounts for 7.2% of wholesale sales. The other component is formed by wholesalers of industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies; it accounts for 15.1% of wholesale sales.

For data on these two new trade groups, refer to today's release of Wholesale Trade for April 1995, or contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683), Industry Division.

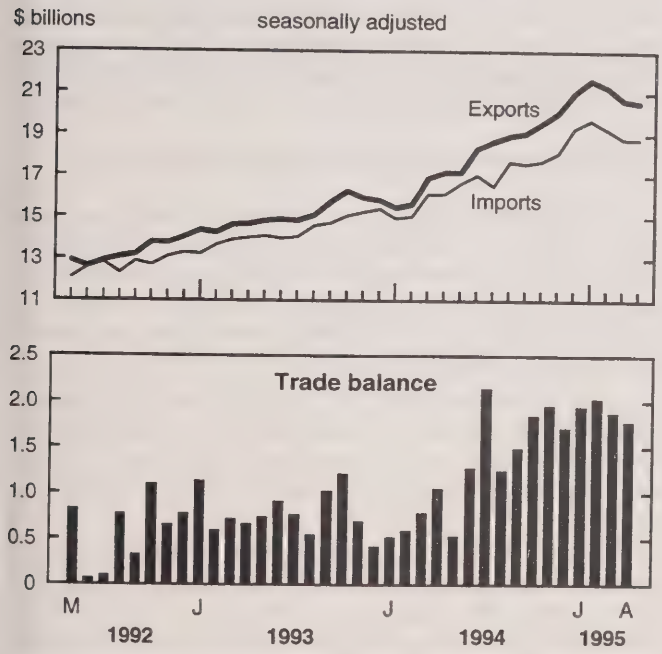
OTHER RELEASES – concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade
April 1995

Exports stood at $20.5 billion in April, down 0.6% from March. This compares with declines in February and March that averaged 2.3%. Much of April's ebb was accounted for by automotive exports, which softened in response to continued weakness in vehicle sales in the United States. Meanwhile, non-automotive exports advanced 1.2%, buoyed by shipments of natural resources and food bound for the United States. So far this year, total exports stand 29.2% above last year's level.

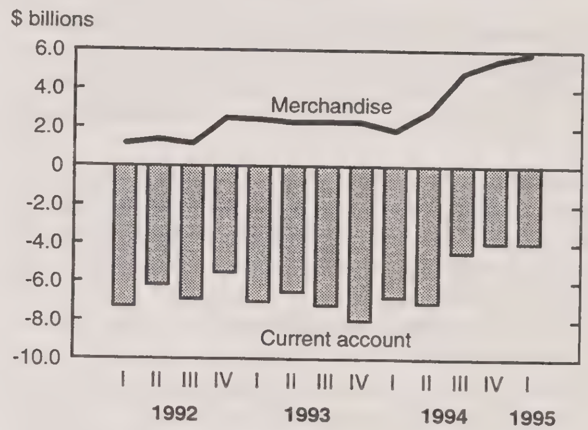
Exports, imports and trade balance



Imports were almost unchanged from March, settling at $18.8 billion. Demand grew for consumer products and industrial goods, while purchases of crude petroleum and automotive products receded somewhat. Fewer goods were imported from the United States and non-OECD countries.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the first quarter of 1995, an overall merchandise trade surplus of $5.8 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $4.0 billion.*

Balances (total), merchandise and current account

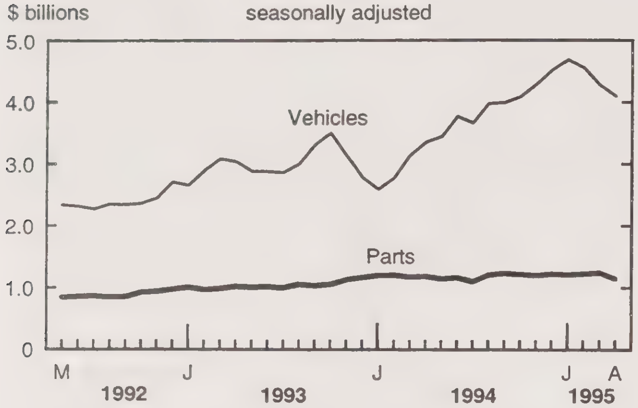


With imports little changed and exports declining slightly, the merchandise trade surplus stood at $1.78 billion in April, down from $1.87 billion in March. Canada's trade surplus with the United States continued to grow. There were trade deficits with all other trading partners except Japan.

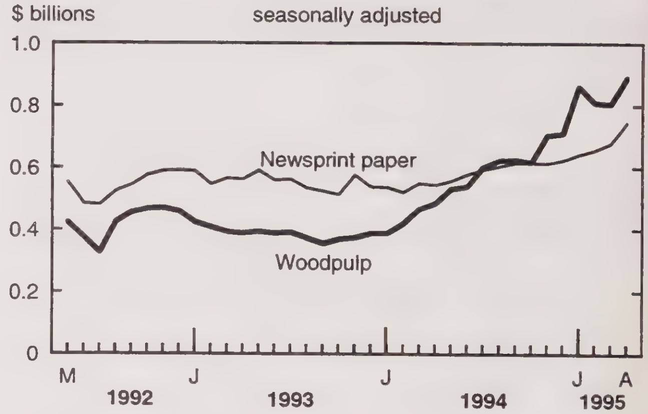
Weak auto exports, but forestry and energy stronger

Weak vehicle sales and high dealer inventories in the United States continued to hamper car and truck exports in April. Interest rate jitters were partly to blame for reduced sales, which left automakers in Canada little choice but to scale back production for some exported models. Parts suffered the most (-7.9%), followed by trucks (-5.2%) and cars (-3.9%). Lower shipments of parts reflected cuts to U.S. auto production.

Exports of automotive products



Exports of forestry products



Industrial goods and materials edged down 1.2% in April, with most commodities in the sector registering declines. This dip reflected falling factory output in the United States (for a second month in a row) and lower capacity utilization rates. In the first quarter of 1995, 73% of Canada's industrial goods exports went to the United States.

Machinery and equipment exports fell 2.5% in April. Nevertheless, their year-to-date level was up 27.9% over 1994. Recent declines may have reflected the falling orders for durable goods in the United States. Of particular note were reduced exports of transportation equipment other than aircraft (-10.0%), office machines (-9.5%) and telecommunications equipment (-6.4%).

Forestry products received a healthy boost in April from exports of pulp and newsprint. These advanced 10.6% and 9.9% respectively. Strong demand from Europe and the United States kept newsprint producers busy, as exports moved ahead for a third straight month. Continued growth in the price of paper reflected tight supplies around the world and strained capacity at home. April was a slow month for lumber exporters, as U.S. housing starts for single-family dwellings registered a fourth monthly decline.

Exports were also buttressed by strong demand for energy products (+8.7%). Most of this gain came from additional crude petroleum shipments to U.S. refineries. Electricity exports were up, as were shipments of coal headed primarily for Japan and the European Union.

Autos and energy flattened growth in imports

The import picture was once again weakened by the auto sector, with declines in trucks (-10.0%) and parts (-3.7%). Lower imports of parts in April reflected cutbacks in domestic production. Car imports were up a marginal 0.7%. Proportionally fewer vehicles were imported from Japan in April compared with March.

April also saw energy product imports plunge 33.6%, drawn down mainly by crude petroleum. Although volatile on a month-to-month basis, crude imports have been on an upward over the latest 12 months.

Import demand was propped up by consumer goods, industrial goods, and agricultural products, which collectively make up 37.4% of all imports. The advances in all consumer goods except printed matter averaged 3.8%. Increased demand for industrial goods, which was satisfied mainly by non-U.S. suppliers, averaged 1.0%. Flatter growth here may have reflected reduced activity among Canadian manufacturers.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised on a continuing basis for every month of the current year. In addition, when the April trade figures are released each year, data for the previous four years are revised to ensure consistency with the revisions schedule adopted for the National Accounts.

Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values once available, and changes to classification of merchandise based on more current information.

Revised data for January 1991 to March 1995 can be obtained by accessing the relevant CANSIM matrices. Please note that revised price and volume indices for 1991 to 1994 are not yet incorporated in CANSIM. Data will be made available as soon as possible.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release summarizes the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). It will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. See "How to order publications".

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120).

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647, 1-800-294-5583), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1995 to April 1995	January-April 1994	January-April 1995	January-April 1994 to January-April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted, $ current								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	17,025	16,652	16,696	-2.2	0.3	53,287	67,948	27.5	18.7
Japan	952	976	969	2.5	-0.7	2,721	3,740	37.4	25.2
European Union	1,208	1,190	1,140	-1.5	-4.2	3,520	4,957	40.8	28.4
Other OECD countries [1]	276	456	321	65.2	-29.6	1,184	1,376	16.2	9.9
All other countries	1,819	1,390	1,422	-23.6	2.3	4,421	6,114	38.3	23.8
Total	21,280	20,664	20,549	-2.9	-0.6	65,134	84,135	29.2	19.7
Imports									
United States	14,468	14,048	13,873	-2.9	-1.2	46,254	57,274	23.8	15.1
Japan	835	817	847	-2.2	3.7	2,797	3,253	16.3	20.1
European Union	1,489	1,582	1,748	6.2	10.5	4,818	6,531	35.6	40.2
Other OECD countries [1]	649	649	667	0.0	2.8	1,706	2,645	55.0	46.3
All other countries	1,816	1,697	1,638	-6.6	-3.5	6,653	6,822	2.5	-1.7
Total	19,256	18,794	18,774	-2.4	-0.1	62,229	76,527	23.0	16.4
Balance									
United States	2,557	2,604	2,823	...	...	7,033	10,674	...	...
Japan	117	159	122	...	...	-76	487	...	...
European Union	-281	-392	-608	...	...	-1,298	-1,574	...	...
Other OECD countries [1]	-373	-193	-346	...	...	-522	-1,269	...	...
All other countries	3	-307	-216	...	...	-2,232	-708	...	...
Total	2,024	1,870	1,775	...	...	2,905	7,608	...	...
Principal commodity groupings [2]									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,553	1,426	1,465	-8.2	2.7	5,289	6,226	17.7	6.4
Energy products	1,716	1,905	2,070	11.0	8.7	6,639	7,712	16.2	25.1
Forestry products	3,051	3,007	3,185	-1.4	5.9	9,321	12,369	32.7	32.5
Industrial goods and materials	4,220	4,065	4,016	-3.7	-1.2	11,803	16,472	39.6	31.0
Machinery and equipment	4,282	4,202	4,098	-1.9	-2.5	13,130	16,796	27.9	18.9
Automotive products	5,784	5,524	5,243	-4.5	-5.1	16,637	22,455	35.0	15.6
Other consumer goods	545	563	557	3.3	-1.1	1,793	2,212	23.4	21.1
Special transactions trade [3]	859	867	835	0.9	-3.7	2,794	3,428	22.7	14.5
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,155	1,089	1,098	-5.7	0.8	3,841	4,457	16.0	12.7
Energy products	668	794	527	18.9	-33.6	2,161	2,689	24.4	-0.9
Forestry products	169	171	198	1.2	15.8	542	713	31.5	42.4
Industrial goods and materials	3,809	3,851	3,888	1.1	1.0	11,605	15,456	33.2	29.4
Machinery and equipment	6,137	6,171	6,110	0.6	-1.0	19,721	24,587	24.7	18.5
Automotive products	4,647	4,180	4,034	-10.0	-3.5	15,005	17,973	19.8	3.0
Other consumer goods	2,130	2,128	2,209	-0.1	3.8	7,389	8,599	16.4	17.1
Special transactions trade [3]	424	373	474	-12.0	27.1	1,582	1,719	8.7	18.5

1 *Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey.*
2 *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis*
3 *Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, goods returned to country of origin.*
.... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

■

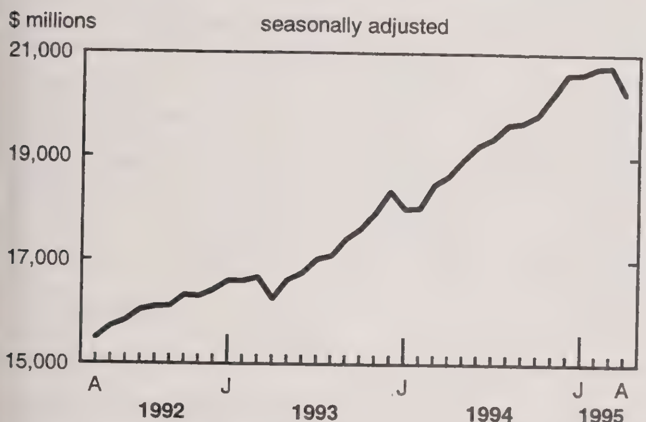
Wholesale trade

April 1995 (preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' sales fell sharply in April following three months of marginal growth. Inventories rose marginally, bringing the inventory-to-sales ratio to a level last seen in the first half of 1993.

Wholesale merchants' sales fell 2.4% from March, to a seasonally adjusted $20.3 billion. Nevertheless, sales remained 8.6% higher than a year earlier. In April, wholesale activity tumbled in 7 of the 11 trade groups (accounting for about 75% of sales) and in all regions except the Northwest Territories. Ontario's wholesalers recorded the largest drop (accounting for more than 40% of April's total decline) because of the province's high concentration of industrial activity.

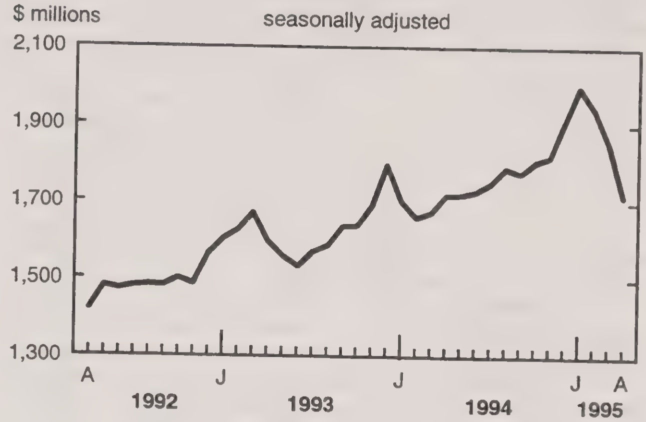
Wholesale sales tumbled in April



The largest decline came from wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-$137 million or -7.4%). This marked the third straight month of sales decreases, which total $282 million. This group's downturn corresponds to recent events in Canadian housing markets: sales of new homes are down, inventories of new homes have been rising, and the number of new building permits issued have been dropping.

Construction activity in the United States has suffered, and the slowdown south of the border has also contributed to lower Canadian lumber sales. British Columbia's economy has been adversely affected by these developments because a large part of such export sales originate there.

Lumber and building material sales dropped



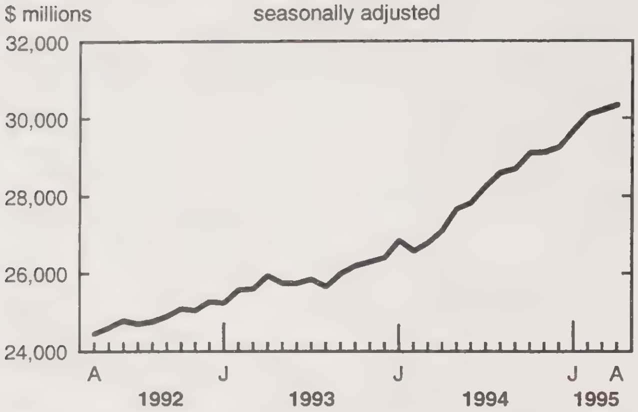
Wholesalers of automotive products saw sales drop a sharp 5.6% (-$134 million), the second large decrease in four months. This drop corresponded with poor auto sales since January 1995 in Canada and the United States due to higher prices of new models, higher interest rates and lower consumer confidence.

Inventories rise slightly

After piling up in January (+1.5%) and February (+1.4%), inventories increased only moderately for two consecutive months, totalling $30.3 billion in April (+0.4%). April's rise was moderate despite a significant sales drop (-2.4%). This suggests that wholesalers adjusted to the weaker demand in the economy by reducing purchases and drawing on inventories.

Wholesalers of automotive products and dealers of lumber and building materials experienced large sales decreases, but their inventories rose only marginally. Wholesalers adjusted inventory levels in anticipation of weaker demand because of the slowing U.S. economy, low customer demand and high interest rates.

Inventories continued to rise, but at a slower pace



The inventory-to-sales ratio jumped from 1.45 in March to 1.50 in April. This was due to the moderate rise in inventories and, especially, the significant fall in sales. The ratio has not been this high since the first half of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The April 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	April 1994	January 1995[r]	February 1995[r]	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	**18,645**	**20,619**	**20,740**	**20,766**	**20,257**	**-2.4**	**8.6**
Food products	3,418	3,539	3,643	3,723	3,607	-3.1	5.5
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,132	1,132	1,170	1,167	1,171	0.3	3.4
Apparel and dry goods	457	464	456	457	466	2.1	2.1
Household goods	595	644	638	635	627	-1.2	5.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,114	2,318	2,347	2,373	2,239	-5.6	5.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,394	1,619	1,571	1,662	1,671	0.5	19.9
Lumber and building materials	1,718	1,999	1,942	1,854	1,717	-7.4	-0.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	412	502	524	510	459	-10.0	11.4
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,831	3,107	3,162	3,106	3,018	-2.8	6.6
Computers and packaged software	1,535	1,732	1,770	1,795	1,804	0.5	17.5
Other products	3,039	3,563	3,517	3,484	3,479	-0.1	14.5
Newfoundland	187	165	183	195	191	-1.7	2.2
Prince Edward Island	48	42	39	41	40	-3.6	-16.3
Nova Scotia	401	427	430	452	450	-0.5	12.3
New Brunswick	257	281	283	310	285	-7.9	11.2
Quebec	4,293	4,647	4,783	4,793	4,753	-0.8	10.7
Ontario	7,737	8,864	8,884	8,910	8,697	-2.4	12.4
Manitoba	618	678	703	676	672	-0.6	8.8
Saskatchewan	593	722	757	763	744	-2.4	25.5
Alberta	1,789	1,981	1,921	1,894	1,863	-1.7	4.1
British Columbia	2,702	2,790	2,735	2,709	2,538	-6.3	-6.0
Yukon	9	8	8	9	8	-11.3	-14.7
Northwest Territories	11	15	14	13	14	9.5	30.4
Inventories, all trade groups	**27,108**	**29,682**	**30,084**	**30,208**	**30,336**	**0.4**	**11.9**
Food products	2,123	2,387	2,384	2,370	2,348	-1.0	10.6
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,288	1,343	1,378	1,420	1,406	-1.0	9.1
Apparel and dry goods	1,061	1,054	1,041	1,031	1,028	-0.3	-3.1
Household goods	1,264	1,480	1,508	1,503	1,514	0.7	19.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,597	3,881	3,995	3,972	3,972	0.0	10.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,525	2,753	2,827	2,878	2,854	-0.8	13.0
Lumber and building materials	2,834	3,102	3,187	3,116	3,129	0.4	10.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,362	1,570	1,554	1,543	1,543	0.0	13.3
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	5,582	6,253	6,293	6,376	6,464	1.4	15.8
Computers and packaged software	1,736	1,743	1,749	1,681	1,654	-1.6	-4.7
Other products	3,735	4,117	4,167	4,319	4,425	2.5	18.5

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	April 1994	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	April 1994 to April 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Sales, all trade groups	**18,434**	**22,054**	**19,531**	**6.0**
Food products	3,341	3,697	3,483	4.2
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,062	1,152	1,082	1.8
Apparel and dry goods	407	560	409	0.6
Household goods	548	619	555	1.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,261	2,779	2,306	2.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,364	1,696	1,618	18.6
Lumber and building materials	1,731	1,746	1,684	-2.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	470	489	535	13.7
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,743	3,383	2,801	2.1
Computers and packaged software	1,397	2,379	1,580	13.1
Other products	3,108	3,554	3,479	11.9
Newfoundland	164	182	166	0.7
Prince Edward Island	44	38	35	-18.9
Nova Scotia	383	449	425	11.0
New Brunswick	246	297	263	7.0
Quebec	4,102	5,000	4,475	9.1
Ontario	7,731	9,735	8,457	9.4
Manitoba	619	669	653	5.5
Saskatchewan	578	731	718	24.2
Alberta	1,787	1,955	1,772	-0.8
British Columbia	2,762	2,974	2,547	-7.8
Yukon	9	9	8	-11.4
Northwest Territories	9	14	12	35.1
Inventories, all trade groups	**27,924**	**30,642**	**31,313**	**12.1**
Food products	2,148	2,246	2,312	7.6
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,249	1,336	1,364	9.2
Apparel and dry goods	1,043	1,003	991	-5.0
Household goods	1,242	1,464	1,501	20.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,772	4,166	4,229	12.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,623	2,931	2,972	13.3
Lumber and building materials	3,098	3,345	3,425	10.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,431	1,582	1,609	12.5
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	5,628	6,429	6,525	15.9
Computers and packaged software	1,812	1,651	1,714	-5.4
Other products	3,878	4,488	4,672	20.5

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes
April 1995

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1995 for the five commodity sections and 62(exports)/61(imports) major commodity groups.

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The April 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Quarterly demographic statistics
January to March 1995

Preliminary post-censal population estimates as of April 1, 1995, for Canada, the provinces and territories are now available.

Population of Canada, the provinces and territories

	Oct. 1, 1994	Jan. 1, 1995	Apr. 1, 1995	Jan. 1, 1995 to Mar. 31, 1995
	'000			% change
Newfoundland	580.1	579.5	578.0	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	135.1	135.5	135.8	0.2
Nova Scotia	937.6	938.3	939.7	0.1
New Brunswick	760.1	760.6	760.8	0.0
Quebec	7,293.1	7,300.0	7,320.2	0.3
Ontario	10,992.3	11,004.8	11,058.9	0.5
Manitoba	1,131.4	1,132.8	1,136.4	0.3
Saskatchewan	1,016.4	1,017.2	1,018.6	0.1
Alberta	2,720.9	2,726.9	2,737.8	0.4
British Columbia	3,700.1	3,719.4	3,747.8	0.8
Yukon	29.9	30.1	30.3	0.7
Northwest Territories	64.6	65.0	65.4	0.6
Canada	**29,361.7**	**29,409.9**	**29,529.8**	0.4

Source: Demography Division, Population Estimates Section.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397,5731, 6470, 6471, 6516 and tables 00010102, 00020104 and 00040102.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002, $10/$32), available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Garry MacDonald (613-951-1643), Health Statistics Division.

For further information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division, or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns
April 1995

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1.69 billion in April, up 2.3% from $1.65 billion in April 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The April 1995 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, $7/$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

For-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination statistics)
Fourth quarter 1994 and annual 1994 (preliminary)

Canada-based for-hire trucking companies carried 53.2 million tonnes of freight during the fourth quarter of 1994, a 17% increase over the same quarter in 1993. Tonnage for 1994 totalled 195.7 million tonnes.

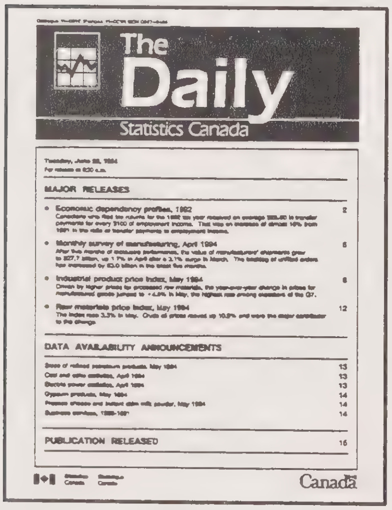
Transborder deliveries continued to be the fastest growing segment in the trucking industry, generating $768 million or one-third of the total revenue in the fourth quarter of 1994.

Preliminary results are now available from the For-Hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey for the fourth quarter of 1994. The survey measures inter-city commodity movements (distances of 25 kilometres or more) of Canada-based for-hire carriers with annual inter-city revenues of $1 million or more.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 143.

Data for the third and fourth quarters of 1994 will appear in vol. 11, no. 6 of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Wendy Christoff (613-951-2498), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, May 1995
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; other countries: US$5/US$42).

Refined petroleum products, March 1995
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Air passenger origin and destination, domestic report, 1994
Catalogue number 51-204
(Canada: $41; United States: US$50; other countries: US$58).

Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds, fourth quarter 1994
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $18/$60; United States: US$22/US$72; other countries: US$26/US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

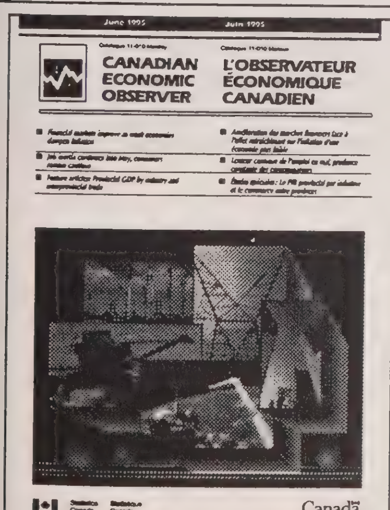
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 22, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Canadian economic observer

June 1995

The June 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, carries a monthly summary of current economic conditions and two feature articles: one analyzes provincial GDP by industry, the other interprovincial trade.

A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The June 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

MAJOR RELEASES

Book publishing
1993/94

Canadian-controlled publishers have seen their book exports boom over the past four years. Domestic sales have remained flat, however, except in Quebec, where sales of books published by French-language firms have soared.

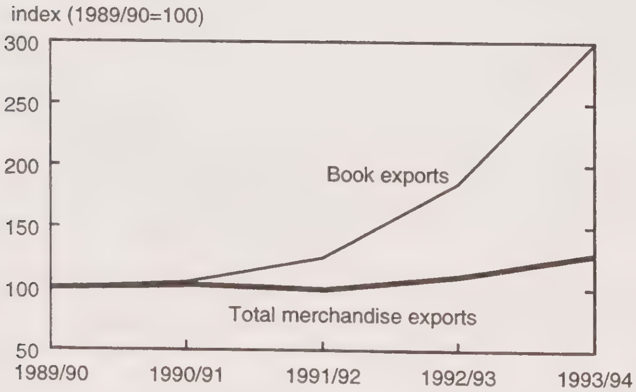
Exports of Canadian books tripled from $38.6 million in 1989/90 to $115.6 million in 1993/94. Domestic sales in 1993/94 hit $1.3 billion, an increase of only 7.6% over the four-year period. Industry sources report most of the export growth occurred because of two factors: publishers have been seeking alternatives to the flat domestic market, and government exporting initiatives have begun to pay off.

Since 1988/89, the growth in book exports has been far stronger than that in total merchandise exports.

Domestic and export sales of books

	Domestic sales	Export sales
	$ '000	
1989/90	1,204,440	38,611
1990/91	1,252,788	40,514
1991/92	1,246,101	48,332
1992/93	1,286,490	71,563
1993/94	1,296,945	115,565

Canadian book exports



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The Book Publishers and Exclusive Agents Survey is a census of all book publishers and exclusive agents in Canada with annual revenues of $50,000 or more. It is based on an annual survey of 316 publishers and 42 exclusive agents who provided data based on their financial years ending any time between April 1, 1993 and March 31, 1994.*
>
> *A book publisher is a firm that selects and edits work, contracts with authors or copyright holders to produce it in print or other format, and then offers it for sale through any distribution channels while bearing the associated risks. Exclusive agents do not publish work; instead, acting as another firm's sole representative, they distribute and sell work published by that firm.*
>
> *Domestic sales are sales of merchandise delivered to an address in Canada. Export sales are sales of merchandise that physically crossed the Canadian border to a foreign address. Other foreign sales are merchandise made and sold outside Canada from a foreign base of a Canadian-controlled company (that is, the merchandise never crossed the Canadian border).*

The book export boom occurred among publishers in all regions of the country, but it was especially strong in Quebec. Exports and the other foreign sales of Quebec-controlled firms rose from $9.3 million in 1989/90 to $76.1 million in 1993/94.

Only in Quebec did sales of books published in Canada increase substantially: over the past four years, book sales in Quebec have risen 29%. Books published by French-language firms have risen by a third.

Textbooks and trade paperbacks remain the most significant categories of net sales for Canadian publishers and exclusive agents: their combined sales totalled $671 million in 1993/94. In recent years, growth has been strongest for trade hardcover, scholarly, professional and technical books; growth has been weakest for reference books.

Overall, Canadian companies published 9,764 new titles in 1993/94, a 7.8% increase from the previous year, and a 16.3% increase from five years earlier.

Net sales in Canada, by the commercial category of the title

	1989/90	1993/94	1989/90 to 1993/94
	$ '000		% change
Elementary and high school textbooks	237,190	230,431	-2.8
Postsecondary textbooks	148,295	164,002	10.6
Mass-market paperbacks	123,384	135,882	10.1
Trade paperbacks	251,032	276,984	10.3
Trade hardcovers	146,610	192,213	31.1
Scholarly	6,573	8,637	31.4
Reference	173 667	150,269	-13.5
Professional and technical	117,689	138,527	17.7
Total	**1,204,440**	**1,296,945**	**7.7**

Government support for publishers has levelled off

Government financial aid to publishers levelled off in 1993/94 after climbing sharply over the three previous years. The average government grant (including both provincial and federal funds) to publishers was $172,000 in 1993/94, unchanged from the year before. Those levels represented a 58% increase from the average grant of $109,000 in 1989/90. About two-thirds of all publishing companies received financial aid, a level that has remained relatively constant for the past four years.

Overall, governments provided grants totalling $37.5 million to Canadian publishers in 1993/94, compared with $22.2 million four years earlier.

Full-time employment in the book publishing industry has declined steadily. In 1993/94, the industry employed 6,862 full-time employees, down 1.8% from the previous year and down 8.4% from about 7,500 in 1989/90.

Before-tax profits were $83.8 million in 1993/94, a 5% rise from the previous year. Personnel expenses have risen nearly 17% since 1989/90, reaching $278 million in 1993/94, due primarily to higher pay for full-time workers and more contract work.

Bookstore chains buying more books as libraries cut back

The customer base of Canadian publishers has changed drastically over the past four years, especially for French-language publications. For example, public libraries are buying fewer books, while sales are expanding to bookstore chains and book clubs.

Bookstore chains, the biggest customer, bought almost $130 million worth of English-language publications in 1993/94, a 20% increase over the previous four years; the chains bought $100 million in French-language publications, double the level from 1989/90.

Elementary and secondary schools are still the second largest client of Canadian publishers, even though they have drastically cut back purchases. In 1993/94, schools bought about $123 million worth of English publications, down 15% since 1989/90, and $39 million worth of French publications, down only 3%.

Since 1989/90, sales of French publications to public libraries have dropped 35%, while sales of English books have fallen 22%. Government and special libraries spent 32% less on French books, but 27% more on English books.

Book publishing (87-210) has been discontinued. Selected details from the Survey of Book Publishers and Exclusive Agents are available in table format ($50). A summary of the data will also appear this fall in a new publication, *Culture in Canada: A statistical perspective* (87-211, $30).

Data from this survey broken down by province are now available. Custom tabulations are also available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products
May 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 4.45 billion cigarettes in May, a slight increase (+0.2%) from 4.44 billion in May 1994. Total shipments in May reached 4.75 billion cigarettes, 5.1% more than in May 1994.

Domestic shipments, which are 87% of total shipments, dropped slightly (-1.1%). Exports were almost double the May 1994 level. New markets in a number of countries other than the United States have been largely responsible for the export growth in recent months.

Production levels were close to shipment levels, so inventories stayed high at 6.64 billion cigarettes, well above last year's level.

Data on domestic shipments are an aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the quarterly Survey on Smoking in Canada. For further information on that quarterly survey, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The May 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
May 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 139 945 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May, down 50.2% from 2 289 236 square metres a year earlier and down 15.9% from 1 354 732 square metres the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May 1995 totalled 11 176 425 square metres, a 17.6% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The May 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending June 17, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 17, 1995 totalled 294 543 tonnes, down 0.04% from 294 661 tonnes a week earlier, but up 6.0% from 277 769 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 6 849 957 tonnes, an 8.1% increase from 6 336 634 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, June 1995
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, April 1995
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Electric lamps, May 1995
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Department store sales and stocks, February 1995
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

The labour force, May 1995
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $23/$230; United States: US$28/US$276; other countries: US$33/US$322).

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Statistics Canada

Friday, June 23, 1995
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MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

RELEASE DATES: June 26-30

OTHER RELEASES

Corrugated boxes and wrappers
May 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 196 596 000 square metres in May, a 0.2% decrease from 196 933 000 square metres a year earlier.

For January to May 1995, domestic shipments totalled 1 002 083 000 square metres (revised), a 5.4% increase from 950 997 000 square metres during the same period in 1994.

The May 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products
June 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of June 1, 1995, amounted to 42 600 tonnes, compared with 46 000 tonnes a month earlier and 43 600 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, April 1995
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194).

Construction type plywood, April 1995
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, April 1995
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Mineral wood including fibrous glass insulation, May 1995
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway carloadings, April 1995
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Unemployment insurance statistics, 1995 annual supplement
Catalogue number 73-202S
(Canada: $41; United States: US$50; other countries: US$58).

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RELEASE DATES

Week of June 26-30

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
26	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	April 1995
27	**Industrial product price index**	May 1995
27	**Raw materials price index**	May 1995
28	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	April 1995
28	**Unemployment insurance**	April 1995
29	**Employment, earnings and hours**	April 1995
30	**Real GDP at factor cost by industry**	April 1995
30	**Preliminary estimates of the principal field crop areas**	
30	**Release dates**	July 1995

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 26, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

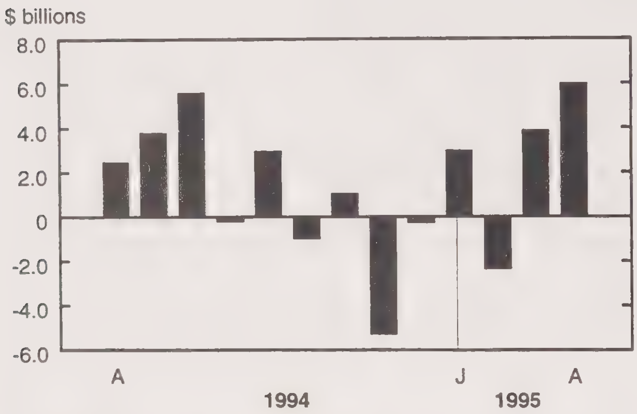
MAJOR RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities
April 1995

In April, non-residents purchased a massive $5.9 billion more Canadian securities than they sold—it was the largest monthly investment since January 1994. April's investment was split between Canadian money market instruments and bonds.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



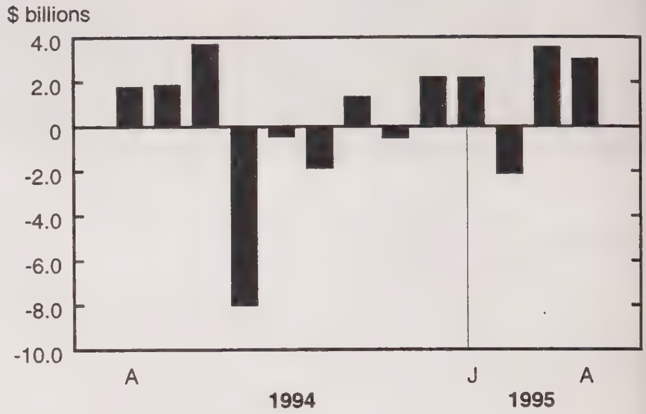
* *Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

At the same time, Canadian investors reduced their foreign-security holdings by $1.0 billion. Their record selling of foreign bonds drove the action.

Heavy foreign buying of Canadian debt

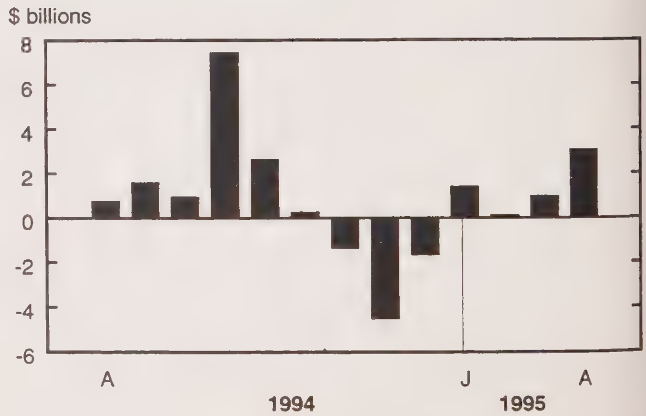
Heavy foreign buying ($3.0 billion) of Canadian short-term instruments occurred for a second consecutive month. The buying was largely concentrated in Government of Canada treasury bills. Encouraged by a firmer Canadian dollar, Asian and European investors collectively purchased $4.3 billion of money market paper, whereas U.S. investors sold $1.3 billion. After the sharp run up in March, trading activity (purchases and sales) in April fell 25% to $48 billion.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



Foreigners made their largest investment in Canadian bonds since July 1994 by purchasing $3.0 billion in April. Against a background of declining interest rates, new issues remained strong at $2.9 billion. The federal government and corporations were the largest issuers, while the provinces, which have led foreign bond borrowing so far this year, were absent. Retirements were modest at $0.7 billion. Non-resident purchases of outstanding bonds ($0.8 billion) in April contrasted with their generally consistent selling in that market over the past two years.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



Foreign selling of Canadian stocks continued

Foreign selling of Canadian stocks slowed to a marginal $0.1 billion. Although small, it was a continuation of the selling that has totalled $2.7 billion since November 1994. Canadian stocks prices as measured by the TSE 300 index performed poorly in April, registering a small decline. (This contrasted with a further 2.8% gain in U.S. stock prices.) Trading activity fell 17% to $5.2 billion in April, reversing a similar gain in March.

Canadians were heavy sellers of foreign bonds

Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign securities by $1.0 billion. The action was driven exclusively by their record selling of foreign bonds ($1.3 billion), mainly U.S. Treasury bonds. Canadians did, however, continue to purchase foreign stocks in April: their $0.3 billion investment was evenly split between U.S. and overseas equities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The April 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in July. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	January to April 1994	January to April 1995
	$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	**2,944**	**-2,325**	**3,834**	**5,937**	**15,517**	**10,390**
Bonds (net)	1,381	100	936	3,024	9,868	5,441
Outstanding	-482	-1,439	-979	772	-4,784	-2,127
New issues	2,828	2,056	3,626	2,938	20,708	11,447
Retirements	-965	-517	-1,711	-686	-6,056	-3,879
Money market paper (net)	2,141	-2,088	3,506	2,985	2,652	6,544
Government of Canada	1,984	-1,708	2,792	2,664	3,195	5,731
Other paper	157	-379	714	321	-543	813
Stocks (net)	-577	-337	-609	-71	2,997	-1,595
Outstanding (net)	-621	-383	-651	-78	2,552	-1,732
New issues (net)	44	46	42	6	444	138
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	**-1,487**	**-1,375**	**59**	**992**	**-6,311**	**-1,811**
Bonds (net)	-1,541	-781	384	1,334	-611	-604
Stocks (net)	55	-594	-325	-342	-5,700	-1,207

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.*

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, May 1995
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gas utilities, March 1995
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$200; other countries: US$23/US$230).

Exports by country, January-March 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0030XMB
(Canada: $60/$200; United States: US$72/US$240; other countries: US$84/US$280).

Exports by country, January-March 1995, paper version on request
Catalogue number 65-0030XPB
(Canada: $120/$400; United States: US$145/US$480; other countries: US$168/US$560).

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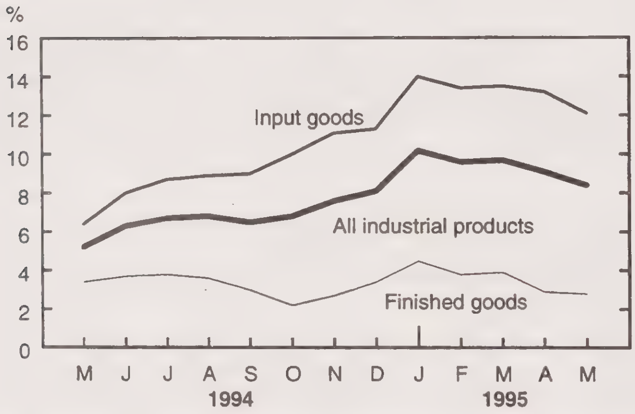
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product price index
May 1995(preliminary)

The 12-month change in industrial prices dropped to +8.4% in May, the third decline in four months. Compared with April, the overall level of industrial prices remained unchanged. A drop in the value of the U.S. dollar hit export prices. This drop, combined with price declines for lumber and industrial non-ferrous primary metal products, offset price increases for newsprint and gasoline.

The 12-month change in industrial prices dropped again in May



Drop in U.S. dollar hits industrial price level

The depreciation of the U.S. dollar (-1% between April 15 and May 15) meant that manufacturers selling goods priced in U.S. dollars received fewer Canadian dollars for their products. This accounted for most of the 0.7% decline in the price level of autos, trucks and other transport equipment. It also affected exporters of lumber, pulp, paper, and non-ferrous primary metal products. The movement in the U.S. dollar reduced May's change in industrial prices from +0.2% (excluding the exchange rate effect) to zero.

Lumber, sawmill, and other wood product prices fell a further 1.8% in May. Inventory levels outweighed the effect of any increase in residential construction as interest rates moved down in Canada and the United States. The decline in lumber prices affected all softwoods and was felt across the country. The exchange rate movement accounted for about a sixth of the decline in Canadian lumber prices.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring between a good leaving a plant and a final user taking possession.*
>
> *Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.*

The major industrial non-ferrous primary metal products all suffered declines in May: copper and copper alloy products, -6.2%; nickel products, -6.4%; refined zinc, -4.2%; and aluminum products, -0.9%. Poor auto sales, low residential construction, sales from world metal inventories, and ore discoveries all contributed to these declines.

Newsprint pushes prices up

The most significant source of upward pressure on industrial prices in the economy remained the paper and allied products sector. May's 8.1% jump in newsprint prices accounted for almost the entire increase in the price level of paper and paper products. Further price increases for newsprint, which will take effect in the coming months, have been announced by some producers. World demand for newsprint remains strong, and the industry is operating at full capacity. An important factor in this increase is rising incomes in Asia, which are encouraging demand for newsprint there.

Higher gasoline prices (+3.8%), the other main factor supporting the industrial price level, occurred despite May's 2% decline in crude oil prices, which followed April's 5% jump.

According to the U.S. producer price index, the May increase in newsprint prices was much lower in the United States than in Canada (+4.3% versus +8.1%), whereas the increase in gasoline prices was noticeably higher (+7.3% versus +3.8%).

Consumer goods prices rise at factory gate

In May, the 12-month change in the prices received by manufacturers of consumer goods rose to almost +3.5%. It had been about +3% since January. The 12-month change in goods prices paid by consumers continued increasing, jumping from +2.5% in April to +3% in May. During the first quarter, the operating profits of retailers jumped by over 50%, as the gap between the 12-month change in prices at the consumer and manufacturer level narrowed. Only about half of what the consumer pays goes to manufacturers; the remainder is divided between retailers, wholesalers, indirect taxes, and transporters.

Outlook

It is likely that industrial prices will remain weak or decline. In the short term, the indicators suggest that the best the United States and other G7 nations can hope for is slow growth, with contraction being a real possibility. Canadian consumers remain beset by debt and doubt, while manufacturers are ceasing to pass along previous price increases for their inputs, such as primary metal products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The May 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $21/$210) will be available at the end of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350 or fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1986=100)

Index	Relative importance	May 1994	April 1995[r]	May 1995[p]	May 1994 to May 1995	April 1995 to May 1995
					% change[1]	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.0**	**117.8**	**127.7**	**127.7**	**8.4**	**0.0**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	119.8	129.8	129.7	8.3	-0.1
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.4**	**117.0**	**131.2**	**131.2**	**12.1**	**0.0**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	13.4	114.5	146.2	144.8	26.5	-1.0
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	47.0	117.7	126.9	127.3	8.2	0.3
Finished goods[5]	**39.6**	**119.0**	**122.3**	**122.3**	**2.8**	**0.0**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	120.6	122.6	122.8	1.8	0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	121.2	124.4	124.1	2.4	-0.2
All other finished goods	19.3	117.0	120.9	121.1	3.5	0.2
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	117.7	119.0	119.2	1.3	0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	121.5	124.1	124.1	2.1	0.0
Beverages	2.0	126.1	127.4	127.1	0.8	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.2	169.2	172.3	4.9	1.8
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	116.2	127.3	127.1	9.4	-0.2
Textile products	2.2	111.8	116.3	116.2	3.9	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	115.5	118.0	117.9	2.1	-0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	154.8	154.8	152.0	-1.8	-1.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	120.3	123.7	124.1	3.2	0.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	110.4	149.5	153.0	38.6	2.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	139.3	169.0	172.0	23.5	1.8
Primary metal products	7.7	113.5	135.9	133.6	17.7	-1.7
Metal fabricated products	4.9	117.6	126.8	126.8	7.8	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	121.7	126.1	126.0	3.5	-0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	116.7	119.7	118.9	1.9	-0.7
Electrical and communications products	5.1	114.4	118.0	117.8	3.0	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	115.9	122.1	122.0	5.3	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products[6]	6.4	88.9	96.2	97.7	9.9	1.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	121.6	137.4	137.1	12.7	-0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	117.8	122.8	122.8	4.2	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	85.0	100.5	99.8	17.4	-0.7

1 *Rounded figures.*
2 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
6 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

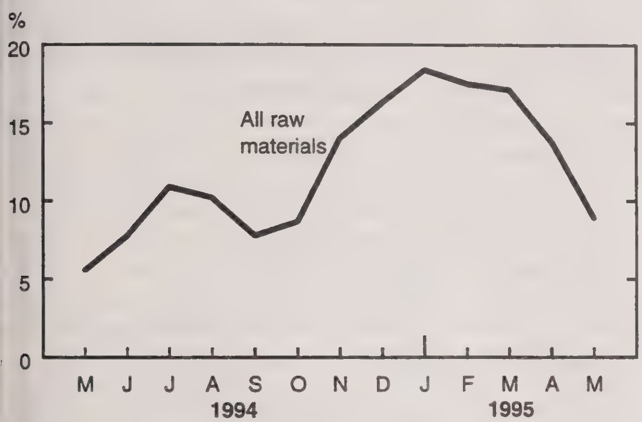
■

Raw materials price index

May 1995 (preliminary)

The 12-month change in raw material prices fell to almost +9% in May after being above +13% for the previous six months. Raw material prices moved down in May (-1.1%) with some exceptions. Wood prices, the main exception, continued to rise because of the ongoing demand for pulp and paper.

The 12-month change in raw material prices fell in May



Wood prices up again

The only major group to show an increase in May was wood. Wood prices, led by ongoing demand for pulp and paper, increased more than 1%. Compared with 12 months earlier, wood prices were up almost 17%. Wood price increases do not appear to be running out of steam. Even though lumber prices declined almost 2% in May, paper price increases (up almost 40% compared with 12 months earlier) have provided the strength for higher wood prices.

Canadian mills have recently been running at almost full capacity. Any weakness in the North American market can be shifted overseas, where the spot market price for newsprint is significantly higher than the domestic price. Therefore, even if there is some economic slowdown in the United States and Canada, wood prices will apparently be strong in the near future.

Metal prices weaken further

Non-ferrous metal prices weakened again in May. Since January, metal prices have fallen almost 11%. As well, the 12-month change in metal prices has tumbled from a high of +55% last November to a low of +21% this May.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.*

Copper led the decline in metal prices. Copper prices, which had almost doubled over the 14-month period to January 1995, dropped close to 13% from January to May. The slowing economy and the perception that high copper prices cannot be maintained pushed prices down.

Aluminum material prices, which more than doubled over the 14-month period to January 1995, drifted down 15% from January to May. Even though prices have fallen, aluminum supply in the West has been reported as still running behind demand. In Canada, some of the currently idle primary smelting capacity may be re-started shortly.

Nickel prices were up more than 135% from October 1993 to January 1995. Since January, however, nickel prices have declined 22%. Nickel inventories have been reported at a 12-week level, with demand remaining relatively strong for stainless steel in Western Europe, Japan and Southeast Asia. The recent discovery of nickel, copper and cobalt at Voisey Bay, Labrador may have contributed to the recent weakening in nickel prices.

Gold prices fell almost 3% in May. A stronger U.S. dollar and expectations of lower interest rates led commodity funds away from precious metals to bonds and other paper assets. Silver stocks were at their lowest in six years in May, and silver prices increased almost 1%. Demand by jewelers and silverware makers compensated somewhat for the decline in silver use for photographic film (because of new film that does not use silver).

Lead, zinc and platinum prices all declined in May. The slowing economy, in particular the sluggish automobile sector, contributed to the weakening of these metal prices.

Crude oil prices fall

Crude oil prices fell 2% in May after increasing nearly every month since December 1994. Prices were up 11% from 12 months earlier. Higher gasoline inventories in May somewhat reduced the upward pressure on higher crude oil prices.

Cattle prices down, hog prices up

Cattle prices fell again in May (-5%) after having declined almost 13% since February. Higher hog prices in May (+6%) somewhat offset the overall drop in hog prices since February (-8%). The weak cattle prices have been attributed to an excess supply of available animals and to the amount of beef in cold storage. Hog prices strengthened partly because fewer animals than usual were brought to market. This has caused meat packers to pay higher prices for the remaining animals.

Weather conditions affect crop prices

Vegetable product prices declined almost 1% in May as higher grain prices (+6%) were more than offset by lower prices for oilseeds (-6%), unrefined sugar (-10%), rubber and coffee.

Wheat, barley and oats prices rose due to poor planting and growing conditions in both Canada and the United States.

Oilseed prices were down almost 6%. Lower canola prices were partly offset by higher soybean prices. Canola prices have dropped 21% from 12 months earlier. This decline can be attributed to lower demand from Canadian and Japanese oilseed crushers. Soybean prices were up in May due to poor planting conditions and due to speculation that China might make a large purchase of soybean oil.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The May 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $21/$210) will be available at the end of July. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

Index	Relative importance[1]	May 1994	April 1995[r]	May 1995[p]	May 1994 to May 1995	April 1995 to May 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.0**	**121.6**	**133.9**	**132.4**	**8.9**	**-1.1**
Mineral fuels	32.0	104.5	116.9	114.6	9.7	-2.0
Vegetable products	10.0	120.2	124.6	123.6	2.8	-0.8
Animals and animal products	26.0	109.7	109.2	108.4	-1.2	-0.7
Wood	13.0	200.6	230.5	233.6	16.5	1.3
Ferrous materials	4.0	116.2	120.7	120.2	3.4	-0.4
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	113.4	143.4	136.8	20.6	-4.6
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	103.8	105.4	105.5	1.6	0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.0	129.6	141.8	140.7	8.6	-0.8

1 *Rounded figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Consulting engineering services price indexes
1994 (preliminary)

Prices of consulting engineering services sold in Canada and abroad increased 1.1% between 1993 and 1994. This increase reflected the recovery of domestic demand for engineering services since the last recession. Domestic prices rose 1.2%, compared with a 0.6% decrease in the prices charged to foreign clients. Higher prices for services in building, other industrial, and environmental fields of specialization led the rise in the domestic index.

Prices of consulting engineering services have risen annually since 1989, but at a decreasing rate between 1989 and 1993. The annual increase in the domestic prices of these services shrank steadily from a high of 3.6% between 1989 and 1990 to a low of 0.9% between 1992 and 1993. Recession and fiscal restraint led to the deferral of capital construction expenditures, reducing the amount of new work available to consulting engineering firms in Canada.

A turnaround in demand for consulting engineering services contributed to a 1.2% increase in their domestic market price over the 1993-to-1994 period. This was the first time since 1989 that the prices for these services accelerated. Rising prices for engineering services in the building (+2.7%), other industrial (+2.9%), and other environmental services (+3.6%) fields were largely responsible for the upward movement of the domestic price index. Prices for consulting engineering services on power generation and transmission projects declined 0.6%.

Detailed indexes are available by field of specialization for foreign, domestic and regional markets, as well as for the wage and net multiplier components of the consulting engineering price indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2047-2049.

Consulting engineering services price indexes will be published in the May 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $21/$210), which will be available at the end of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jennifer Winters (613-951-3373, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Consulting engineering services price indexes
(1992=100)

	1993r	1994p	1993 to 1994
			% change
Total engineering, all markets	**101.2**	**102.3**	**1.1**
Engineering in Canada, total	**100.9**	**102.2**	**1.2**
Buildings	100.6	103.3	2.7
Transportation	101.7	102.8	1.1
Municipal services	101.4	101.1	-0.3
Other environmental services	102.1	105.8	3.6
Industrial services	100.3	101.2	0.9
Mining, metallurgy and primary metals	103.5	103.3	-0.2
Pulp and paper	94.0	96.3	2.4
Oil, petroleum and natural gas	101.6	101.4	-0.2
Power generation and transmission	100.6	100.0	-0.6
Other industrial services	100.4	103.3	2.9
Other engineering services	101.5	103.0	1.5
Foreign engineering, total	**104.1**	**103.4**	**-0.6**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Annual survey of manufactures
1993

The manufacturing sector, after three years of depressed activity, staged a strong recovery in 1993 as shipment values returned to pre-recession levels. Total shipments of manufactured goods increased a strong 8.3% to $309.7 billion in 1993, from $286.0 billion in 1992. The 1993 total narrowly surpassed the previous record of $308.8 billion set in 1989 (all figures expressed in current dollars).

The strength in 1993 was evenly distributed among the four leading industrial provinces: shipments rose 8.6% in Ontario, 7.9% in Quebec, 8.9% in British Columbia and 8.9% in Alberta. Tracing the overall increase of $23.6 billion in shipments to the major industry groups, almost half the growth was contributed by the transportation equipment group. Shipments of transportation equipment increased $11.3 billion or 21.5%, almost all attributable to the auto industry. The other major contributor was the wood products group. Shipments of wood products increased $4.0 billion or 26.7%, three-quarters of which was attributable to the sawmill and planing mill industry.

Value added (which represents production value less the cost of material inputs and energy) from manufacturing activity rose 7.3% in 1993, compared with a 3.0% rise in 1992 and an 8.6% decrease in 1991.

Employment continued the decline of recent years, however, despite the strength in production. The total number of persons employed by the manufacturing sector eased a further 1.6% to 1.65 million in 1993, the fourth successive decline since 1989. This brings the total decline in employment in the manufacturing sector since 1989 to 16.3%, representing a loss of over 321,000 jobs. Total wages and salaries rose 1.3% to $59.0 billion in 1993, but this total was still 2.0% below the record manufacturing payroll in 1989.

To take into account the impact of inflation, the 8.3% growth in shipments in 1993 may be compared with price indexes such as the industrial product price index (IPPI), which covers a package of goods fairly close to (but not identical to) that produced by the manufacturing sector. The IPPI rose 3.3% in 1993, indicating that the increase in the actual volume of goods shipped was somewhere in the 5% range. In the three years between 1989 and 1992, however, the IPPI showed an overall decline of 0.3%; therefore, the four-year increase from 1989 to 1993 came to only 3.0%, or 0.75% per year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5378.

Complete data will be published in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas, 1993* (31-203, $66), which will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division.

Annual survey of manufactures
1993

	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	Value added, manufacturing activity	Number of employees
	$ millions		
Newfoundland	1,324.1	603.6	10,980
Prince Edward Island	510.8	182.3	3,450
Nova Scotia	5,268.9	2,015.0	35,220
New Brunswick	6,296.1	1,992.6	31,649
Quebec	74,675.4	32,761.2	450,807
Ontario	163,248.1	63,357.5	805,586
Manitoba	6,650.1	2,956.5	48,635
Saskatchewan	3,643.2	1,349.8	20,965
Alberta	20,951.2	7,485.2	91,266
British Columbia	27,060.1	11,422.3	148,484
Yukon	12.5	7.3	175
Northwest Territories	34.3	11.5	235
Canada, 1993	**309,674.9**	**124,144.8**	**1,647,452**
Canada, 1992	286,043.3	115,718.0	1,674,444
% change	8.3	7.3	-1.6

Note: *Components may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

Air charter statistics
Fourth Quarter 1994

Preliminary data for the fourth quarter of 1994 on the air charter business are now available.

The June 1995 issue of *Aviation Service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products, May 1995
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, May 1995
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Exports, merchandise trade, 1995 microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-2020MPB
(Canada: $100; United States: US$120; other countries: US$140).

Exports, merchandise trade, 1994 paper version on request
Catalogue number 65-2020XPB
(Canada: $250; United States: US$300; other countries: US$350).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 28, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

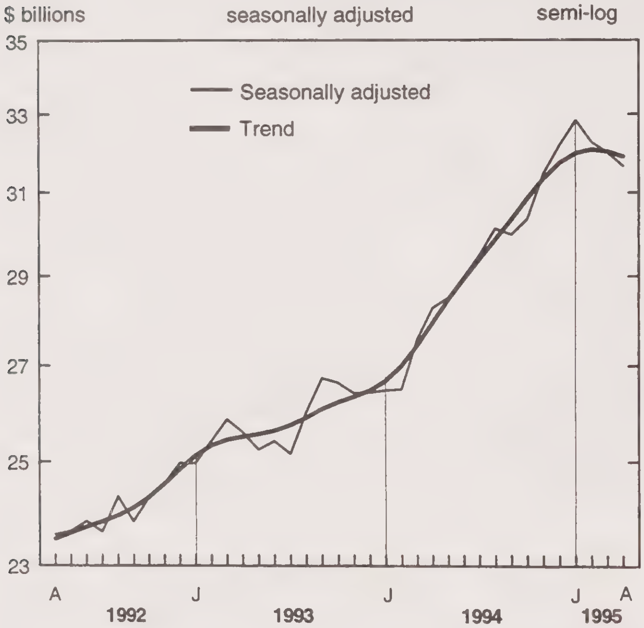
MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly survey of manufacturing

April 1995

The recent manufacturing downturn continued in April, as the seasonally adjusted value of shipments fell for the third month in a row (-1.1% to $31.7 billion). Not since the first quarter of 1991 have shipments fallen for three consecutive months. Despite the recent decreases, monthly shipments were still 12% higher than at the same point last year.

Monthly shipments fall for third consecutive month



April's decline in shipments was widespread as 16 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 63% of shipments) fell, while 6 posted increases. The largest monthly decline (in current dollars) was in the transportation equipment industry, where weak North American demand was behind a 3.3% drop. Slow markets and a price dip resulted in a 4.7% decline for primary metals. Manufacturers' shipments of refined petroleum and coal products were strong in April, up 5.9%.

Manufacturers' inventories continued to swell, though at a slower pace, as levels increased 1.1%. Record high inventory levels and falling shipments resulted in an inventory-to-shipments ratio of 1.36. The ratio has not been this high since February 1994. Order books were weak in April, as new orders dropped 2.6% and manufacturers cut their backlog of unfilled orders by 0.4%.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *With the April 1995 release, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 1993. These revisions result from benchmarking to the 1993 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), since the results of the ASM are now available almost a year earlier. The benchmarking and revising process adjusts monthly sample estimates in the benchmark years to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data, and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.*

Shipments down 3.6% ($1.2 billion) from January

April was another difficult month for transportation equipment manufacturers: their shipments fell 3.3%. Intensive marketing did little to bolster April motor vehicle sales. Responding to weak North American demand, manufacturers have cut vehicle shipments 20.9% ($875 million) since January 1995, and production has been slashed to prevent inventories from building. Slumping demand has led to recent rebates and buyer incentives, revised production estimates, shift reductions and plant shutdowns. Additional plant closures announced for upcoming months will have an adverse effect on future shipments.

Slower markets and a 1.5% price dip caused a 4.7% decrease in shipments of primary metals. The largest increase in shipments was in the refined petroleum and coal industry, where a price increase contributed to a 5.9% jump.

Inventory pile-up continues

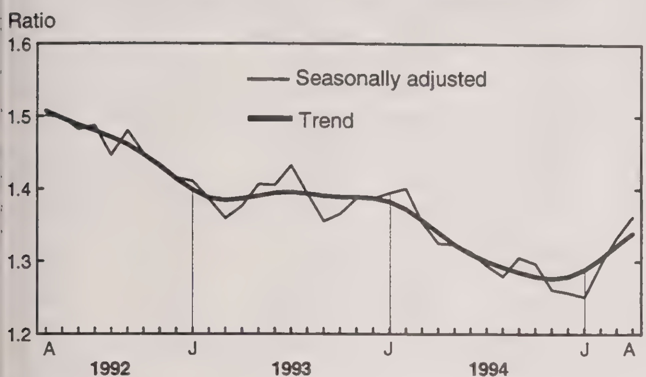
Inventories continued building in April, but at a slower pace than in previous months. Levels were up 1.1% in April. By contrast, inventory growth averaged 1.8% per month over the previous four months.

April figures for electrical and electronic products increased 4.6%. This jump, combined with gains for primary metals (+3.3%) and paper and allied products (+3.3%), accounted for the bulk of April's increase.

Rising inventories along with falling shipments resulted in an inventory-to-shipments ratio of 1.36—the highest level since February 1994. This stands in

contrast to a January 1995 low of 1.25. If inventories continue their rapid growth while shipments continue to stumble, manufacturers may have to cut production. According to the January and April Business Conditions Surveys, a growing proportion of manufacturers are expressing concern over their finished-product inventory levels.

Inventory-to-shipments ratio reaches early 1994 levels



Unfilled orders fall for first time in 17 months

April's backlog of unfilled orders declined 0.4%. This marked the first time since November 1993 that unfilled orders fell and manufacturers were forced to dip into their backlog. Manufacturers in several major groups saw weaker order books in April. The largest declines in unfilled orders were in the transportation equipment (-0.5%) and fabricated metals (-1.7%) industries. Despite the dip, orders still stood 11.6% higher than at the same point last year.

New orders dropped 2.6% in April, following declines in February and March. The latest downturn was due mainly to large drops in transportation equipment (-6.2%) and fabricated metal products (-8.7%).

> ***Definitions***
>
> ***Unfilled orders*** *are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.*
>
> ***New orders*** *are the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579, 9581 and 9582.

The April 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

More detailed data on shipments by province are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventory and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventory		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventory-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
April 1994	28,273	2.6	37,459	0.4	30,685	3.0	29,159	5.1	1.32
May 1994	28,503	0.8	37,701	0.6	30,818	0.4	28,636	-1.8	1.32
June 1994	28,978	1.7	38,051	0.9	30,985	0.5	29,145	1.8	1.31
July 1994	29,485	1.8	38,164	0.3	31,373	1.3	29,874	2.5	1.29
August 1994	30,116	2.1	38,528	1.0	31,762	1.2	30,504	2.1	1.28
September 1994	29,978	-0.5	39,128	1.6	32,483	2.3	30,699	0.6	1.31
October 1994	30,363	1.3	39,372	0.6	32,796	1.0	30,676	-0.1	1.30
November 1994	31,463	3.6	39,682	0.8	32,948	0.5	31,615	3.1	1.26
December 1994	32,180	2.3	40,439	1.9	33,505	1.7	32,737	3.5	1.26
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,266	-1.7	41,829	1.9	34,043	0.6	32,461	-2.1	1.30
March 1995	32,008	-0.8	42,653	2.0	34,394	1.0	32,360	-0.3	1.33
April 1995	31,664	-1.1	43,133	1.1	34,258	-0.4	31,528	-2.6	1.36

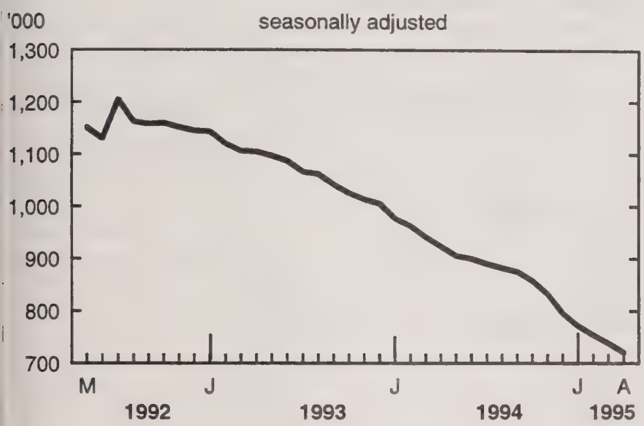
■

Unemployment insurance

April 1995 (preliminary)

The number of Canadians receiving regular UI benefits dropped a further 2.4% to about 721,000 between March and April 1995. Since the peak in July 1992, when there were 1.2 million beneficiaries, the number has dropped 40.1%.

The decline in the number of beneficiaries* continues in 1995



* *Receiving regular benefits.*

Except for increases of 1.7% in Manitoba and 2.5% in Alberta, the number of Canadians receiving regular benefits was down in every province and territory. The largest decline occurred in British Columbia (-6.1%). Year-over-year decreases were observed in all provinces and territories.

The decline in the number of beneficiaries that started in mid-1992 has continued in 1995. Employment levels (as recorded by the Labour Force Survey) have shown little or no change in 1995. The unemployment rate fell in April because fewer people were looking for work. As well, long-term unemployment (those looking for work for more than a year) has continued to be high in 1995. This suggests that fewer people are eligible for benefits. In addition, tighter eligibility requirements were introduced in July 1994.

Note to readers

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (78.2% in April). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**720,890**	**-2.4**
Newfoundland	37,520	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	10,280	-2.3
Nova Scotia	38,050	-2.5
New Brunswick	43,470	-1.7
Quebec	249,820	-2.8
Ontario	179,930	-3.8
Manitoba	18,900	1.7
Saskatchewan	14,570	-1.0
Alberta	51,970	2.5
British Columbia	76,950	-6.1
Yukon	1,290	-0.2
Northwest Territories	1,210	-2.7

Number of claims decreased 1.3% in April

In April, 253,000 persons submitted applications (claims) for benefits, down 1.3% from March. On an unadjusted basis, in the first four months of 1995, 967,000 persons filed claims for benefits, 1.6% lower than during the same period last year.

Benefits paid were 14.9% lower than in April 1994 (unadjusted)

In April, Canadians received $1.3 billion in benefits (including regular and special benefits), down 15.7% from April 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest level since April 1990, when $1.2 billion was paid. During the first four months of 1995, $5.6 billion was paid to beneficiaries, down 14.9% from last year.

Men have higher insurable earnings than women

In April, 44.5% of the male beneficiaries receiving regular benefits had weekly insurable earnings of more than $600. This compares with 12.6% for female beneficiaries. Females, on average, receive less benefits than males because benefits are calculated as a percentage of insurable earnings. Nearly three-fifths of the women had weekly insurable earnings under $400.

The proportion of male beneficiaries with weekly insurable earnings of $600 or more increases with age. For males aged 45 and over receiving regular benefits, the proportion was 57.0%. This compares with only 13.9% of females in the same earnings range and age group.

In contrast, for the 24-and-under age group, a higher proportion of both males and females had weekly insurable earnings under $400. For this age group, 78.7% of the females receiving regular benefits and 52.7% of the males had insurable earnings under $400. This is partly explained by the fact that more young people work part time and in entry level positions where earnings are lower.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

The April 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for February, March and April. It will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Benefits and insurable earnings

In the unemployment insurance program, insurable earnings are the contributor's gross earnings, up to a maximum as specified by the Unemployment Insurance Act. Maximum insurable earnings, which are calculated each year, were set at $815 per week for 1995. When contributors become beneficiaries, they receive a specified percentage of their insurable earnings as benefits. The maximum benefit in 1995 is $448 per week or 55% of insurable earnings.

Number of beneficiaries[1]

	April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	10,210	-15.6
Halifax	11,040	-24.2
Saint John	5,920	-3.3
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,610	-14.3
Québec	30,220	-14.1
Sherbrooke	5,960	-17.9
Trois-Rivières	6,860	-17.2
Montréal	120,270	-17.7
Hull	9,380	-11.3
Ottawa	15,360	-11.7
Oshawa	5,620	-27.8
Toronto	100,070	-19.9
Hamilton	13,470	-24.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,250	-24.3
Kitchener	7,280	-31.8
London	8,270	-17.1
Windsor	5,780	-23.0
Sudbury	4,740	-21.4
Thunder Bay	4,400	-20.3
Winnipeg	17,970	-17.2
Regina	3,880	-18.5
Saskatoon	5,420	-19.0
Calgary	22,430	-12.0
Edmonton	25,860	-15.7
Vancouver	44,900	-23.8
Victoria	6,700	-19.3

1 *Beneficiaries include all claimants who receive regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness)*

Unemployment insurance statistics

		April 1994	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995
		seasonally adjusted				
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	924	754[r]	738[p]	721[p]	-2.4
Amount paid	$ '000	1,046,550	865,793	857,774	841,199	-1.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,132	3,438	3,391	3,308	-2.4
Total claims received	'000	253	250	256	253	-1.3
		April 1994	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
		unadjusted				
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,303	1,192[r]	1,155[p]	1,083[p]	-16.9
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,062	941[r]	908[p]	847[p]	-20.2
Male	'000	658	597[r]	574[p]	536[p]	-18.4
Female	'000	404	344[r]	334[p]	311[p]	-23.2
Claims received	'000	198	203	232	190	-3.9
Amount paid	$ '000	1,487,312	1,353,298	1,468,970	1,253,544	-15.7
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,369	4,779	5,255	4,362	-18.8
Average weekly benefit	$	261.78	265.26	265.10	264.19	0.9
		Year-to-date (January to April)				
		1994		1995		1994 to 1995
						% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,372		1,156[p]		-15.8
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,125		913[p]		-18.9
Claims received	'000	983		967		-1.6
Amount paid	$ '000	6,594,341		5,610,585		-14.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	23,928		20,051		-16.2
Average weekly benefit	$	263.73		264.50		0.3

Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).*

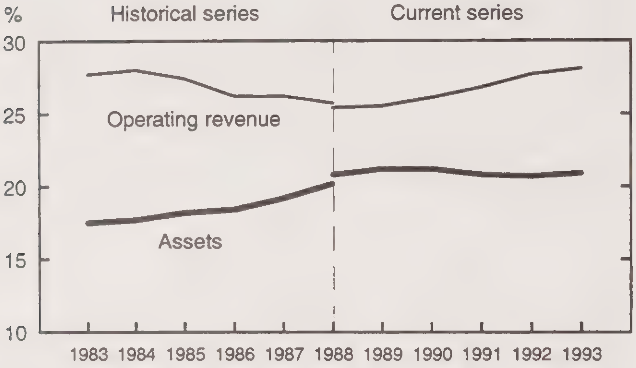
■

Foreign control in the Canadian corporate economy (CALURA)

1993 (preliminary)

The foreign-controlled share of corporate assets in Canada remained relatively stable from 1992 to 1993.

Foreign-controlled share of assets and operating revenue in all industries



Note: *The overlapping reference year for both the historical series and the current series is 1988.*

However, the foreign-controlled share of operating revenue increased to 28.1% ($354.5 billion) in 1993, up 0.4 of a percentage point from 1992 and 2.6 percentage points from 1988. The emergence of the corporate economy from the recession played a role in the level of foreign control. Canadian-controlled firms were more negatively affected by the recession and were slower to recover than their foreign counterparts. From 1992 to 1993, the rate of growth of foreign-controlled operating revenue (+9.0%) exceeded that of Canadian-controlled companies (+6.6%).

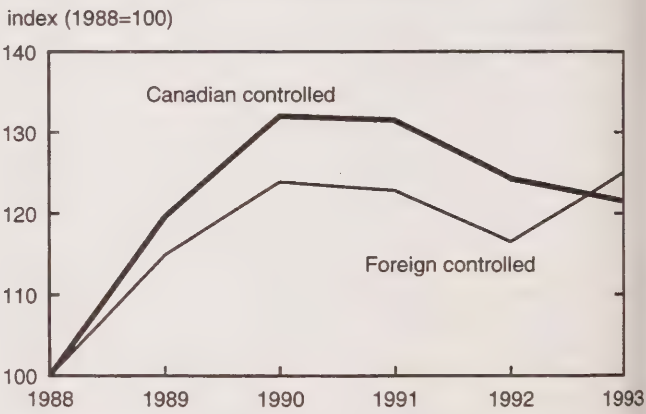
In 1993, foreign-controlled firms in the finance and insurance industries accounted for 24.7% of operating revenue, up from 23.0% in 1992. This increase was due to healthy growth among foreign firms in the insurance industry, combined with continued declines in revenue among the largely Canadian-controlled deposit-accepting industry as interest rates dropped.

Note to readers

The data contained in this release are based on information obtained under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA). CALURA was passed by Parliament in 1962 to collect financial and other information on the affairs of certain corporations and labour unions in Canada. Among other things, it was designed to evaluate the impact of foreign ownership and control of corporations in Canada, and the impact of the association of Canadians with international labour unions. Today's release announces information on foreign control of Canadian corporations. Part II, data on the financial operations of labour unions, was released in The Daily *on February 10, 1995.*

The current series is based on new data sources and methodology. Important changes include switching from a census to a sample survey, and changing the industrial classification of firms from the establishment-based system (SIC-E) to the company-based system (SIC-C). The break between the historical and the current data series occurs in 1988. Data for the historical series (which are based on the old methodology) are also available on CANSIM in matrices 7101 to 7353.

Revenue growth in the finance and insurance industries



Led by foreign-controlled enterprises, the financial position of non-financial industries improved substantially in 1993. The growth of foreign-controlled firms partly reflected rapid increases in exports to related enterprises abroad. In 1993, foreign-controlled firms accounted for 28.5% of total operating revenue in the non-financial industries, up from 28.3% a year earlier.

As the non-financial industries accounted for over 85% of all operating revenue in Canada, they contributed most heavily to the overall increase in foreign-controlled revenue in the Canadian economy.

Growth in foreign control was led by U.S.-controlled firms

U.S.-controlled firms continued to dominate the foreign sector of the Canadian economy and accounted for 18.4% of total operating revenue and 10.6% of total assets in 1993. The overall increase in foreign-controlled operating revenue was largely attributable to U.S.-controlled firms, whose share grew from 17.7% in 1992. However, while the U.S. share of operating revenue increased, its share of total corporate assets remained below its pre-recessionary level of 11.4% in 1988.

Corporate restructuring impacted slightly on concentration

Corporate concentration, as measured by the share of operating revenue generated by the top 25 enterprises, declined marginally from 1992 to 1993. Corporate restructuring that resulted in the sale of subsidiaries primarily by Canadian-controlled enterprises were prevalent in 1993. Such restructuring accounted for the decline in the top 25's share of operating revenue. Their share of assets, however, remained relatively stable as the growth in assets of Canadian banks countered the impact of corporate divestitures.

> ***Definitions***
>
> *For enterprises in the non-financial industries, operating revenue equals gross revenue from non-financial operations (that is, it excludes interest and dividend income). In the case of the finance and insurance industries, operating revenue equals total revenue.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3275-3296.

The 1993 *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part 1: Corporations* (61-220, $38) is now available. This publication is the first in a set of three. The entire set can be ordered by requesting catalogue number 10-020 ($92). See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Krishna Sahay (613-951-6904), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products

May 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 058 100 cubic metres in May, up 3.1% from May 1994. The largest sales increases were recorded in petrochemical feedstocks (+157 900 cubic metres or +58.8%) and light fuel oil (+20 900 cubic metres or +7.5%). Offsetting these advances was a sharp decline in the demand for heavy fuel oil (-79 200 cubic metres or -14.2%).

In the first five months of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected greater demand by the petrochemical industry; the sales of this product have been rising over the 18 months ending in May. Year-to-date sales of light fuel oil were reduced by warmer than normal temperatures during the heating season.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	May 1994	May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**6 844.6**	**7 058.1**	**3.1**
Motor gasoline	2 973.9	3 047.5	2.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 660.4	1 742.7	5.0
Light fuel oil	279.0	299.9	7.5
Heavy fuel oil	559.4	480.2	-14.2
Aviation turbo fuels	412.4	418.1	1.4
Petrochemical feed-stocks[1]	268.6	426.5	58.8
All other refined products	690.9	643.2	-6.9
	January-May 1994	January-May 1995	Jan.-May 1994 to Jan.-May 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**33 198.5**	**33 649.1**	**1.4**
Motor gasoline	13 688.9	13 799.8	0.8
Diesel fuel oil	6 998.3	7 383.5	5.5
Light fuel oil	3 430.9	2 951.1	-14.0
Heavy fuel oil	2 932.3	2 769.7	-5.5
Aviation turbo fuels	1 794.1	1 895.8	5.7
Petrochemical feed-stocks[1]	1 508.9	1 987.8	31.7
All other refined Products	2 845.1	2 861.4	0.6

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The May 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Air carrier fare basis statistics

Third quarter 1994 (preliminary)

In the third quarter of 1994, the average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was a record $201, up 4.4% from $193 in the third quarter of 1993 and up 12.2% from $179 in the same period of 1992.

In the third quarter of 1994, 72.9% of passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, up from 67.8% in the third quarter of 1993 and from 69.3% in the third quarter of 1992.

Discount fares accounted for 77.9% of domestic passenger-kilometres in the third quarter of 1994, up from 73.2% in the third quarter of 1993 and from 74.0% in the third quarter of 1992.

The greatest use of discount fares was on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 78.0% of passengers travelled on a discount fare. The lowest use was in the northern domestic (regulated) sector, where 53.5% of passengers travelled on a discount fare.

Preliminary estimates of fare-type utilization, according to data from the four Level I air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd., and Time Air) and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express (which were added to the Fare Basis Survey in January 1993) are now available for the third quarter of 1994.

These estimates will be published in the July 1995 issue of the *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $11/$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-1385) or Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

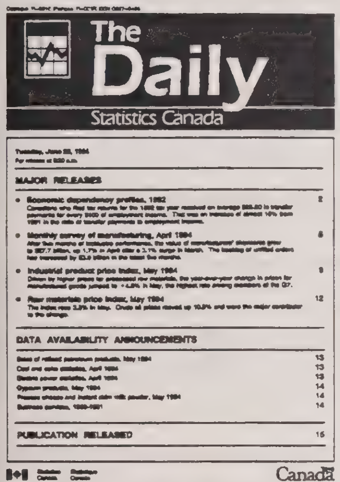
RCMP Public Complaints Commission Survey—analytical report

June 1995

The RCMP Public Complaints Commission Survey was conducted by the Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada on behalf of the RCMP Public Complaints Commission. The purpose of the survey was to obtain some measure of the quality of service provided by the Public Complaints Commission during the review process. The information collected will be used as a tool to guide the commission in assessing the quality of their service. The *Analytical report* summarizes the findings of the survey.

Data from this survey and *RCMP Public Complaints Commission Survey analytical report, June 1995* (85F0017XPE, Canada: $25; other countries: US$25) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Joan Conway (613-951-5692), Special Surveys Division. PUBS ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Services indicators, first quarter 1995
Catalogue number 63-016
(Canada: $34/$112; United States: US$41/US$135; other countries: US$48/US$157).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, March 1995
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $18/$180; United States: US$22/US$216; other countries: US$26/US$252).

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part I: Corporations, 1993
Catalogue number 61-220
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 29, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Extraction system of agricultural statistics

The *Extraction system of agricultural statistics* (ESAS) represents a co-operative effort of Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to bring you an extensive collection of the most requested physical and financial data on farming.

This system's menu-driven software enables you to extract data by census agricultural region, farm type and revenue class. In addition to a full year of new data, with the 1995 version of ESAS you can reorganize your report, perform calculations and create graphs. The flexibility of ESAS also allows you to view your chosen tables on screen, print them or export them for use in other applications.

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The *Extraction system of agricultural statistics* is now available on CD-ROM for $925 (other countries: US$925). An update can be purchased for $495 (other countries: US$495). A 50% educational discount is also available. To order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Spooner (613-951-5027) or Alain Bertrand (613-951-5028), Agriculture Division (fax: 613-951-3868).

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OTHER RELEASES – concluded

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MAJOR RELEASES

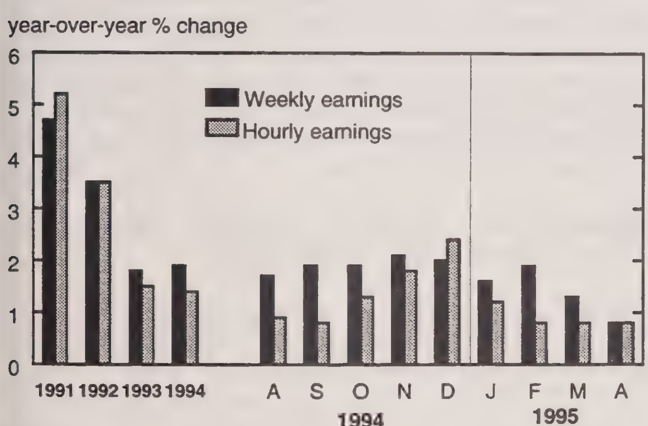
Employment, earnings and hours

April 1995 (preliminary)

For the second consecutive month, employees' earnings declined. In April, employees received $570.25 per week on average, down 0.4% from March and only 0.8% higher than in April 1994. The decline, due primarily to lower earnings for salaried employees, was concentrated in most service industries, particularly retail and wholesale trade; finance insurance and real estate; and, business services.

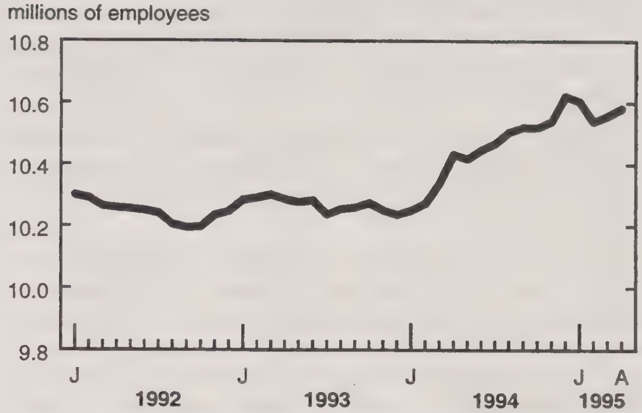
Employees paid by the hour received $14.21 per hour in April, down marginally from the previous month. However, they worked longer hours. The average number of hours worked per week, which registered an upward trend during 1994, has settled at 30.8 hours per week so far in 1995.

Earnings grew less than one percent



Businesses employed 10,582,000 employees in April, 24,000 more than in March. The number of payroll employees edged up in March and April, offsetting some of the declines experienced since the beginning of the year. Businesses across many industries reported small increases. Despite these advances, employment levels were down 40,000 from the recent peak in December 1994.

Businesses registered moderate employment gains



Change in the number of employees

	March 1995 to April 1995
	change
Manufacturing	9,000
Accommodation, food and beverage services	6,000
Construction	5,000
Education and related services	5,000
Health and social services	4,000
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	3,000
Business services	2,000
Public administration	2,000
Retail trade	1,000
Transportation, communication and other utilities	-1,000
Wholesale trade	-3,000
Finance, insurance and real estate	-3,000
Logging and forestry	-3,000

Manufacturers and construction companies edge up employment

Manufacturers added 9,000 employees to their payrolls in April, the second consecutive monthly gain. Recent increases offset the drop in February and have resulted in a moderate addition of 16,000 workers since December 1994. Manufacturers added employees in most provinces with widespread increases for manufacturers of food, rubber products, clothing, fabricated metals, machinery and, electrical and electronic products. While total paid hours were

up slightly for manufacturing employees, the increase in employment resulted in fewer weekly hours per employee and lower average earnings. Manufacturers reduced the number of weekly hours for hourly paid employees for the fifth time in seven months. Weekly hours were down from the peak of 39.1 hours in April 1994 due in part to a decrease in overtime hours. This trend may indicate a conversion of overtime into employment.

Manufacturing employees' weekly earnings have edged down over the previous three months. Employees earned 0.9% more per week than in April 1994.

Construction companies expanded employment for the first time in four months. However, the number of construction employees remained at April 1994 levels as a result of declines posted since January 1995. April's employment increase, concentrated in Quebec and Ontario, was the result of small increases for non-residential and residential building contractors, highway construction companies and special trade contractors. Construction workers paid by the hour averaged 36.8 hours per week in April, unchanged from the previous month, but a drop of over one hour from December 1994. Future activity indicators for the construction industry, such as housing starts and building permits, continue to suggest a downward trend.

Hospitality industry expanding employment

Led by small firms, employers in accommodation, food and beverage services increased their employment levels for the second month, adding 6,000 employees to their payrolls in April. Employment growth occurred in both the accommodation and the food and beverage service industries. In addition to the growth in employment, employees paid by the hour worked longer hours. On average, employees worked 24.3 hours per week, the highest level in recent months and a gain of more than one hour per week since January. These signals point to a good start for the tourism season as the value of the dollar remains low and the number of tourists from abroad increases.

Continued growth in health and social services

The number of employees in health and social services has increased every month for the previous nine months for a total gain of 48,000. On average, 5,000 employees per month were added to industry payrolls since August 1994, despite a continued scaling back of hospital staff. Other institutional health and social services, offices of physicians, surgeons, dentists and other health practitioners all increased employment to more than offset declines in hospitals. Continued employment growth in health and social services despite pressure from budget reductions may be driven by an expanding and more demanding population base. It may also indicate a switch from hospital care to alternatives. Employees received $506.77 per week in April, a decrease from the previous month and the third drop in four months. The decline was concentrated in Alberta, Quebec and Manitoba.

Earnings decline for employees in education

The number of employees in educational and related services rose 5,000 in April, continuing the recent pattern of mixed monthly movements which has left employment levels little changed from December. Employees' weekly earnings contracted 0.3%, continuing the downward trend. Earnings were 1.2% less than in April 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $31/$310), the historical publication *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours 1983-1994* (paper version: 72F0002XPB, $75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, $100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, $150) and by custom tabulations.

For further information on this release, please contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: philpat@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	February 1995	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1995 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,539**	**10,558**	**10,582**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Logging and forestry	65	67	64	3.1	-4.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	128	126	128	-1.6	1.6
Manufacturing	1,651	1,657	1,666	0.4	0.5
Construction	423	422	426	-0.2	0.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	848	841	840	-0.8	-0.1
Trade	1,991	2,004	2,001	0.7	-0.1
Wholesale trade	633	637	634	0.6	-0.5
Retail trade	1,358	1,367	1,367	0.7	0.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	640	638	635	-0.3	-0.5
Business services	582	585	587	0.5	0.3
Education-related services	930	930	935	0.0	0.5
Health and social services	1,173	1,179	1,182	0.5	0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	749	757	763	1.1	0.8
Public administration	701	697	699	-0.6	0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	149	150	147	0.7	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	41	41	41	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	296	298	297	0.7	-0.3
New Brunswick	235	237	235	0.9	-0.8
Quebec	2,556	2,566	2,578	0.4	0.5
Ontario	4,133	4,107	4,124	-0.6	0.4
Manitoba	399	398	402	-0.3	1.0
Saskatchewan	310	310	310	0.0	0.0
Alberta	1,032	1,039	1,036	0.7	-0.3
British Columbia	1,356	1,370	1,372	1.0	0.1
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

[p] *Preliminary estimates.*
[r] *Revised estimates.*

Average weekly earnings[1]

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	April 1994	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**565.70**	**572.26**	**570.25**	**-0.4**	**0.8**
Logging and forestry	715.89	746.19	750.91	0.6	4.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	958.38	997.42	997.56	0.0	4.1
Manufacturing	684.07	691.23	690.42	-0.1	0.9
Construction	635.95	672.08	679.36	1.1	6.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	711.35	730.44	731.35	0.1	2.8
Trade	422.89	432.45	425.27	-1.7	0.6
Wholesale trade	605.99	617.54	612.92	-0.7	1.1
Retail trade	340.86	346.21	337.49	-2.5	-1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	635.86	649.76	645.43	-0.7	1.5
Business services	602.53	624.04	619.49	-0.7	2.8
Education-related services	677.23	671.45	669.30	-0.3	-1.2
Health and social services	504.18	508.34	506.77	-0.3	0.5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	226.73	231.80	230.76	-0.4	1.8
Public administration	758.83	753.37	749.14	-0.6	-1.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	532.40	545.31	532.17	-2.4	0.0
Prince Edward Island	458.24	456.31	453.70	-0.6	-1.0
Nova Scotia	497.62	491.36	456.31	-7.1	-8.3
New Brunswick	506.01	516.24	516.28	0.0	2.0
Quebec	546.39	548.77	545.04	-0.7	-0.2
Ontario	602.06	610.08	606.41	-0.6	0.7
Manitoba	498.48	502.81	499.43	-0.7	0.2
Saskatchewan	485.27	489.62	489.19	-0.1	0.8
Alberta	550.47	557.26	553.58	-0.7	0.6
British Columbia	572.40	589.57	591.99	0.4	3.4
Yukon	701.91	695.75	666.04	-4.3	-5.1
Northwest Territories	723.07	704.77	705.90	0.2	-2.4

1 *For all employees.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

April 1995

Strong exports to the United States led to a solid 11.8% increase in natural gas production compared with April 1994. Exports also drove crude oil production up in April, resulting in a 7.8% increase from the same month a year earlier.

Natural gas production continued the robust rate of increase observed since May 1994. Crude oil production rebounded in April after modest growth in February (+2.9%) and March (+0.4%). This weakness was largely due to a shutdown for maintenance and installation of new equipment, which temporarily curtailed the production of synthetic crude oil.

Natural gas exports jumped 16.2% from April 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Exports of crude oil surged 15.1% from April 1994. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. Demand has been particulary strong for Canadian synthetic oil and heavy crude oil.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 12.0% from April 1994. The advance was due to colder than normal weather throughout most of Canada and to greater use of natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The April 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $18/$180) will be available the last week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	April 1994	April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	8 673.1	9 352.0	7.8
Exports	4 568.5	5 257.1	15.1
Imports[2]	2 854.4	2 298.2	-19.5
Refinery receipts	7 417.1	6 152.7	-17.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	11 336.8	12 679.8	11.8
Exports	5 788.6	6 725.8	16.2
Canadian sales[4]	4 960.6	5 557.8	12.0
	January 1994 to April 1994	January 1995 to April 1995	Jan.-Apr. 1994 to Jan.-Apr. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	35 437.4	37 004.4	4.4
Exports	18 215.7	19 199.2	5.4
Imports[2]	12 967.2	11 493.0	-11.4
Refinery receipts	31 206.0	29 327.7	-6.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	45 770.0	50 503.4	10.3
Exports	23 362.5	27 050.1	15.8
Canadian sales[4]	26 862.7	27 103.9	0.9

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

■

Steel primary forms

Week ending June 24, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 24, 1995 totalled 269 619 tonnes, down 8.5% from the week-earlier 294 543 tonnes and down 2.3% from the year-earlier 276 012 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 7 119 576 tonnes, a 7.7% increase from 6 612 646 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric power statistics

April 1995

Net generation of electricity for April 1995 increased to 43 520 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 3.1% from April 1994. Exports increased 6.8% to 3 758 GW.h while imports increased from 316 GW.h to 494 GW.h.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro 27 697 GW.h (+7.4%), nuclear 6 919 GW.h (-17.6%), and thermal conventional 8 904 GW.h (+10.8%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of April 1995 totalled 190 180 GW.h, down 3.0% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (14 430 GW.h) declined 8.1% and year-to-date imports (3 195 GW.h) rose 141.3% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The April 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board

May 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 676 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in May 1995, a 23.7% decrease from 3 507 thousand square metres in May 1994.

From January to May 1995 shipments totalled 13 251 thousand square metres, a 8.3% decrease from 14 454 thousand square metres in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The May 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

May 1995

Production of process cheese in May totalled 6 802 336 kilograms, up 17.6% from April 1995, and up 6.0% from May 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of May 1995 totalled 30 200 130 kilograms, up from 28 231 386 kilograms (revised) the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in May 1995 totalled 335 524 kilograms, up 99.6% from April 1995 and up 100.0% from May 1994. Year-to-date production for 1995 totalled 1 450 019 kilograms, compared with 1 307 310 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The May 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, September 1994
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Telephone statistics, 1993
Catalogue number 56-203
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; other countries: US$55).

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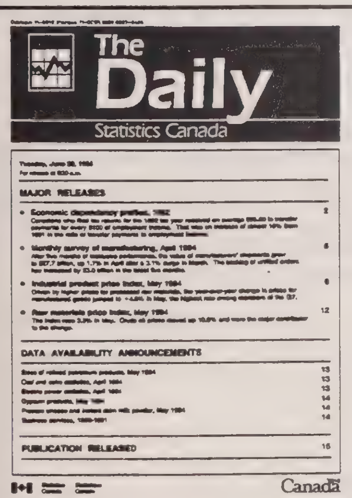
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 30, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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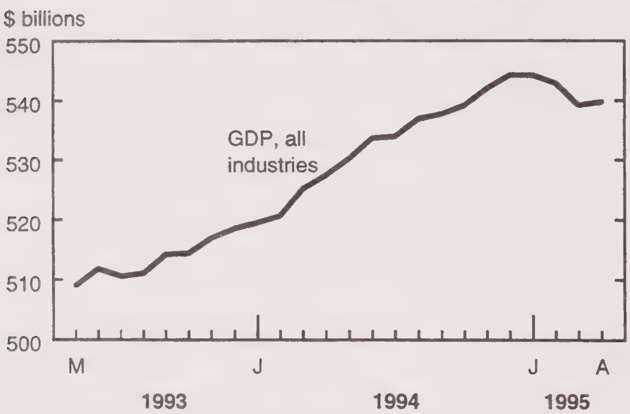
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

April 1995

Economic activity was almost unchanged in April following declines in the previous two months. Although restrained by another drop in manufacturing production, gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost edged up 0.1%. Output rose sharply in the mining sector, and in transportation and storage services. Output of utilities also increased significantly. Declines in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and construction, however, curtailed overall growth. Elsewhere, output in the finance group, and community, business and personal services improved while retail sales continued to fall.

Economic activity almost unchanged

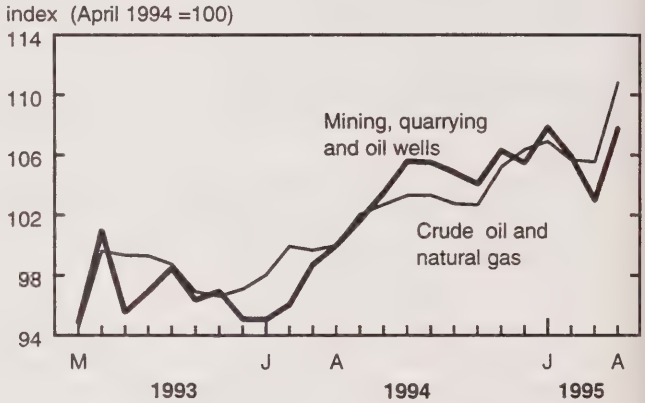


Energy-related industries pick up

Activities in the mining sector advanced 4.7%, recovering the losses in February and March. In April, a strong increase in the production of synthetic crude oil led the 5.0% increase in output of crude oil and natural gas. A temporary shutdown to install new machinery had affected production during the previous two months. Coal producers also raised output significantly as demand on foreign markets continued to strengthen. Production in base metal mines jumped 8.0% offsetting the loss in March.

> ***Note to users:***
>
> *GDP of an industry is the value added by factors of production when those factors transform inputs purchased from other industries into outputs.*
>
> *Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

Mining sector recovers



Transportation and storage services rebound

Transportation and storage services rose 3.2%, after falling 3.1% in March when activities in rail transport were disrupted by labour disputes. Led by carloadings of grain and coal, transportation of most commodities returned to their pre-strike levels. Grain elevator operations returned to near normal levels following the end of the rail transport strike. A decline in trucking services moderated the overall increase.

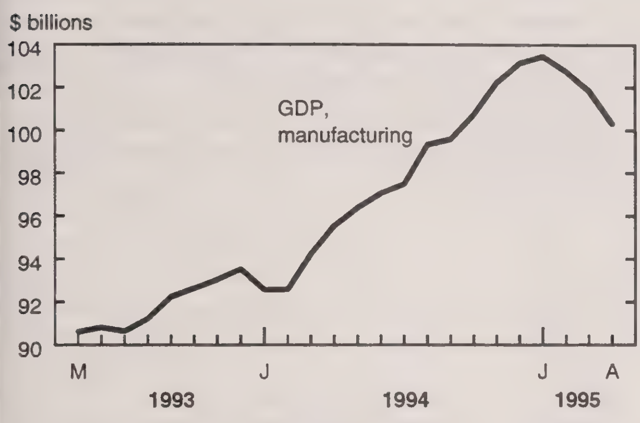
Electric utilities boost production

Output of utilities grew 5.1%, reflecting a surge in the production of electricity. Production increased in several provinces and exports reached their highest level since June 1994. Some electric utilities had slowed their operations in the previous months due in part to water shortages. With April's rise in production, imports of electricity fell sharply.

Manufacturing continues to slide

Manufacturers cut back production for a third consecutive month. Production declined 1.5% as output fell in most major groups. Less construction activity, weak consumer spending and soft export demand all contributed to the decrease. In addition, manufacturing production in the United States continued to drop in May. This may mean lower exports for Canadian manufacturers in the coming months.

Third consecutive decline in manufacturing



Among producers of durable goods, manufacturers of transportation equipment, wood products, and machinery reduced output the most. Producers of electrical and electronic goods raised output 1.1%, although the gain was concentrated in the production of electronic equipment. Manufacturers of food, chemical and plastic products were responsible for about 70% of the decline in the output of non-durable goods.

Motor vehicle manufacturers reduced their activity for a third consecutive month (-1.9%) as demand continued to deteriorate. Temporary closures in May due to weak demand and a plant retooling indicate another slow month. Producers of motor vehicle parts cut output 3.5%, the third decline in four months.

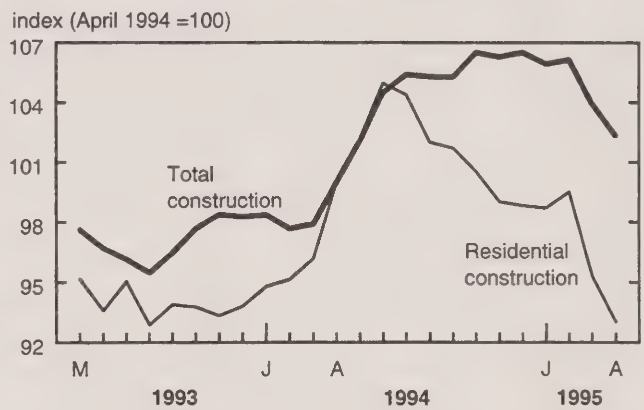
Output in the wood industry decreased 4.2%. The decline was concentrated in sawmills, reflecting the weakness in residential construction in both Canada and the United States. The price of lumber fell in March and April as demand softened. The production of fabricated metal products and non-metallic mineral goods also fell as a result of weak construction activity.

Production of machinery declined 3.3% in April, after remaining almost unchanged since January. This combined with the slowdown in imports, points to slower growth in investment in machinery in the coming months.

Weak demand for new housing despite lower interest rates

Construction output dropped 1.5%, reflecting declines in both residential and non-residential building activities. The easing in mortgage rates earlier this year has not yet been reflected in higher demand for new housing. In fact, home building fell a further 2.4% in April. The number of new building permits issued stabilized in March and April but dwelling starts continued to weaken in May. Less activity on commercial projects accounted for most of the decline in non-residential building construction.

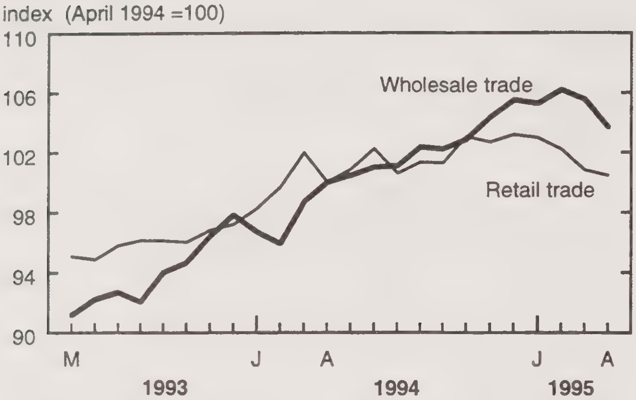
Home building remains weak



Trade activities slip again

Wholesalers' sales tumbled 1.8%, after dropping 0.6% in March. The decline was widespread with sales of machinery and automotive products falling the most. Drops in the sale of food and lumber were also significant.

Widespread declines in trade



Retail sales decreased 0.4%, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. Sales of automotive products continued to weaken. Sales by service station operators and retailers of clothing also deteriorated.

In other major industry groups

Community, business and personal services rose 0.3%, led by a jump in amusement services. The end of the strike at the Windsor casino and a pickup in sales by lottery corporations accounted for most of the gain. In the finance group, a 0.4% advance was moderated by a decline in real estate agent activity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The April 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140), will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	April 1994	February 1994[r]	March 1995[r]	April 1995[p]	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**527,501**	**542,912**	**539,274**	**539,773**	**-0.2**	**-0.7**	**0.1**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	177,753	187,468	185,081	185,074	-0.5	-1.3	-0.0	4.1
Services-producing industries	349,748	355,444	354,193	354,699	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	1.4
Business sector	**435,430**	**451,233**	**447,606**	**448,262**	**-0.3**	**-0.8**	**0.1**	**2.9**
Goods	176,842	186,557	184,183	184,180	-0.5	-1.3	-0.0	4.1
Agriculture	10,885	11,017	10,915	10,891	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2	0.1
Fishing and trapping	1,053	843	849	832	-2.8	0.7	-2.0	-21.0
Logging	3,010	3,073	2,878	2,975	3.1	-6.3	3.4	-1.2
Mining	22,732	24,076	23,409	24,499	-1.8	-2.8	4.7	7.8
Manufacturing	95,529	102,771	101,855	100,312	-0.7	-0.9	-1.5	5.0
Construction	26,859	28,512	27,914	27,482	0.2	-2.1	-1.5	2.3
Other utility industries	16,773	16,265	16,363	17,190	0.7	0.6	5.1	2.5
Services	258,589	264,676	263,422	264,082	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	2.1
Transportation and storage	22,533	23,564	22,841	23,568	-2.0	-3.1	3.2	4.6
Communications	20,740	21,732	21,836	21,983	1.7	0.5	0.7	6.0
Wholesale trade	33,703	35,787	35,572	34,947	0.9	-0.6	-1.8	3.7
Retail trade	32,634	33,354	32,901	32,784	-0.8	-1.4	-0.4	0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	85,795	85,584	85,796	86,103	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Community, business and personal services	63,184	64,656	64,476	64,698	0.1	-0.3	0.3	2.4
Non-business sector	**92,071**	**91,679**	**91,668**	**91,511**	**-0.2**	**-0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.6**
Goods	911	911	898	894	0.3	-1.4	-0.4	-1.8
Services	91,160	90,768	90,770	90,617	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.6
Government services	33,480	33,079	32,942	32,885	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-1.8
Community and personal services	54,358	54,404	54,550	54,495	-0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3
Other services	3,322	3,285	3,278	3,237	-0.8	-0.2	-1.2	-2.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	135,944	144,024	142,526	142,895	-0.7	-1.0	0.3	5.1
Non-durable manufacturing	42,789	43,819	43,855	43,239	-0.3	0.1	-1.4	1.1
Durable manufacturing	52,740	58,953	58,001	57,073	-1.0	-1.6	-1.6	8.2

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

■

Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas
1995

In June, farmers reported that they planted substantially more barley, flaxseed and field peas than last year. However, the increase was not as great as originally indicated in the March Intentions Survey (released April 28) for flaxseed and barley. Plantings of spring wheat have increased by only 1 million acres after the 7 million acre decline experienced in 1994. Canola, the oilseed that showed such great upward momentum last year, declined by almost 1 million acres as was expected by industry forecasters.

Canola area being rotated to other crops

Forecasters predicted that canola plantings would decrease this year, mainly because of the need to rotate the land to other crops such as wheat. Rotation helps reduce the incidence of disease and weeds. The seeded acreage reflects this, with a reduction of 1 million acres from 1994. However, the reduced acreage is still 3 million acres above the 1993 level.

June seeded area

Crop	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
	million acres		% change
Barley	10.70	11.51	7.6
Flaxseed	1.81	2.12	17.1
Field peas	1.72	2.01	16.9
Spring wheat	20.52	21.62	5.4
Canola	14.33	13.34	-6.9

Wheat area rises slightly

Spring wheat gained more than 1 million acres over last year in Saskatchewan and Alberta combined.

Total durum wheat acreage dropped about 2% from a year ago. The drop of 350,000 acres in Saskatchewan, indicated by the March Intentions Survey, did not materialize. This may have resulted from recent increases in Canadian Wheat Board forecast price ranges for durum relative to spring wheat.

More barley being planted

Farmers seeded about 800,000 more acres in barley this year. This amounts to about 138,000 acres less than indicated by the March Intentions Survey. Prices for 1995-96 are projected to rise as scarce supplies of both malting and feed barley are not meeting commercial market demand. In Canada, where barley is a major source of livestock feed, record livestock numbers are also pushing prices higher.

Increased flaxseed exports stimulate production

Seeded area of flaxseed increased about 300,000 acres over last year. The March Intentions Survey had indicated an increase of over 800,000 acres from last year, but flooding in the northeast and north-central crop districts of Saskatchewan during spring seeding has forced some producers to seed crops with a shorter growing season. Canada is the world's largest exporter of flaxseed (600,000 tonnes in 1993-94). Exports to Europe increased by over one-third in 1994. Flaxseed is used to make linseed oil.

Field pea acreage continues to expand

Farmers increased field pea acreage by about 290,000 acres, continuing a five-year upward trend. There is a growing European market for peas, which are used as a protein meal supplement in animal feeds. Peas, because of their nitrogen-fixing characteristic, are also playing a larger part in crop rotation programs as the cost of commercial nitrogen fertilizers escalates.

Yield expectations are down

Statistics Canada also monitors crop conditions across the Canadian Prairies weekly using a vegetation index obtained from satellite data. As of June 23, 1995, crop development was behind throughout most of the region. Crops in areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba were starting to show signs of stress compared with 1994, indicating a potential for lower yields than last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1025-1043, 1046-1051, 3541-3565.

Field crop reporting series no. 4: Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas, Canada, 1995 (22-002, $15/$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For more information on the Crop condition assessment program, please contact Ken Korporal at (613) 951-3872.

For further information on this release, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-0572) or Dave Burroughs (613-951-5138), Crops Section, Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Air passenger origin and destination for domestic trips
1994

For the twelfth consecutive year, Montreal–Toronto, Ottawa–Toronto and Vancouver–Toronto ranked first, second and third respectively in terms of origin and destination passenger levels. Passengers travelling between Montreal and Toronto accounted for 84% of the total passengers who travelled by air between Quebec and Ontario in 1994. Similarly, passengers travelling between Ottawa and Toronto accounted for almost half of the total passengers who travelled within Ontario in 1994. Finally, of the total passengers who travelled by air between Ontario and British Columbia in 1994, 63% travelled between Toronto and Vancouver.

Victoria was the location for the summer 1994 Commonwealth Games. This event is reflected in increases in the number of passengers between the third-quarter of 1993 and the same period in 1994 for the city-pair Vancouver–Victoria (+5,720), as well as for two other important city-pairs involving Victoria: Toronto–Victoria (+6,300) and Ottawa–Victoria (+2,510). In contrast, passenger counts decreased for the following city-pairs involving Victoria: Calgary–Victoria (-1,720), Edmonton–Victoria (-1,510) and Winnipeg–Victoria (-90). Of the six city-pairs mentioned above, only Vancouver–Victoria obtained passenger counts for the summer of 1994 exceeding those obtained in the summer of 1992 and 1993. Passenger counts for the other five city-pairs were higher in the summer of 1992 than in the summer of 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Carol Gudz (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Gypsum products
May 1995

Manufacturers shipped 22 011 000 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in May 1995, up 15.6% from 19 036 000 square metres in May 1994, and up 34.2% from 16 399 000 square metres in April 1995.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of May 1995 totalled 97 962 000 square metres, down 3.2% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The May 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt roofing
May 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 371 177 metric bundles in May 1995, a decrease of 3.6% from 4 532 675 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January-to-May 1995 shipments were 15 459 117 metric bundles, an increase of 10.2% from 14 026 633 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The May 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics
April 1995

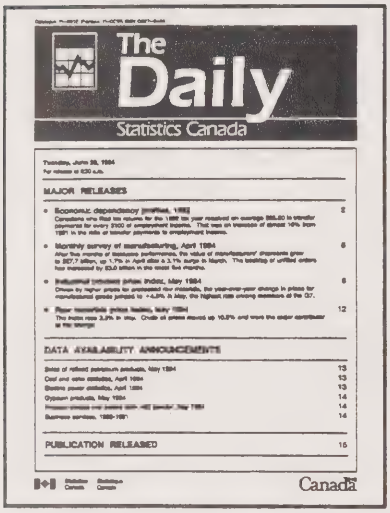
Coal production totalled 6 219 kilotonnes in April 1995, up 7.1% from April 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of April stood at 24 850 kilotonnes, up 4.5% from the previous year. Exports in April rose to 3 302 kilotonnes, up 43.7% from April 1994. Imports increased 85.4% to 887 kilotonnes. From January to April 1995, exports totalled 11 453 kilotonnes, 25.6% below last year.

Coke production in April 1995 decreased to 262 kilotonnes, down 18.1% from April 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The April 1995 issue of *Coal and coke Statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of July 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 4: preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas, Canada, 1995
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $15/$85; United States: US$18/US$102; other countries: US$21/US$119).

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, May 1995
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Primary metal industries, 1993
Catalogue number 41-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Telephone statistics, April 1995
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Average prices of selected farm inputs, May 1995
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $9/$48; United States: US$11/US$58; other countries: US$13/US$68).

Retail trade, April 1995
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Imports by commodity, April 1995, Microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0070XMB
(Canada: $35/$350; United States: US$42/US$420; other countries: US$49/US$490).

Imports by commodity, April 1995, Paper version on request
Catalogue number 65-0070XPB
(Canada: $75/$750; United States: US$90/US$900; other countries: US$105/US$1050).

Canada's international transactions in securities, April 1995
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

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Release date	Title	Reference period
5	Building permits	May 1995
6	Help-wanted index	June 1995
7	Labour force survey	June 1995
7	Estimates of labour income	April 1995
11	New motor vehicle sales	May 1995
11	New housing price index	May 1995
13	Labour force income profiles	1993
14	Focus on culture	Summer 1992
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	May 1995
17	Composite index	June 1995
18	Canadian international trade	May 1995
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1995
19	Consumer price index	June 1995
19	Canada's international transactions in services	1993-94
20	Retail trade	May 1995
21	Wholesale trade	May 1995
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 1995
25	Economic dependency profiles	1993
26	Private and public investment in Canada	1995 revised intentions
26	Unemployment insurance	May 1995
27	Industrial product price index	June 1995
27	Raw materials price index	June 1995
28	Employment, earnings and hours	May 1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	May 1995
31	Health reports	July 1995

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